Tài liệu
dành cho HS ôn
luyện và chuẩn bị
cho kì thi TN THPT
và TS ĐH-CĐ theo
định hướng của
Bộ GD&ĐT

Tuyển tập
310
BÀI ĐỌC HIỂU
TRẮC NGHIỆM
TIẾNG ANH

NHÀ XUẤT BẢN ĐẠI HỌC QUỐC GIA HÀ NỘI

CÁI NGỌC DUY ANH *M.A.* - NGUYỄN THỊ DIỆU PHƯƠNG

TUYỂN TẬP 310
BÀI ĐỌC HIỂU
TRẮC NGHIỆM TIẾNG ANH

(Dành cho học sinh thi tốt nghiệp THPT,
luyện thi Đại học và Cao đẳng)

NHÀ XUẤT BẢN ĐẠI HỌC QUỐC GIA HÀ NỘI

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Tổng biên tập NGUYỄN BÁ THÀNH

Biên tập nội dung
HẢI NINH
Sửa bản in
HOÀNG VĨNH
Trình bày bìa
SƠN KỲ

TUYỂN TẬP 310 BÀI ĐỌC HIỂU TRẮC NGHIỆM TIẾNG ANH
Mã số: 2L - 70ĐH2006
In 1.000 cuốn, khổ 16 × 24 cm tại Công ti cổ phần Văn hoá Tân Bình.
Số xuất bản: 927 - 2006/CXB/1-199/ĐHQG HN, ngày 20/12/2006.
Quyết định xuất bản số: 441/KH/XB
In xong và nộp lưu chiểu quí I năm 2007

LỜI NÓI ĐẦU

Kể từ năm 2006, tại các kì thi tốt nghiệp Trung học phổ thông và tuyển sinh vào các trường đại học và cao đẳng, đề thi môn tiếng Anh sẽ được thiết kế theo loại hình trắc nghiệm khách quan. Tuy hình thức đề thi có thay đổi nhưng trọng tâm của đề thi vẫn tập trung vào kiểm tra kiến thức của thí sinh về ngữ âm, từ vựng, ngữ pháp, và các kĩ năng ngôn ngữ chính là **đọc hiểu** và viết.

Cùng với kĩ năng viết, **đọc hiểu** là một trong hai kĩ năng ngôn ngữ quan trọng và chiếm một số điểm khá lớn trong các bài thi trắc nghiệm của các đề thi tốt nghiệp Trung học phổ thông và tuyển sinh vào các trường đại học và cao đẳng, bởi số lượng các câu trắc nghiệm trong tuyển sinh ĐH – CĐ của Bộ GD&ĐT áp dụng hiện nay là 40 câu trong tổng số 80 câu của một đề thi (chiếm 50% câu hỏi)!

Với mục đích giúp các em học sinh chuẩn bị tốt các dạng bài tập trắc nghiệm đọc hiểu và nâng cao kỹ năng đọc hiểu, đồng thời đạt được những kết quả cao nhất trong các kì thi của Bộ GD&ĐT và các kì thi khác... chúng tôi tiến hành biên soạn cuốn sách **"TUYỂN TẬP 310 BÀI ĐỌC HIỂU TRẮC NGHIỆM TIẾNG ANH"** (Dành cho học sinh thi tốt nghiệp THPT, luyện thi Đại học & Cao đẳng). Các bài trắc nghiệm đọc hiểu trong cuốn sách này đã được chúng tôi giảng dạy thử nghiệm ở các lớp luyện thi tuyển sinh và các lớp chuyên tiếng Anh trong thời gian vừa qua.

Quyển sách này được chia làm hai phần như sau:

Phần A : có 160 bài, dạng chọn từ cho sẵn để điền vào ô trống, được thiết kế từ dễ đến khó, nhằm giúp các em nâng cao dần kĩ năng đọc hiểu, kiểm tra từ vựng về các chủ đề thuộc chương trình tiếng Anh ở Trung học phổ thông.

Phần B : có 150 bài, dạng chọn câu trả lời cho sẵn cho các câu hỏi về nội dung của một bài đọc hoặc đoạn văn, được thiết kế từ dễ đến khó, nhằm giúp các em nâng cao dần kĩ năng đọc hiểu, củng cố các kiến thức ngữ pháp, văn phong và từ vựng trong chương trình tiếng Anh ở Trung học phổ thông

Trong quá trình biên soạn, cuốn sách không thể tránh khỏi những hạn chế nhất định. Chúng tôi rất mong nhận được ý kiến đóng góp của quý đồng nghiệp và các em học sinh.

Mọi ý kiến đóng góp, xin vui lòng gởi về:
cndanh@yahoo.com hoặc alphabookcenter@yahoo.com
Các tác giả

PART A

1. Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.

THE FIRST WOMAN SCIENTIST

Hypatia was born in Alexandria, in Egypt, in 370 A.D. For many centuries she was (1)_________ only woman scientist to have a place in the history books.

Hypatia's father was director of Alexandria University, and he (2)_________ sure his daughter had the best education available. This was unusual, as most women then had few (3)_________ to study.

After studying in Athens and Rome, Hypatia returned to Alexandria (4)_________ she began teaching mathematics. She soon became famous (5)_________ her knowledge of new ideas.

We have no copies of her books, (6)_________ we know that she wrote several important mathematical works. Hypatia was also interested in technology and (7)_________ several scientific tools to help with her work.

At the (8)time_________ many rulers were afraid of science, and (9)_________ connected with it was in danger. One day in March 415, Hypatia (10)_________ attacked in the street and killed.

1. A. one B. [✓ the] C. a D. an
2. A. could B. [✓ made] C. said D. put
3. A. classes B. customs C. [✓ opportunities] D. teachers
4. A. [✓ where] B. how C. there D. which
5. A. from B. by C. [✓ for] D. in
6. A. because B. [✓ but] C. or D. as
7. A. did B. experimented C. [✓ invented] D. learnt
8. A. day B. period C. year D. [✓ time]
9. A. [✓ anyone] B. nobody C. all D. something
10. A. [✓ was] B. had C. has D. is

2. Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.

SAMUEL PEPYS

The most famous diary in English was written by Samuel Pepys. It gives a detailed and interesting (1)_________ of everyday life in England (2)_________ 1660 and 1669. Pepys writes about important news stories of the time, like disease, an enemy navy (3)_________ up the River Thames and the Great Fire of London.

He also writes about himself, even about his (4)_________ - he often slept during church or (5)_________ at the pretty girls. He describes his home life - a (6)_________ with his wife and how they became friends again, his worry about her illness. As well as books, he liked music, the theatre, card (7)_________, and parties with good food and (8)_________ of fun.

Pepys was a busy man who had many important (9)_________ - he was Member of Parliament and President of the Royal Society. He is al (10)_________ for his work for the British Navy.

1. A. description B. letter C. notice D. story
2. A. between B. from C. through D. to
3. A. driving B. flying C. running D. sailing
4. A. accidents B. plans C. dreams D. faults
5. A. looked B. prayed C. talked D. thought
6. A. conversation B. discussion C. quarrel D. talk
7. A. battles B. games C. matches D. plays
8. A. amount B. plenty C. much D. some
9. A. acts B. hobbies C. jobs D. studies
10. A. reviewed B. remembered C. reminded D. reported

3. Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.

THE ROCKIES

The Rocky Mountains run almost the length of North America. They st in the North-west, but lie only a (1)_________ hundred miles from the cen in more southern areas. Although the Rockies are smaller (2)_________ t Alps, they are no less wonderful.

There are many roads across the Rockies, (3)_________ the best way see them is to (4)_________ by train. You start from Vancouv (5)_________ most attractive of Canada's big cities. Standing with its feet the water and its head in the mountains, this city (6)_________ its residen to ski on slopes just 15 minutes by car from the city (7)_________.

Thirty passenger trains a day used to (8)_________ off from Vancouv on the cross-continent railway. Now there are just three a week, but the ri is still a great adventure. You sleep on board, (9)_________ is fun, but trav through some of the best (10)_________ at night.

1. A. many B. lot C. few D. couple
2. A. from B. to C. as D. than
3. A. but B. because C. unless D. since
4. A. drive B. travel C. ride D. pass
5. A. a B. one C. the D. its
6. A. lets B. allows C. offers D. gives
7. A. centre B. circle C. middle D. heart
8. A. leave B. get C. take D. set
9. A. when B. which C. who D. where
10 A. scenery B. view C. site D. beauty

4. Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D

CARTOON FILMS

Cartoon films have very few limits. If you can draw something, you ca

(1)__________ it move on the cinema screen. The use (2)__________ new ideas and advanced computer programs means that cartoons are becoming exciting again for people of (3)__________ ages.

By the (4)__________ of the 1970s, the cinema world had decided that cartoons were only for children.

But soon (5)__________, one or two directors had some original new ideas. They proved that it was possible to make films in which both adults and children could (6)__________ the fun.

However, not (7)__________ cartoon film was successful. *The Black Cauldron*, for example, failed, mainly because it was too (8)__________ for children and too childish for adults. Directors learnt from this (9)__________, and the film companies began to make large (10)__________ of money again.

1. A. get B. cause C. wish D. make
2. A. for B. of C. with D. by
3. A. more B. other C. all D. these
4. A. end B. finish C. departure D. back
5. A. afterwards B. later C. next D. then
6. A. divide B. add C. mix D. share
7. A. every B. both C. any D. each
8. A. nervous B. fearful C. afraid D. frightening
9. A. damage B. crime C. mistake D. fault
10. A. amounts B. accounts C. numbers D. totals

5. Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.

NEW OPPORTUNITIES WITH AN OPEN UNIVERSITY DEGREE

Like any other university, the Open University can give you a degree. However, you don't have to (1)__________ working to study. It can also open up a whole variety (2)__________ interests.

If you have (3)__________ studied before, you will enjoy the special, new pleasure of (4)__________ your knowledge. You will make friends of (5)__________kinds. You may also (6)__________ that your qualification provides new career opportunities.

You don't actually (7)__________ to the Open University for lectures, but study at home, using television, radio and computer software. You can (8)__________ one class a month if you wish at an Open University centre. Of course, there are exams to take, as in (9)__________ university.

If you (10)__________ like to know more, all you have to do is complete the form below. It could be the start of a wonderful new period in your life

1. A. stop B. end C. break D. leave
2. A. from B. of C. in D. for
3. A. ever B. never C. often D. always
4. A. growing B. changing C. adding D. increasing
5. A. all B. each C. both D. every
6. A. suggest B. find C. wish D. want

7. A. join B. enter C. arrive D. go
8. A. give B. attend C. learn D. study
9. A. any B. some C. many D. most
10. A. did B. will C. would D. can

6. Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và

LITTLE CAT, LITTLE CAT, WHERE HAVE YOU BEEN?

When Bo the cat decided to explore a furniture van, she had a bigg adventure than she expected. She was discovered (1)_________ the driv after he had completed a (2)_________ of over 500 kilometres. It w (3)_________ end of a long day. The driver and the cat were both hung He gave her some milk and started making enquiries. He telephoned his la (4)_________ but they had not lost a cat. It was getting late, so he took home for the night and (5)_________ morning delivered her to an anim hospital.

The cat's owner (6)_________ done some detective work too. Aft (7)_________ everywhere for the cat, he suddenly remembered the furnitu van (8)_________ had made a delivery to a neighbour. Fortunately, (9)_________ the name of the company. He called their office and in a sho time Bo was (10)_________safely.

1. A. of B. from C. at D. by
2. A. trip B. visit C. tour D. travel
3. A. an B. so C. the D. any
4. A. shoppers B. buyers C. callers D. customers
5. A. next B. following C. tomorrow D. other
6. A. has B. is C. had D. was
7. A. seeing B. searching C. watching D. spying
8. A. what B. this C. it D. which
9. A. called B. remembered C. saw D. reminded
10. A. given B. brought C. returned D. taken

7. Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D

MONEY

What is money? The pound, the dollar or the franc are actually just like gram or a kilometer. The difference is that you can exchange money f something (1)_________. A five pound note may buy a book, a huge bag sweets, or a (2)_________of cinema tickets. But the note itself is only printed (3)_________of paper which costs almost nothing to make.

Thousands of years (4)_________, people didn't have money as w know (5)_________. There were no banks (6)_________even ships. I those days, Mr. Green the farmer exchanged the corn he (7)_________ grown for Mr. Hive's honey. This was an exchange arranged between the tw (8)_________, each of whom had something that the other wanted. But i ime, most societies invented their own "currencies" (9)__________ that eople could exchange more. The different currencies began to join together, which is why (10)__________everyone uses a national currency.

1. A. other B. else C. another D. apart
2. A. couple B. double C. few D. several
3. A. slice B. part C. side D. piece
4. A. since B. past C. before D. ago
5. A. then B. it C. some D. that
6. A. or B. neither C. and D. but
7. A. did B. was C. had D. has
8. A. jobs B. people C. things D. goods
9. A. for B. by C. before D. so
10. A. tomorrow B. today C. recently D. soon

3 Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.

MOVING ON

On a cold March evening, Claire Johnson sat down at the kitchen table in er home near London. She and her family had (1)__________ thirty years here. Her husband and her daughter were already at the table. They 2)__________ a packet of biscuits and drank tea (3)__________ with water which Claire had boiled in their only pan.

It was the same kitchen in (4)__________ Claire had organized hundreds of enormous meals for her friends from all (5)__________ the world. For so 6)__________ years the sounds of her family, friends and visitors had filled he house. Now it was quiet. It would soon be (7)__________ to go. She had acked the last of their clothes (8)__________ two suitcases which her usband had (9)__________ from a friend.

The three of them ate their food in (10)__________. They didn't know what omorrow would bring.

A. left B. attended C. spent D. taken
A. gave B. shared C. used D. offered
A. done B. got C. put D. made
A. where B. what C. which D. whose
A. over B. about C. through D. among
A. several B. many C. much D. plenty
A. hour B. moment C. occasion D. time
A. for B. onto C. into D. with
A. given B. borrowed C. lent D. supplied
0. A. quiet B. calm C. silence D. rest

Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.

KING LEAR

Adrian Noble's modern production of William Shakespeare's "King Lear" opened last week at the Barbican Theatre in London to enthusias (1)_________.

Robert Stephens, heading an impressive supporting cast, gives a movi and powerful (2)_________ as Lear, and David Bradley, who (3)_________ the Earl of Gloucester, is so convincing in the (4)_________ that seve members of the (5)_________ who were sitting in the front (6)_________ a reported to have fainted during one particularly realistic (7)_________.

(8)_________ its length - the play runs for three and three quarter hou with two half-hour (9)_________ - Noble's production is anything but tediou 'King Lear' will run at the Barbican until March and (10)_________ booking recommended.

1. A. reports B. statements C. reviews D. commentaries
2. A. act B. demonstration C. show D. performance
3. A. represents B. plays C. interprets D. acts
4. A. character B. representation C. part D. impersonation
5. A. audience B. observers C. spectators D. crowd
6. A. files B. lines C. chairs D. rows
7. A. scene B. episode C. section D. place
8. A. However B. Although C. Despite D. While
9. A. gaps B. intervals C. pauses D. rests
10. A. ahead B. previous C. forward D. advance

10. **Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D**

CRIME PREVENTION

You can make life more difficult for thieves by (1)_________ your wall in an inside pocket instead of a back pocket. But make sure that you s have it if someone bumps into you in a (2)_________. Most pickpockets a very skilful. Never let your handbag out of your (3)_________. On pub transport, (4)_________ hold of it. You are also (5)_________ to ta travellers' cheques rather than cash when you go abroad, and to use ca dispensers which are on (6)_________ streets, or are well lit at night.

A quarter of all crimes are car thefts or thefts of things from cars, li radios and cassette players. If your car is (7)_________, you may not get back. One in four are never found, and even if it is, it may be bac (8)_________. Always lock all doors and windows, and think about fitting car alarm too. If you are buying a new radio/cassette player, it (9)_________ choosing one that is security-coded or removable by t driver. These precautions will help to (10)_________ thieves.

1. A. taking B. holding C. carrying D. bringing
2. A. mass B. band C. crowd D. group
3. A. view B. sight C. visibility D. vision
4. A. keep B. catch C. take D. have
5. A. suggested B. told C. informed D. advised
6. A. main B. important C. principal D. major

7. A. robbed B. burgled C. stolen D. hijacked
8. A. hurt B. damaged C. spoilt D. injured
9. A. beneficial B. practical C. worthwhile D. sensible
10. A. put off B. put down C. put out D. put back

11. Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.

ART FACTORIES

Several years ago an old factory on the edge of Paris was turned into an exhibition centre. This helped many artists (1)_________ had found it too expensive to work in the centre of Paris, and so for the (2)_________ few years painters, musicians, actors and other people (3)_________ had space to work and perform. The people behind the idea now (4)_________ to change the use of other old buildings (5)_________ the same reasons. Sometimes the use of the buildings can only (6)_________ for a short period of time, a year for example, (7)_________ the opportunity is always worth it for the young artists. On one occasion a businessman lent an old building (8)_________ the organizers for two years, and in that time the artists were (9)_________ to put on concerts, art exhibition and fashion shows to (10)_________ the local people.

1. A. which B. some C. who D. those
2. A. other B. past C. late D. remaining
3. A. have B. must C. would D. had
4. A. think B. like C. go D. want
5. A. with B. by C. beyond D. for
6. A. take B. be C. seem D. have
7. A. but B. so C. because D. since
8. A. for B. in C. to D. from
9. A. suitable B. able C. better D. successful
10. A. attract B. bring C. provide D. enjoy

12. Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.

YOUTH AT THE WHEEL

One in six drivers in Britain is aged between 17 and 25. But more drivers in this age group are responsible (1)_________ a greater number of accidents than older drivers; in (2)_________ one accident in four is the fault of a young, inexperienced driver.

A team of researchers has (3)_________ two years studying the driving performance, attitudes and behaviour of young people. The report (4)_________ that not all young drivers are dangerous, (5)_________ a large number of males, particularly those aged 17 to 20, do not drive as carefully (6)_________ other age groups. These young drivers are more likely to have (7)_________ accident in their first year of driving (8)_________ when their experience increases. The report also notes that men are more likely to

(9)__________ driving rules than women, and that a girlfriend or wife in t car has a calming (10)__________ on the driving pattern of young men.

1. A. to B. for C. with D. from
2. A. order B. place C. time D. fact
3. A. done B. put C. given D. spent
4. A. says B. tells C. speaks D. talks
5. A. and B. but C. since D. because
6. A. so B. like C. as D. that
7. A. the B. this C. an D. some
8. A. than B. until C. or D. while
9. A. crash B. break C. tear D. escape
10. A. way B. effort C. method D. influence

13. Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và I

RAIL DISCO

Every Saturday night at six o'clock during the summer months up to 5 disco fans climb a train in Turin in Italy. They (1)__________ the next hours dancing away until the train (2)__________ a popular disco at one the towns (3)__________ the Adriatic coast. The whole trip (4)__________ eighty dollars, including entrance into the disco.

Italian railways started the idea (5)__________ a way of trying to redu the growing numbers of young people (6)__________ have accidents eve weekend when they drive the 400 kilometres to the coast.

Even (7)__________ the train pulls away from the platform the disco car crowded with people (8)__________ all kinds of fashionable clothes. T discos stay open until four in the morning and (9)__________ at 05.30 t train is ready to begin its journey back to Turin. It will arrive in (10)__________ for its exhausted passengers to get home for Sunday lunch!

1. A. go B. spend C. do D. take
2. A. comes B. travels C. reaches D. arrives
3. A. in B. to C. for D. on
4. A. pays B. charges C. makes D. costs
5. A. as B. like C. such D. that
6. A. what B. these C. who D. they
7. A. until B. before C. above D. after
8. A. dressing B. having C. wearing D. showing
9. A. then B. where C. when D. since
10. A. turn B. case C. fact D. time

14. Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D

BIRTH OF COMPUTER

Most people think of computers as very modern inventions, products our new technological age. But actually the idea for a comput

1)_________ worked out over two centuries ago by a man (2)_________ harles Babbage.

Babbage was born (3)_________ 1791 and grew up to be a brilliant athematician. He drew up plans for several calculating machines 4)_________ he called "engines". But despite the fact that he (5)_________ uilding some of these he never finished any of them. Over the years people ave argued (6)_________ his machines would ever work. Recently, owever, the Science Museum in London has finished building (7)_________ ngine based on one of Babbage's designs. (8)_________ has taken six ears to complete and more (9)_________ four thousand parts have been pecially made. Whether it works or not, the machine will be on show at a pecial exhibition in the Science Museum (10)_________ remind people of abbage's work.

A. has B. was C. had D. is
A. known B. recognized C. written D. called
A. on B. in C. by D. for
A. whose B. who C. these D. which
A. wanted B. made C. started D. missed
A. until B. whether C. while D. though
A. some B. the C. an D. that
A. One B. He C. They D. It
A. than B. therefore C. when D. then
0. A. to B. as C. for D. so

5. Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.

HOLIDAYS THAT DON'T COST THE EARTH

The tourist industry is considered to be the world's largest industry. efore 1950 about one million people (1)_________ abroad each year 2)_________ by the 1990s the figure had (3)_________ to over 400 million very year.

(4)_________ large numbers of tourists, however, are beginning to cause roblems. For example, in the Alps the skiers are destroying the mountains 5)_________ came to enjoy. Even parts of Mount Everest in the Himalayas re reported to be covered (6)_________ old tins, tents and food that have een (7)_________ away.

But at a time when we have greater freedom to travel (8)_________ ever efore, more and more people are asking how they can enjoy their holiday 9)_________ causing problems by spoiling the countryside.

Now there is a new holiday guide called *Holidays That Don't Cost the Earth*. It 10)_________ you how you can help the tourist industry by asking your travel gent or your tour operator the right questions before you go on holiday.

A. traveled B. came C. sailed D. were
A. as B. because C. but D. when
A. gone B. flown C. risen D. raised

4. A. Such B. More C. Few D. So
5. A. which B. you C. who D. they
6. A. for B. on C. with D. below
7. A. put B. thrown C. given D. tidied
8. A. than B. when C. then D. while
9. A. outside B. instead C. beside D. without
10. A. says B. offers C. tells D. gives

16. Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và

There has been a revolution in the world of newspaper. Not many yea (1)__________, newspapers were still being produced using techniqu unchanged for (2)__________ hundred years.

The journalists gave their stories to a typist, who prepared them for editor, who passed them on (3)__________ the printer. The printer, who wa (4)__________ skilled man, set up the type. (5)__________ was then collect to make the pages. When the pages were complete, the printing machin could be (6)__________.

Nowadays what (7)__________? The journalists type their stories into computer. The (8)__________ checks their spelling, plans the pages, shap the articles. When the pages are ready, another computer may control t printing.

(9)__________ can be no doubt about it, producing a newspaper is entirely different (10)__________ now.

1. A. before B. after C. ago D. yet
2. A. a B. more than C. an D. over
3. A. to B. by C. through D. with
4. A. hardly B. mostly C. partly D. very
5. A. They B. Which C. This D. All
6. A. switched B. started C. stopped D. moved
7. A. gives B. occurs C. goes D. happens
8. A. computer B. editor C. typist D. printer
9. A. It B. There C. You D. We
10. A. skill B. work C. management D. business

17. Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và

ADVICE FOR TRAVELLERS WHO MAY FALL ILL WHILE ABROAD

Most British people go abroad on holiday, to visit family, or on sh business trips. People are (1)__________ to find out how to get urge treatment before leaving the UK. They have to (2)__________ a form whi explains what they (3)__________ do if they fall ill or (4)__________ accident, and what arrangements exist in (5)__________ country for medic treatment. The regulations are fairly simple but (6)__________ people do n have this information, they may (7)__________ that private medical care extremely expensive. It is not unusual for people to discover that they do n ave (8)________ money with them to (9)________ the total costs and 10)________ such circumstances an already difficult situation becomes ven more complicated.

. A. advised B. suggested C. said D. spoken
. A. put B. bring C. fill D. get
. A. ought B. will C. should D. may
. A. have B. get C. happen D. take
. A. their B. each C. one D. this
. A. because B. whether C. as D. if
. A. look B. want C. find D. know
. A. enough B. little C. few D. full
. A. pay B. give C. spend D. have
0. A. on B. in C. at D. up

8. Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.

Plato was a very original thinker who lived in (1)________ Greece. He sked questions that nobody had asked before. He even tried to 2)________ how the human mind works. Plato was born about 428 B.C. in thens, Greece. He became a pupil of Greek philosopher Socrates. Then he 3)________ a school in 387 B.C. He called his school the Academy. Pupils tudied asronomy, biology, mathematics, (4)________, and philosophy at e Academy. Plato wrote dialogues – debates that he imagined taking 5)________ between teachers and pupils. He hoped these dialogues would elp students understand his ideas.

lato investigated many topics, from (6)________ to the heavens. But his ost important work was a (7)________ of knowledge. Plato believed that e learn about the world in two (8)________ ways. We get useful information rough our (9)________, like sight and touch. But we reach truth by using a igher abilty, which he called reason. Plato said that our senses give us nperfect knowledge, because they tell us about specific objects. But our eason gives us truth, or (10)________ knowledge, because it tells us about leas.

. A. antique B. ancient C. old D. old-aged
. A. teach B. lecture C. talk D. explain
. A. set up B. set in C. set out D. set off
. A. politic B. political C. politics D. politician
. A. part B. care C. easy D. place
. A. friendly B. friend C. friendship D. befriend
. A. study B. research C. lecture D. lesson
. A. variety B. varying C. different D. differently
. A. senses B. feeling C. thoughts D. sensation
0. A. imperfect B. prefect C. perfectly D. perfection

19. **Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và I**

When you are driving abroad you should make sure that you have your documents with you. These (1)________ your passport, your drivi licence and insurance papers. It (2)________ be very inconvenient if y (3)________ any of these or if you cannot find (4)________ quickly. Y must also make sure that your car has a nationality plate which shows t country where the car is registered; for (5)________, GB for Great Britain for France, N for Norway and so on.

In some (6)________ you have to pay if you don't (7)________ motori laws and this can sometimes cost you a lot of money. For instance, you m have to pay immediately if you are stopped by a police officer for taking notice of traffic lights, speed (8)________ or if you allow children (9)______ the age of twelve to (10)________ in the front seat of a vehicle.

1. A. include B. make C. mean D. contain
2. A. should B. can C. is D. has
3. A. miss B. hide C. lose D. pass
4. A. that B. those C. their D. them
5. A. once B. example C. general D. fact
6. A. countries B. positions C. ways D. routes
7. A. do B. allow C. obey D. continue
8. A. marks B. spots C. limits D. numbers
9. A. under B. lower C. over D. behind
10. A. follow B. pass C. travel D. wait

20. **Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và [**

"My home is in the air – I do an enormous amount of travelling. It is a fa life and (1)__________ of work, but I like it and that is the only w (2)__________ me. Everything is tiring – music, traveling – but what can I d I am not (3)__________ to complaining. It is hard to imagine nc (4)__________ I will ever be very long in one place. My hometown is on t Caspian sea. There is sea, wind, sun and (5)__________ many toursts ai hotels. I have my own flat with four or five rooms, but I am seldom there. I am there for a day or two I prefer to (6)__________ with my mother ai grandmother. They live in a small house, (7)__________ it is very comfortab and my mother cooks for me. I like good, simple food.

I have no wife, no brothers or sisters and my father (8)__________ wher was seven. He was an engineer and I don't (9)__________ him very vell. H liked music very much and wanted me to (10)__________ a musician".

1. A. most B. full C. complete D. more
2. A. for B. to C. in D. by
3. A. wanted B. taken C. used D. known
4. A. and B. so C. while D. that
5. A. far B. too C. much D. more
6. A. stay B. go C. do D. spend

A. but B. since C. even D. which
A. killed B. gone C. passed D. died
A. know B. remember C. remind D. see
). A. become B. turn C. develop D. grow

. Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.

A new estaurant with a difference has opened in the High Street next oor to the Royal Theatre in Bristol. It is called "Starters" and is)__________ by Carol and Philip Wells who opened a (2)__________ staurant in London last year.

Instead of a traditional three-course (3)__________, customers can oose whatever (4)__________ want from a list of (5)__________ a ndred starters or first courses. The list also includes recipes from all over e world and customers are recommended to (6)__________ at least three arters to (7)__________ a satisfying meal.

Prices vary depending on what you have, (8)__________ it is possible to t quite cheaply if you (9)__________ want to spend a lot of money. The w restaurant is becoming very popular and it's (10)__________ to book a ble to avod waiting.

A. got B. held C. run D. taken
A. similar B. same C. several D. like
A. tea B. meal C. food D. plate
A. you B. he C. they D. we
A. only B. up C. more D. over
A. read B. choose C. look D. want
A. make B. be C. want D. need
A. so B. then C. unless D. if
A. do B. can C. don't D. will
. A. well B. best C. great D. fine

. Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.

There was a nasty accident at Newton crossroads yesterday morning. A s overturned and some of the passengers were badly (1)__________ everal (2)__________ helped to pull people out of the (3)__________ and e them (4)__________ until help arrived. Soon the injured were taken to the arest hospital by ambulance, but there were so many that the h__________ department there had difficulty in treating them all. Most of the ssengers were found to be suffering from severe (6)__________. The bus d crashed into a brand new car and had completely (7)__________ it, hough fortunately there was no-one in the car. Moreover, the new car was ly (8)__________. The police took the names and addresses of as many __________ as possible. It is believed that the injured passengers have the ht to claim (10)__________

A. painec B. wounded C. knocked down D. injured

2. A. by standers B. spectators C. audience D. supporters
3. A. wreckage B. crash C. damage D. accident
4. A. medicine B. cures C. remedy D. first aid
5. A. injury B. ambulance C. casualty D. operating
6. A. surprise B. shock C. worry D. nervousnes
7. A. damaged B. knocked C. wrecked D. crashed
8. A. insured B. guaranteed C. protected D. purchased
9. A. suspects B. witnesses C. viewers D. judges
10. A. rewards B. prizes C. refund D. compensati

23. Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và

"The Moon Trap" is a new film made by a young Canadian (1)______ called Melvin Strang. The main parts of the film are (2)_________ by Chung and Julie Plein who last appeared in "Music For Ever".

In this new film (3)_________ star as a young married couple who bu old house in the country. After living there (4)_________ a few we strange things begin to happen.

Some of the furniture in the house disappears and can't (5)_________, windows break and pictures fall off walls. At night t (6)_________ crying noises, and when the moon is up loud screams ca heard from the woods nearby.

As you might expect, the young couple try to discover the (7)______ for all these strange events and this leads them into some very frighte situations. (8)_________ you are easily scared, don't go and see this f But if you enjoy films with (9)_________ of adventure and mu (10)_________ this is the film for you.

1. A. actor B. leader C. director D. manager
2. A. played B. given C. made D. put
3. A. the B. they C. she D. them
4. A. since B. from C. for D. by
5. A. taken B. moved C. made D. found
6. A. hear B. make C. seem D. sound
7. A. way B. course C. reason D. use
8. A. Why B. If C. How D. Because
9. A. lots B. much C. many D. all
10. A. as B. when C. than D. then

24. Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B C và

For many people, travelling by plane is an exciting experience. Oth however, find the whole idea quite terrifying, (1)_________ flying is no m dangerous (2)_________ any other form of travel and some experts say considerably safer. It is known, however, that most accidents oc (3)_________ take-off and landing when a (4)_________ decisions are vit important.

The people (5)_________ job it is to look (6)_________ the passengers –
e stewards and stewardesses – play an important part in helping
ssengers to (7)_________ safe and comfortable. Indeed for many
ssengers being (8)_________ such care of is all part of the total
perience (9)_________ other form of travel involves waiting on people in
ite the same (10)_________, with food, drink, newspapers, magazines,
usic and even video films.

A. although B. too C. and D. because
A. than B. as C. then D. with
A. while B. during C. for D. through
A. leader's B. chief's C. driver's D. pilot's
A. whose B. which C. their D. that
A. for B. up C. after D. round
A. feel B. rest C. experience D. lie
A. given B. kept C. shown D. taken
A. Any B. No C. All D. Not
. A. way B. kind C. sort D. part

Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.

For many young people sport is a popular part of school life and
_________ in one of the school teams and playing in matches is very
portant. (2)_________ someone is in a team, it means a lot of extra
actice and often spending a Saturday or Sunday away (3)_________
me, as many matches are played then.
It (4)_________ also involve travelling to other towns to play against
er school teams and then (5)_________ on after the match for a meal or
drink. Sometimes parents, friends or other students will travel with the team
support (6)_________ own side.
When a school team wins a match it is the whole school which feels
oud, (7)_________ only the players. It can also mean that a school
_________ well-known for being good at certain sports and pupils from
at school may end up playing (9)_________ national or international
ams so that the school has some really (10)_________ names associated
th it!

A. having B. being C. taking D. putting
A. If B. As C. Then D. So
A. at B. on C. for D. from
A. ought B. is C. can D. has
A. being B. staying C. leaving D. spending
A. their B. its C. our D. whose
A. but B. however C. and D. not
A. turns B. makes C. comes D. becomes
A. up B. to C. for D. beside
. A. old B. new C. common D. famous

26. Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và

Mr. Alex Fraser lived his entire life in a small town in the North England. He never left the house (1)_________ he had been born, ne married, never went on holiday and had no friends.

He worked in a local factory for (2)_________ forty years but even people who had worked with him for years (3)_________ very little about him.

He wore the same old clothes year in year out, and although he shopp (4)_________ at the local store he bought only the most basic foodstu never changing his purchases from one week to the next.

So (5)_________ he died last month neighbours and local people we astonished to learn that Mr Fraser was not just a rich man, he was in f (6)_________ millionaire.

He had no bank account, no money invested anywhere but in the vario drawers, cupboards and boxes in his house there were hundreds a thousands of bank (7)_________ and coins.

It took police over two weeks to clear the house and the bank clerks to just as long to (8)_________ all the money.

"We had absolutely no idea that he had been hiding his money over t years", one of his neighbours (9)_________. "In fact we used to feel sorry him, we thought he was a poor old man unable to (10)_________ anythi better for himself".

1. A. which B. where C. who D. what
2. A. until B. above C. over D. across
3. A. reminded B. held C. had D. knew
4. A. regularly B. often C. sometimes D. never
5. A. while B. when C. during D. that
6. A. the B. this C. a D. one
7. A. papers B. money C. letters D. notes
8. A. number B. count C. guess D. make
9. A. said B. spoke C. mentioned D. told
10. A. pay B. spend C. afford D. give

27. Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và

C & A is probably one of the largest family fashion stores in the wor and their shops are a familiar sight in (1)_________ High Streets in Brita But many British people would be surprised to learn (2)_________ this fashi company has Dutch origins. Founded in the small market town of Sneek 1841, the first C & A shop (3)_________ opened by two brothers call Clemens and August Brenninkmeyer. The initials of their first names form the name of the shop. As trade grew, more (4)_________ were opened acro Europe and in 1922 C & A came to Britain. (5)_________ success w immediate and the store was a major influence in bringing down t (6)_________ of women's clothes. It was the two brothers who started t (7)_________ working week, at a time when shopkeepers in Britain expect their (8)__________ to work a 6-day week. Today C & A employs many thousands of people. All the stores are attractively (9)__________ with good use of space, lighting and plenty of individual changing rooms where (10)__________ can try things on in comfort before they buy.

1. A. every B. most C. more D. each
2. A. that B. if C. and D. because
3. A. were B. have C. had D. was
4. A. stores B. places C. parts D. houses
5. A. They B. This C. That D. Their
6. A. value B. figures C. cost D. money
7. A. five-days B. five-day C. five-daily D. five-of-day
8. A. staff B. groups C. officers D. employers
9. A. drawn B. designed C. set D. put
10. A. customers B. patients C. one D. persons

28. Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.

It was in 1819, in Vevey, that Francois-Louis Cailler set up a small business making and selling cocoa and chocolate (1)__________ eventually became the first Swiss chocolate factory. Handmade chocolate was (2)__________ made in other countries (3)__________ Cailler was the first to (4)__________ the idea of making chocolate by machine. The business developed and in 1898, Alexandre Cailler, (5)__________ grandson, left Vevey and built a new factory at Broc in the heart (6)__________ the Gruyere district, an area well-known (7)__________ the richness of its milk. The following year (8)__________ were 120 workers at the factory and by 1906 over a thousand people (9)__________ employed there. By this time the chocolate industry had (10)__________ an important part of the Swiss economy.

1. A. who B. which C. it D. what
2. A. yet B. now C. already D. even
3. A. but B. because C. so D. for
4. A. think B. have C. put D. show
5. A. its B. their C. his D. whose
6. A. at B. by C. up D. of
7. A. for B. with C. in D. to
8. A. it B. there C. they D. those
9. A. had B. been C. were D. was
10. A. turned B. grown C. found D. become

9. Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.

(1)__________ six o'clock yesterday evening, the River Thames burst its anks and flooded a wide area. By nine o'clock the floods had reached the own of Dorchester. The main street was soon (2)__________ three feet of

water. Fire engines arrived quickly to pump away the water, but heavy r
made the job very (3)__________.

Mrs. Rose Willow, a (4)__________ nearly 80 years old, and living alo
in her cottage, trapped upstairs (5)__________ three hours. Finally, firem
were able to rescue her with ladders and a small (6)__________ "My c
Tibbles, stayed with me all the time" said Mrs. Willow. "She (7)________
me a lot. She sat with me, so I didn't feel afraid."

The rain has finally stopped, the river level is falling and the weather forec
is good, (8)__________ the floods have done a great deal of damage.

"Luckily, nobody was (9)__________ or injured." Chief Fire Off
Hawkins (10)__________ reporters. "but it will take a long time to clear
the mess."

1. A. In B. To C. At D. Until
2. A. over B. under C. through D. between
3. A. easy B. difficult C. quick D. clean
4. A. girl B. man C. lady D. child
5. A. for B. during C. while D. through
6. A. ship B. boat C. car D. bicycle
7. A. worried B. frightened C. bored D. helped
8. A. but B. also C. therefore D. so
9. A. burnt B. cut C. scratched D. drowned
10. A said B. asked C. told D. spoke

30. **Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và**

Many parents believe that they should begin to teach their children
read when they are (1)__________ more than toddlers. This is fine if the c
shows a real interest but (2)__________ a child could be counter-productiv
she isn't ready. Wise parents will have a (3)__________ attitude and take
lead from their child. What they should provide is a selection of (4)________
toys, books, and other activities. Nowadays there is plenty of g
(5)__________ available for young children, and of course, seeing plenty
books in use about the house will also (6)__________ them to read.
Of course, books are no longer the only (7)__________ of stories a
information. There is also a huge range of videos, which can (8)________
and extend the pleasure a child finds in a book and are (9)________
valuable in helping to increase vocabulary and concentration. Television g
a bad (10)__________ as far as children are concerned, mainly because
many spend too much time watching programmes not intended for their a
group.

1. A. scarcely B. rarely C. slightly D. really
2. A. insisting B. forcing C. making D. starting
3. A. cheerful B. contended C. relaxed D. hopeful
4. A. bright B. thrilling C. energetic D. stimulating
5. A. material B. sense C. produce D. amusemen
6. A. provoke B. encourage C. provide D. attract

. A. source B. site C. style D. basis
. A. uphold B. found C. reinforce D. assist
. A. properly B. worthily C. perfectly D. equally
0. A. review B. press C. criticism D. result

1. Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.

Why do people like to chew gum? Some people say they like the taste. 1)________ say they can think better if they chew gum. Some people chew when they have some boring work to (2)________. Others chew gum hen they are nervous.

Gum is a (3)________ of several things. For many years gum ompanies made gum from chicle. Chicle is a natural gum from a tree in lexico and Central America. Now companies use plastic and rubber made om petroleum (4)________ of chicle.

Gum must be soft (5)________ you can chew it. A softener keeps it soft. he gum company makes the softener from vegetable oil. A sweetener akes the gum sweet. The sweetener is usually sugar. Then the company 5)________the flavour.

Thomas Adams made the first gum from chicle in 1836. (7)________, hewing gum was not new. The Greeks chewed gum from a tree 3)________ 2,000 years ago. Mayan Indians in Mexico chewed chicle. dians in the Northeastern United States taught Europeans to chew gum om a tree there.

People first made bubble gum in 1928. Children like to (9)________ ubble with bubble gum. Some university students do (10)________.

. A. The other B. Others C. The others D. Other
. A. make B. get C. do D. carry
. A. mixture B. roll C. fix D. connection
. A. aside B. apart C. inside D. instead
. A. so that B. then C. for D. that
. A. puts B. places C. adds D. fits
. A. However B. More C. But D. Though
. A. more B. over C. above D. than
. A. turn B. set C. pass D. blow
0. A. so B. too C. then D. same

2. Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.

The table tennis match was very enjoyable before someone lit a cigarette nd ruined the evening. After (1)________ smoking, they let the cigarette fall n the wooden floor. Unfortunately, they dropped it without putting it out but 2) ________paid any attention to it. Even the woman (3)________ next to e man with the cigarette did not notice. Soon, however, there was 4)________ smoke. Suddenly flames (5)________ up into the air. Someone nmediatey ran out of the room (6)________ the fire brigade. Two or three

men got some buckets of water (7)_________ the fire, but it was usele
Everyone in the large hut (8)_________ very frightened. The next mom
people rushed towards the main doors. Before the next brigade arrived,
whole building was on fire. On (9)_________ the burning building, one of
firemen succeeded in (10)_________ an old woman.

1. A. finish B. finishing C. finished D. finishes
2. A. someone B. anyone C. no one D. anybody
3. A. she was B. was C. who was D. she
4. A. a lot of B. many C. a few D. little
5. A. shoot B. shoots C. shot D. shooting
6. A. phone B. phoning C. to phone D. for phoning
7. A. to put out B. they put out C. putting out D. put out
8. A. was B. were C. has D. have
9. A enter B. entering C. entered D. he entered
10. A. he rescued B. rescue C. rescues D. rescuing

33. Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và

There is now increasing concern about the world's ene
(1)__________, particularly about those involving fossil (2)__________
less than a hundred years we shall probably (3)__________ all the pres
(4) __________ of oil and gas. The world's coal (5)__________ should l
longer but, once used, these cannot be(6)__________. It is importa
therefore, that we should develop such (7)__________ sources of energy
solar energy and nuclear energy as well as water and wind (8)________
(classed as (9)__________ energy). Until these energy (10)__________
widely used, it is important for the developed countries to reduce ene
consumption as much as possible.

1. A. possessions B. resources C. goods D. materials
2. A. fuels B. powers C. forms D. energies
3. A. end B. complete C. total D. exhaust
4. A. findings B. productions C. amounts D. sources
5. A. reserves B. stores C. mines D. contents
6. A. updated B. repeated C. renewed D. produced
7. A. traditional B. alternative C. revolutionary D. surprising
8. A. force B. strength C. power D. motion
9. A. repeatable B. continual C. renewable D. continuous
10. A. goods B. supplies C. provisions D. materials

34. Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và

It was a Monday morning in the office and, as usual everyone was bu
sorting through their mail before starting work. The other staff h
(1)_________ that Nicky, one of the computer operators, had be
(2)_________ rather miserable recently and they wondered what might ha
happened to make her so (3)_________. Suddenly Nicky accidenta

I)________ over a cup of coffee. As she was clearing up the mess, the girl
tting next to her happened to glance at Nicky's right hand. There was a
rge swelling at the (5)________. "What on earth have you (6)________
yourself? Does it (7)________?" asked the girl. "Yes, it does. I think I've
3)________ it using the computer," replied Nicky. "I think you'd better go
nd let the doctor (9)________ it," said the girl. "Let's hope there's no
ermanent (10)________ to your hand."

A. recognized B. realized C. noticed D. identified
A. appearing B. seeming C. pretending D. looking
A. sick B. bored C. uninterested D. depressed
A. kicked B. punched C. hit D. knocked
A. wrist B. elbow C. knee D. ankle
A. made B. done C. happened D. brought
A. harm B. hurt C. disturb D. upset
A. injured B. ruined C. spoiled D. destroyed
A. check B. inspect C. examine D. investigate
). A. pain B. destruction C. damage D. suffering

5. Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.

Speech is one of the most important (1)________ communicating. It
onsists of far more than just making noises. To talk and also to
)________ by other people, we have to speak a language, that is, we
ave to use combinations of (3)________ that everyone agrees to stand for
particular object or idea. Communication would be impossible if everyone
ade up their own language.

Learning a language properly is very (4)________. The basic
)________ of English is not very large, and not only about 2,000 words
e needed to speak it quite (6)________. But the more idea you can
)________ the more precise you can be about their exact meaning.

Words are the (8)________ thing we use in communicating what we
ant to say. The way we (9)________ the words is also very important. Our
ne of voice can express many emotions and (10)________ whether we
e pleased or angry, for instance.

A. ways B. reason C. rules D. tests
A. be examined B. be talked C. be understood D. be spoken
A. sounds B. languages C. systems D. talks
A. impotant B. expensive C. simple D. easy
A. word B. vocabulary C. grammar D. structure
A. good B. fluent C. well D. perfect
A. grow B. need C. pass D. express
A. most B. main C. certain D. full
A. send B. talk C. say D. pass
). A. ask B. understand C. know D. show

36. **Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và I**

A lot of people like to play their records as loudly as possible. T (1)_________ is that the rest of the family and the neighbours often compl (2)_________ they don't like the music. One (3)_________ to this probler to wear headphones, but headphones are usually uncomfortable. armchair which has a record-player system built into it has just be (4)_________ by a British engineer, Stephen Court.

The armchair looks like an ordinary armchair with a high back. Howev each of the two sides of the chair has three loudspeakers inside to reprodu middle and high sounds. Low sounds are reproduced by a pair loudspeakers in a hollow (5)_________ under the seat. Anyone who sits the chair hears sounds coming from all around his/her head.

Because we cannot tell the exact (6) _________from which low sour come, it doesn't (7)_________ that they come from underneath or behind. I the higher sounds coming from the sides of the chair that create a stereo effec

These sounds travel only a few inches to reach the listener's ea (8)_________, it takes only a little power to make the music sound very loud. O a small amount of sound leaks out from behind the chair into the room (9)_________ others. Most of the sound is (10)_________ by the listener.

1. A. conclusion B. impact C. sequence D. result
2. A. if B. for C. lest D. since
3. A. way B. answer C. conclusion D. settlement
4. A. drawn B. discovered C. imagined D. designed
5. A. hole B. set C. location D. space
6. A. destination B. reason C. source D. departure
7. A. care B. make sense C. matter D. mean
8. A. Surprisingly B. Strangely C. Consequently D. Eventually
9. A. disappoint B. dismiss C. deter D. disturb
10. A. integrated B. absorbed C. admitted D. accommodat

37. **Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và I**

Death is not necessarily a failure of energy on the part of the Life For People with no (1)_________ try to make things which will last forever, a even want to live forever themselves. But the (2) _________ man knows v well that it is a waste of labor to make a machine that will last ten yea because it will probably be superseded in half that time by an improv machine (3) _________ the same purpose. He also knows that if somebo were to convince us that our dream of personal immortality is no dream bu hard (4)_________, such a shriek of despair would go up (5)_________ t human race as no other conceivable horror could provoke. We _________ voluntarily, knowing that it is time for us to be scrapped, to remanufactured. We must all be born again, and yet again and again. man is willing to make a serious effort to keep alive. The (7)_________ sees death approach, he gets into bed and sends for a doctor. He kno ry (8 _________ at the back of his conscience that he is rather a poor job d (9)_________ be remanufactured. He knows that his (10)_________will ake room for a birth.

Adapted from *A Treatise on Parents and Children* by George Bernard Shaw.

A. luck B. time C. imagination D. hope
A. intelligent B. lazy C. friendly D. ridiculous
A. answer B. answers C. answering D. answered
A. choice B. situation C. memory D. fact
A. to B. from C. about D. with
A. remain B. try C. die D. become
A. moment B. fear C. reason D. hope
A. much B. well C. few D. special
A. ought to be B. was to C. might have been D. can be
). A. health B. death C. decision D. condition

Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.

THE PERFECT PARTNER

A long and happy (1)________ is something that many people wish for, t finding the right partner is (2)________ more difficult than you might agine. A friend of mine, Susan, had not been very successful in her tempt to find the perfect partner, and she was beginning to lose heart and el rather(3)________.One day she happened to hear someone)________ about a computer dating agency which could help you to find e ideal partner. Susan immediately (5)________ an appointment to see meone at the agency, then waited to see (6)________ would happen. The gency arranged a meeting with a "suitable" partner at the local railway ation a week later, although I (7)________ her not to go. My friend arrived a w minutes early but could see no one who matched the (8)________ of the an in the photograph she had been sent. She noticed a man waiting under e station clock and (9)________ a bunch of flowers, but there was no one se around. Suddenly the man started chatting to her and, after a while, ked her if she would like to go and have a coffee. Not until much later did ey come to the conclusion that they had both been waiting for each other! hen they had both (10)________ from the shock, they decided that the mputer had been right after all!

A. honeymoon B. wedding C. marriage D. engagement
A. so B. much C. too D. lot
A. depressed B. ashamed C. embarrassed D. bored
A. mentioning B. telling C. talking D. relating
A. cd B. had C. set D. made
A. that B. what C. which D. who
A. advised B. urged C. suggested D. whispered
A. look B. appearance C. gesture D. manner

9. A. fetching B. wearing C. carrying D. holding
10. A. returned B. recovered C. reviewed D. realized

39. Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và

Dear Mum and Dad,

This is just a quick letter to let you know that I'm fine. We're all work
quite hard because the exams are only a few weeks away, but our teac
(1)________ he thinks we'll do well. (My landlady's not so sure – she fe
(2)________ me I should stop (3)________ so much TV and do a bit m
reading.)

Anyway, we had a wonderful time at half term. I went off to Paris for a
days with some of the others from the school, and we went on a gui
(4)________ of the city. We saw most of the famous (5)________ like
Louvre, where they have an amazing (6)________ of paintings, and the E
Tower. Then we went down to the South of France by train. It was so fa
the whole (7)________ was only about four hours. We spent (8)________
time in Nice and in Cannes as well, and we all really enjoyed it. On our
day we went to a small island (9)________ the Ile des Pelerins, and we s
the castle where they used to keep the "Man in the Iron Mask." All in all,
had a great time and the weather was really good as well. The only thing I
(10)________ about was that we didn't have enough time to spare to
swimming – maybe next time.

Anyway, I must go now as I've got to do a bit of homework for tomorr
Will you write soon?

Love,
Janie

1. A. says B. tells C. speaks D. talks
2. A. saying B. telling C. speaking D. talking
3. A. watch B. watched C. to watch D. watching
4. A. trip B. visit C. tour D. excursion
5. A. shows B. sights C. views D. looks
6. A. set B. group C. gallery D. collection
7. A. voyage B. travel C. drive D. journey
8. A. a little B. little C. few D. a few
9. A. spoken B. said C. called D. told
10. A. sorry B. apologetic C. displeased D. regretful

40. Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và

HOOKED ON THE NET

The latest addiction to trap thousands of people is the Internet, which
been (1)__________ for broken relationships, job losses, financial ruin,
even one suicide. Psychologists now recognize Internet Addiction Syndro
(IAS) as a new illness that could (2)__________ serious problems and

any lives. Special help groups have been set up to (3)_________ sufferers
lp and support.

Psychologists have described many worrying examples, including one
an who took his own life after (4)_________ more than £14,000 to feed his
ldiction and a teenager who had to receive psychiatric treatment for his 12-
our-a-day (5)_________. "This illness is not fake, and it must be taken
riously," said an expert in behavioural addiction at Nottingham Trent
iversity. "These are not sad people with serious personality (6)_________;
ey are people who were fine before they found the Internet."

dAS is similar to other problems like gambling, smoking and drinking.
ldicts have dreams about the Internet; they need to use it first thing in the
orning; they (7)_________ to their partners about how much time they
end online; they wish they could cut down, but are unable to do so. A
cent study found that many users spend up to 40 hours a week on the
ternet; (8)_________ they felt guilty, they became depressed if they were
ade to stop using it.

Almost anyone can be at risk. Some of the addicts are teenagers who are
eady (9)_________ on computer games and who (10)_________ it very
ficult to resist the games on the Internet. Surprisingly, however,
ychologists say that most victims are middle-aged housewives who have
ver used a computer before.

A. blamed B. faulted C. mistaken D. accused
A. lead B. affect C. take D. cause
A. offer B. suggest C. recommend D. advise
A. gaining B. lending C. winning D. borrowing
A. habit B. custom C. manner D. routine
A. mistakes B. errors C. faults D. defects
A. betray B. deceive C. cheat D. lie
A. although B. despite C. unless D. without
A. taken B. addicted C. tied D. hooked
. A. say B. feel C. find D. have

Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.

BODY AND MIND

People have tried for over 2000 years to find a relationship
)_________ people's physical features and their character, and even
ough there is a complete (2)_________ of evidence for such an idea, it is
ll popular.

The Ancient Greeks were interested in the idea of human personality,
hough they did not link it with outward appearance. Later, during the
enaissance, some writers (3)_________ that there was a direct
nnection between a person's character and their face, and they called this
w science would (4)_________ you know a great deal about a person
mply by analysing their face. Kings and princes were interested in the

science, as they thought it might (5)__________ them to be better judges character, and they believed that these new skills would (6)__________ more difficult for dishonest courtiers to (7)__________ them in.

Despite the fact that nobody takes these theories seriously nowaday scientists are still interested in the basic idea. They have shown that there a link between a person's character and their build.

Extroverts and other confident, outgoing people are usually short and thi set, and in contrast, people who are (8)__________ and reserved tend to (9)__________ and thin. There is some scientific basis to this theory becau glands have such an important effect on both a person's build and their moo so it is not (10)__________ to find a link between them.

1. A. between B. among C. from D. with
2. A. lack B. shortage C. failure D. need
3. A. claimed B. told C. pretended D. related
4. A. allow B. permit C. let D. enable
5. A. make B. allow C. let D. learn
6. A. change B. make C. let D. turn
7. A. take B. put C. set D. bring
8. A. conceited B. arrogant C. proud D. shy
9. A. long B. high C. tall D. great
10. A. surprising B. surprised C. interested D. interesting

42. **Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D**

HOPES AND DREAMS

Some years ago, my daughter was studying English at a university on t south coast. One evening she phoned to tell me that what she really want to do was (1)_________ round the world, so she was looking into t possibility of working in another country. She had seen several (2)________ in the newspaper for student teachers of English abroad, and she w interested in one in Italy, which she was desperate to visit. She decided th this would be a good (3)_________ to achieve her ambition, so she w writing to (4)_________ for the job. The reply (5)_________ a long time arrive, but eventually she received a letter asking if she would go for interview in London the following week. She was so excited that s immediately (6)_________ in touch with the school owner and agreed attend the interview. She was determined that nothing would prevent h (7)_________ doing what she had set out to do. A few days before t interview she had a very strange dream in which she (8)_________ birth to beautiful baby. She was a little nervous and (9)_________ about the drea and phoned to ask me what I thought it might mean. As I knew somethi about dreams, I was able to assure her that it only symbolized h (10)_________ to do well in her interview.

1. A. journey B. travel C. voyage D. trip
2. A. notices B. posters C. advertisements D. announcements

i. A. path B. route C. manner D. way
.. A. claim B. inquire C. request D. apply
i. A. was B. took C. spent D. passed
i. A. got B. came C. went D. became
'. A. of B. from C. in D. about
i. A. made B. had C. gave D. produced
). A. bored B. worried C. offended D. annoyed
0. A. desire B. request C. want D. demand

3. Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.

THE RUINS OF POMPEII

In AD 79, Mount Vesuvius erupted, sending out a huge cloud of dust and ock that darkened the sky. It came without warning, and the (1)__________ of ne explosion was so great that it was felt from hundreds of miles away.

In the town of Pompeii, at the foot of the volcano, the inhabitants picked ıp whatever belongings they (2)__________ carry and made for the open ountryside. In the terrible storm that followed, dust and rock from the olcano raned down onto the town, filling the streets with deep layers of ash ınd poisorous gas, (3)__________ it impossible for the people to get away. 'he town of Pompeii was completely destroyed by the rain of death, and 4)__________ lost to the world for centuries.

Excavation work did not begin (5)__________ 1748, when Rocco lcubierre found some wall paintings while he was digging at the site. In the ears that followed, archaeologists realized that they had (6)__________ one f the most astonishing ruins of all time. Almost everything in Pompeii had een (7)__________ preserved. Several houses still had their roofs, and nside the furniture and the decorations were (8)__________ as they had been enturies earlier. There were also the remains of over 2,000 people. Some of ne (9)__________ had made the mistake of sheltering in their cellars, where ney were killed by poisonous gases from the volcano. Others had been 10)__________ from escaping, and in the prison were men who had been hained to the wall and left to die.

. A. enegy B. fuel C. power D. efficiency
.. A. managed B. succeeded C. achieved D. could
i. A. having B. leaving C. making D. turning
.. A. lay B. lied C. laid D. lain
i. A. by B. until C. for D. since
i. A. come up B. come across C. come over D. come on
'. A. exactly B. perfectly C. accurately D. precisely
i. A. same B. alike C. just D. similar
). A. injured B. victims C. sufferers D. deaths
0. A. avoided B. blocked C. arrested D. prevented

4. Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.

AN AUSTRALIAN MYSTERY

Interest in undiscovered human-like creatures continues to be widesprea
Everyone has (1)_________ of the Yeti, and its North American "cousin" Bigfo
but since the last century there have been (2)_________ of the existence
Australia of another, less famous creature - the Yahoo. In 1912, a Sydne
newspaper (3)_________ an account by Charles Harper of a strange, larg
animal he observed (4)_________ the light of his campfire. "Its body, legs, ar
arms were covered with long, brownish-red hair, but what struck me at mo
extraordinary was its shape, which was human in some ways, yet at the sam
time very different. The body was enormous, (5)_________ great strength. T
arms were extremely long and very muscular."

Harper continued: "All this observation (6)_________ a few minutes whi
the creature stood there, as if frightened by the firelight. After a few growl
and beating his breast, he (7)_________ the first few metres upright, then
all four limbs, through the low bushes. Nothing would persuade m
companions (8)_________ the trip, a fact at which I must admit I was rath
pleased."

What could Harper and his companions (9)_________ have seen? Suc
a creature was mentioned in south-eastern Australia in the 1800s, but
specimen was ever obtained for scientific (10)_________ and all we are le
with today is an historical puzzle.

1.	A. understood	B. known	C. heard	D. noticed
2.	A. statements	B. reports	C. arguments	D. proofs
3.	A. delivered	B. typed	C. declared	D. printed
4.	A. by	B. at	C. with	D. under
5.	A. announcing	B. pointing	C. indicating	D. describing
6.	A. lasted	B. covered	C. involved	D. engaged
7.	A. set back	B. set up	C. set in	D. set off
8.	A. continue	B. to continue	C. continuing	D. having continue
9.	A. probably	B. likely	C. possibly	D. doubtless
10.	A. arrangements	B. designs	C. plans	D. purposes

45. **Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D**

DREAMS

Everyone can dream. Indeed, everyone does dream. Those wh
(1)_________ that they never dream at all actually dream just as frequen
as the rest of us, (2)_________ they may not remember anything about
Even those of us who are perfectly (3)_________ of dreaming nig
(4)_________ night very seldom remember those dreams in great detail b
merely retain an untidy mixture of seemingly unrelated impressions. Drea
are not simply visual – we dream with all our (5)_________ so that
appear to experience sound, touch, smell, and taste.

One of the world's oldest (6)_________ written documents is the Egypt
Book of Dreams. This volume is about five thousand years old, so you c

________ that dreams were believed to have a special significance even n. Many ancient civilisations believed that you should never wake a sleeping son as, during sleep, the soul had left the body and might not be able to urn (8)________ time if the sleeper were suddenly awoken.

From ancient times to the present day, people have been (9)________ empts to interpret dreams and to explain their significance. There are many oks available on the subject of dream interpretation, although unfortunately re are almost as many meanings for a particular dream (10)________ there books.

A. demand B. promise C. agree D. claim
A. though B besides C. however D. despite
A. familiar B. accustomed C. aware D. used
A. after B. on C. through D. over
A. feelings B. emotions C. impressions D. senses
A. considered B. known C. regarded D. estimated
A. see B feel C. ensure D. think
A. by B. in C. with D. for
A. doing B. putting C. making D. taking
A. as B. like C. so D. such

Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.

In the US., industries that generate hazardous wastes want to dispose of m as cheaply as possible. Private companies hired to dispose of this waste npete with each other to offer the lowest prices to these industries. The vernment does not get involved beyond setting minimum safety standards.

Unfortunately, the (1) ________of companies that generate and dispose waste is to save money, ________ (2) to guarantee safety. These mpanies usually send waste to landfills because this is cheaper than ycling or incineration. Disposal firms who want to increase their business ist cut corners to lower costs and________ (3) customers. At the same ie, relatively________ (4) is done to reduce the volume of waste nerated, because disposal costs________ (5) relatively modest.

Things are different in Denmark. There the government________ (6) in waste dsposal process beginning________ (7) the front end. Together h indusry, the government formed a corporation to establish d________(8) waste disposal facilities. This company, called mmunichem, has a________ (9) on waste disposal. Generators of zardous vaste________(10) ship their waste to one of Kommunichem's posal facilities. In this system, there is no price competition in the waste posal business.

A. solution B. license C. importance D. goal
A. not B. just C. besides D. something
A. survive B efficient C. gain D. prosper
A. more B. this C. recycling D. little

5. A. still B. have C. remain D. cheap
6. A. interferes B. participates C. involves D. control
7. A. to B. by C. of D. at
8. A. operate B. found C. prepare D. generate
9. A. power B. profit C. monopoly D. responsibility
10. A. help B. disposal C. take D. must

47. **Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và**

The complexities involved in captive breeding of animals are eviden the case of the golden marmoset. Since 1965 scientists have been tryin improve the breeding success of the golden marmosets at the Smithsonia National Zoological Park in Washington, D.C.

In (1)_________ attempts at the National Zoo and other institutions, zoologists found that captive-born (2)_________ ignored, abused, sometimes inadvertently (3)_________ their offspring. After considera observation, the scientists (4)_________ that both the male and female ha to have experience (5)_________ with and helping to care for youn siblings (6)_________ they themselves become sexually mature - that marmosets can successfully rear their young (7)_________ if they have early experience in the family situation.

The researchers learned that if young marmosets are left with their fam groups for too long - four or five years - they are (8)_________ to bre Other research showed that the animals needed special diets if they were produce offspring. (9) _________of the carbohydrate-rich fruit diet they w (10)_________ fed, they required a menu high in protein.

1 A. rare B. fact C. which D. early
2 A. marmosets B. which C. was D. were
3 A. refused B. killed C. for D. by
4 A. thought B. experience C. feel D. learned
5 A. captive B. mature C. breeding D. living
6 A. when B. before C. therefore D. and
7. A. only B. since C. siblings D. animals
8. A. unlikely B. incapable C. supposed D. able
9. A. Instead B. Because C. Some D. Most
10. A. daily B. really C. to D. customarily

48. **Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và**

In the heat of summer in the eastern United States and Canada, mona butterflies hatch, mature, mate and die in less than two months. The cy repeats three or four times in the season, (1)_________the last generation find its way south in winter ahead of the killing cold. At the end of the journ they converge in the mountains of central Mexico at a handful of sites, so of (2)_________ measure not more than an acre.

Ranging from Canada to Argentina, the monarch is a North Americ neer; it is the (3)__________ species in a family of tropical (4)__________to in a foothold in the temperate climate of the northern United States and uthern Canada. These (5)__________ provide a rich supply of milkweed, a oadly diversified plant upon which the adult monarch depends for nectar.

But during the winter, the Mexican sites (6)__________ a niche for the ecies, giving it a tenuous yet vital lease on life in the midst of the forbidding __________. At 10,000 feet in the mountains of Mexico, the January nights n grow cold enough to (8)__________ several million monarchs. But the ects (9)__________ in a forest so dense that the __________(10)touch to m a blanket. If the dense forest is even selectively logged, it loses its ulating properties and dooms the butterfly.

A. and B. making C. until D. leaving
A. which B. them C. the D. places
A. many B. modest C. best D. only
A. ones B. able C. butterflies D. zone
A. butterflies B. areas C. are D. species
A. provide B. need C. give D. change
A. rule B. away C. summer D. cold
A. die B. make C. freeze D. right
A. grow B. lost C. gather D. that
A. trees B. monarchs C. crowd D. warm

Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.

THE DRIVING INSTRUCTOR

I'm a driving test examiner. I ran my own driving school for twelve years fore applying to become an examiner in 1996. Since then I've __________to examine lorry and bus drivers and instruct trainee aminers. I (2) __________ that I've assessed 16,000 people and passed ound half of them. The first lorry driver I passed (3)__________ tears. wever, the most (4)__________ reasons for failing are not being ready d being too (5)__________. Inwardly I'm telling the candidates not to do nething stupid like (6)__________ out into moving traffic, but I'm not __________ to tell them how to drive.

When I (8) __________ my own test I was extremely nervous and had to __________ with a very strict and unfriendly examiner. We're taught wadays to put people at their (10)__________. We pass everyone who's up (11)__________, but people often present themselves too soon. I've never en offered money to pass anyone, (12)__________ one man asked me if he uld make me change my (13)__________. I then (14)__________ him to the ice. My ambition is to be a supervising examiner in (15)__________ of test nters in a large area.

A. resulted B. succeeded C. qualified D. mastered
A. count B. number C. judge D. estimate
A. burst into B. turned back C. carried on D. set off

4. A. simple B. regular C. average D. common
5. A. tense B. tight C. stretched D. stiff
6. A. make B. pull C. pick D. stand
7. A. admitted B. let C. allowed D. enabled
8. A. took B. performed C. achieved D. effected
9. A. suffer B. meet C. experience D. deal
10. A. rest B. ease C. peace D. leisure
11. A. limit B. test C. measure D. standard
12. A. while B. even C. although D. despite
13. A. mind B. thoughts C. attitude D. view
14. A. reported B. declared C. announced D. notified
15. A. responsibility B. care C. duty D. charge

50. **Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.**

Can you imagine what life would be (1)_________ if there were n
telephone? You could not call (2)_________ your friends on the phone an
talk to them. If fire broke (3)_________ in your house you could not call th
fire department. If somebody was sick, you could not call a doctor.

(4)_________ our daily life we need to communicate with (5)_________
We need do this mostly by speaking to other people and listening t
(6)_________ they have to say to us, and when you are close (7)_________
them we can do this very easily. However, our voices will not travel very fa
even when we shout.

The man who (8)_________this possible was Alexandre Graham Bell,
Scotsman, born (9)_________ Edinburgh in 1847. Bell, a teacher of visibl
speech who later moved to Canada, (10)_________ all his spare tim
experimenting. (11)_________enthusiastic was he in his researc
_________(12) a means for sending speech (13)_________ electricity tha
he left (14)_________ time for his day-to-day work and at one tim
(15)_________ almost penniless.

1. A. as B. like C. of D. for
2. A. on B. for C. in D. up
3. A. out B. in C. up D. off
4. A. With B. In C. On D. At
5. A. you B. one another C. them D. other
6. A. that B. this C. what D. which
7. A. from B. to C. out D. on
8. A. had B. did C. made D. brought
9. A. at B. in C. on D. from
10. A. took B. wasted C. cost D. spent
11. A. So B. Very C. Too D. Such
12. A. as B. for C. to D. by
13. A. in B. with C. by D. on
14. A. some B. much C. little D. enough
15. A. being B. is C. was D. be

1. Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.

THE THREAT TO THE ENVIRONMENT

Nowadays people are more aware that wildlife all over the world is in 1)__________. Many (2)__________ of animals are threatened and could asil become (3)__________ if we do not make an effort to (4)__________ hem. There are many reasons for this. In some cases, animals are 5)__________ for their fur or for other valuable parts of their bodies. Some irds, (6)__________ as parrots, are caught (7)__________, and sold as pets. or many animals and birds, the problem is that their habitat - the 8)__________ where they live – is (9)__________. More (10)__________ is sed for farms, for houses or industry, and there are fewer open 11)__________ than there once were. Farmers use powerful chemicals to elp them grow better (12)__________, but these chemicals pollute the nvironment and (13)__________ wild life. The most successful animals on arth - human beings - will soon be the only ones (14)__________, unless we an (15) __________ this problem.

	A. danger	B. threat	C. problem	D. vanishing
	A. marks	B. more	C. species	D. forms
	A. disappeared	B. vanished	C. empty	D. extinct
	A. harm	B. safe	C. protect	D. serve
	A. hunted	B. chased	C. game	D. extinct
	A. like	B. such	C. or	D. where
	A. lively	B. alive	C. for life	D. for living
	A. spot	B. pint	C. place	D. site
	A. exhausting	B. departing	C. escaping	D. disappearing
0	A. earth	B. land	C. soil	D. area
1	A. spaces	B. air	C. up	D. parts
2	A. products	B. fields	C. herbs	D. crops
3	A. spoil	B. harm	C. wound	D. wrong
4	A. survived	B. over	C. missing	D. left
5	A. answer	B. calculate	C. solve	D. explain

2. Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.

When the Moscow State Circus goes on its annual tour of Europe, the oung members of the circus are still expected to (1)__________ with their ducation. The circus usually (2)__________ for a few days in each town, so ow do the young performers manage?

One twelve-year- old gets up at the crack of (3)__________ to practise her ct before (4)__________ off to school. She returns at lunchtime to her amily's caravan and more practice. Not only does she work (5)__________, ut she also has to make a whole new (6) __________ of friends each time he moves on. "It's exhausting work but I like the circus (7)__________," she ays. "The worst (8)__________ is when I make new friends and have to leave hem, although I try to (9)__________ by letter."

The Russian who runs the circus makes (10)_________ that all th children get a proper education. When the circus first arrives in Britain, h (11)_________ the traveler education service and gives them the (12 _________ of all the children, and when they will be in certain towns an cities. "It's a fantastic (13)_________," he says. "I receive a (14)_________ when we reach the next town telling us where to meet. We are the accompanied to school and introduced to the head teacher. It works lik (15)_________.

1. A. progress B. continue C. maintain D. further
2. A. slows B. stops C. places D. moves
3. A. dawn B. morning C. day D. light
4. A. following B. leaving C. heading D. directing
5. A. strict B. difficult C. strong D. hard
6. A. form B. gathering C. set D. collection
7. A. life B. way C. living D. type
8. A. section B. piece C. part D. side
9. A. keep in view B. keep in touch C. keep in mind D. keep in line
10. A. sure B. definite C. important D. time
11. A. connect B. notices C. reaches D. contacts
12. A. facts B. details C. quantities D. demands
13. A. system B. habit C. plan D. order
14. A. sign B. signal C. message D. word
15. A. lightning B. clockwork C. new D. wildfire

53. **Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.**

It all happened rather quickly - the doctor realized that I needed to hav my appendix out immediately, to (1)_________ things from getting an (2)_________ and they operated (3)_________ me straight away. But I'm n feeling too bad and I'm getting (4)_________ all the time. The doctors say will take about a week for me to (5)_________ the operation completely.

I'm in quite a large ward with about 20 other people, and (6)_________ would (7)_________ to be somewhere a bit smaller, we all (8)_________ with each other quite well.

Still, I do find it a bit (9)_________ here - there's nothing to do. They say (10)_________ get up unless it's absolutely necessary, so I can't even get t the TV room. Unfortunately I didn't have the (11)_________ to get home for coming in, so I haven't got any money. (12)_________ I'm sure one of th nurses would probably (13)_________ me enough to buy a paper, I' (14)_________ not ask as I'd (15)_________ it a bit embarrassing.

1. A. prevent B. forbid C. block D. avoid
2. A. bad B. dangerous C. serious D. worse
3. A. on B. up C. at D. in
4. A. improved B. good C. finer D. better
5. A. get at B. get through C. get over D. get along

6. A. although B. despite C. unless D. except
7. A. better B. want C. more D. prefer
8. A. get down B. get on C. get by D. get out of
9. A. annoying B. irritating C. entertaining D. boring
10. A. don't have to B. needn't C. mustn't D. don't need to
11. A. opportunity B. possibility C. occasion D. permission
12. A. In spite B. Despite C. Unless D. Even though
13. A. owe B. lend C. borrow D. debt
14. A. better B. rather C. prefer D. want
15. A. feel B. see C. think D. find

54. **Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.**

A surgeon flying from Hong Kong to London on a jumbo jet (1)__________ a fellow passenger's life by operating on her with a pair of scissors, a coat hanger, and a bottle of brandy.

Pauline Dixon was involved in a motorcycle (2)__________ on the way to Hong Kong airport, but she didn't want to see a doctor (3)__________ she missed her flight. Soon after boarding the plane, she complained about a pain in her arm. The pilot asked (4)__________or not there were any doctors on board, and Professor Wallace and Dr. Tom Wong came forward.

At first they thought her arm was broken, but within minutes they saw that her condition was (5)__________worse. They realized that one of her lungs (6)__________have collapsed and was filling up with liquid. Professor Wallace said: "I felt we had (7)__________ operate as soon as we could, but of course we didn't have (8)__________ right equipment, so we had to use what was there. I cut a hole in her chest with a pair of scissors and then we had to find something to push a tube into the lung. One of the cabin crew (9)__________ using a coat hanger, which worked quite well, and we (10)__________ to get the tube in quite easily.

Normally it is not a complicated operation (11)__________ you have the right equipment, but we had to be very (12)__________. We sterilized everything with five star brandy. When the operation was over, I had a few (13)__________ myself. I can tell you, I needed it."

After the plane landed safely in London, Miss Dixon went to the hospital to recover. Although the operation had been very (14)__________, she was very grateful to the doctors for saving her life, and was full of (15)__________ for what they had done.

1. A. rescued B. recovered C. saved D. freed
2. A. accident B. disaster C. emergency D. breakdown
3. A. in case B. unless C. except D. without
4. A. for B. about C. if D. whether
5. A. changing B. getting C. turning D. growing
6. A. must B. should C. may D. would
7. A. sooner B. greater C. rather D. better
8. A. a B. some C. the D. any

9 A. advised B. persuaded C. suggested D. convinced
10. A. succeeded B. managed C. arrived D. could
11. A. if B. unless C. in case D. except
12. A. carefree B. careless C. caring D. careful
13. A. bites B. sips C. swallows D. licks
14. A. painful B. harmful C. hurtful D. aching
15. A. friendship B. dedication C. admiration D. liking

55. **Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, và D.**

Have you ever noticed how compulsive shoppers are never in (1)__________ when they are hunting for something to buy? Now, I don't wan to be (2)__________ to these people, but it has always struck me that this sor of person must, in (3)__________ ways, be able to put up (4)__________th most incredible boredom. I, myself, am an extremely reluctant shopper. I onl have to (5)__________ a glimpse of the window of a large departmen (6)__________ as I flash past in a taxi and I am immediately seized by desire to be a million miles away.

To be (7)__________, I think it has something to (8)__________with th fact that I was once wrongly (9)__________ of shop-lifting. It goes withou saying that I was completely innocent of the charge of (10)__________ anything, but the experience (11)__________ me with the feeling that I wante to (12)__________ the manager for wrongful arrest. I (13)__________ to thin what might have happened (14)__________ I had actually been *wrongl* convicted. Even now I sometimes have nightmares about (15)__________ i vain to ruthless detectives that I was not a shop-lifter.

1. A. dash B. run C. race D. hurry
2. A. violent B. severe C. stern D. unkind
3. A. any B. the C. few D. some
4. A. for B. with C. in D. by
5. A. see B. catch C. notice D. look
6. A. store B. shop C. market D. stall
7. A. true B. decent C. reliable D. honest
8. A. be B. do C. put D. go
9. A. charged B. accused C. blamed D. criticized
10. A. robbery B. theft C. stealing D. robbing
11. A. gave B. left C. made D. caused
12. A. claim B. sue C. try D. compensate
13. A. fear B. worry C. dread D. resist
14. A. whether B. unless C. when D. if
15. A. expressing B. opposing C. protesting D. arguing

56. **Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.**

Janet got married to Pedro last Saturday, and we went to the (1)_________, which (2)_________ place in a lovely little church in the country. Janet, the (3)_________, wore a beautiful white dress; it had a long train made of silk, and it was carried by a young (4)_________, who was the daughter of her elder sister. At the start, her husband-to-be, the (5)_________, was waiting for her at the front of the church. She walked down the aisle to the front with her father, and after the (6)_________, she came back down again with her husband.

Afterwards, people (7)_________ photos outside the church, and all the (8)_________ were invited to a (9)_________ in a hotel nearby, where we all had a meal. During the meal, the (10)_________man, who was Pedro's oldest friend, made a lovely (11)_________, and told everyone about how they had met, what it was like when they first started (12)_________ out, and what Pedro had said when he had (13)_________. Then a few hours later, they set off on their (14)_________, which they were going to (15)_________ in Bali.

1. A. engagement B. proposal C. marriage D. wedding
2. A. found B. held C. took D. stood
3. A. lady B. groom C. maid D. bride
4. A. bridesmaid B. bridegroom C. bride D. groom
5. A. male B. man C. groom D. bride.
6. A. ceremony B. party C. celebration D. custom
7. A. made B. did C. shot D. took
8. A. guests B. members C. spectators D. viewers
9. A. reception B. meeting C. greeting D. date
10. A. first B. best C. top D. greatest
11. A. talk B. lecture C. story D. speech
12. A. leaving B. setting C. going D. dating
13. A. proposed B. engaged C. suggested D. intended
14. A. holiday B. honeymoon C. festival D. carnival
15. A. take B. spend C. pass D. get

57. **Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.**

CLIMBER WHO 'DIED' IN MONT BLANC STORM IS BROUGHT BACK TO LIFE

A climber whose heart had stopped beating in a snowstorm on Mont Blanc was revived by French doctors during a five-hour operation yesterday. Alan Haywood, 41, had set off with three friends on Saturday to climb Mont Blanc. Early on Sunday morning the (1)_________ had set off for the summit, and although the skies were (2)_________ at first, it soon began to snow heavily. As the storm got worse, they (3)_________ see where they were going. They had no (4)_________ but to dig a hole in the snow to keep the (5)_________ in and wait for the storm to pass. They were (6)_________ for 24 hours. During the night, Mr. Haywood's body temperature began to fall, and when it dropped to below 25°C, his heart stopped beating. His friends feared the worst and thought he was (7)__________.

The men were found the following day by the Chamonix mountain (8)__________team, who had been sent up the mountain to find two other climbers who had also disappeared. All six were then lifted off the mountain by helicopter and taken to Chamonix hospital, where doctors (9)__________to get Mr. Haywood's heart beating again (10)__________in time. A doctor said there was a good chance that he would (11)__________, and explained that the effects of the extreme cold would have helped to (12)__________ serious brain damage.

So far this year there has been a (13)__________ number of emergencies in Chamonix. The mountains around the town have (14)__________ 93 lives and left 726 people injured. Eleven people are still (15)__________.

1. A. party B. set C. crew D. pack
2. A. clean B. clear C. pure D. calm
3. A. didn't manage B. couldn't C. didn't succeed D. didn't achieve
4. A. possibility B. choice C. occasion D. opportunity
5. A. temperature B. warmth C. fever D. hot
6. A. caught B. held C. trapped D. closed
7. A. die B. died C. death D. dead
8. A. rescue B. release C. delivery D. repair
9. A. could B. managed C. achieved D. succeeded
10. A. only B. simply C. just D. merely
11. A. save B. repair C. recover D. rescue
12. A. avoid B. prevent C. escape D. obstruct
13. A. record B. greatest C. largest D. highest
14. A. claimed B. removed C. killed D. died
15. A. away B. absent C. out D. missing

58. **Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.**

ACTION SCENES IN FILMS

Modern cinema audiences expect to see plenty of thrilling scenes in action films. These scenes, which are (1)__________ as stunts, are usually (2)__________ by stuntmen who are specially trained to do dangerous things safely. (3)__________ can crash a car, but if you're shooting a film, you have to be extremely (4)__________, sometimes stopping (5)__________in front of the camera and film crew. At an early (6)__________in the production, an expert stuntman is (7)__________ in to work out the action scenes and form a team. He is the only person who can go (8)__________ the wishes of the director, (9)__________ he will usually only do this in the (10)__________ of safety.

Many famous actors like to do the dangerous parts themselves, which produces better shots, since stuntmen don't have to (11)__________ in for the actors. Actors like to become (12)__________ in all the important aspects of the character they are playing, but without the recent progress in safety equipment, insurance companies would never (13)__________ them take the risk. To do their own stunts, actors need to be good athletes, but they must also be sensible and know their (14)__________. If they were to be hurt, the film would (15) __________ to be sudden halt.

1. A. remarked B. known C. referred D. named
2. A. performed B. given C. fulfilled D. displayed
3. A. Everyone B. Someone C. Anyone D. Noone
4. A. detailed B. plain C. straight D. precise
5. A. right B. exact C. direct D. strict
6. A. period B. minute C. part D. stage
7. A. led B. taken C. drawn D. called
8. A over B. against C. through D. across
9. A despite B. so C. although D. otherwise
10. A. interests B. needs C. purposes D. regards
11. A. work B. get C. put D. stand
12. A. connected B. arranged C. involved D. affected
13. A. allow B. let C. permit D. admit
14. A. limits B. ends C. frontiers D. borders
15. A. come B. fall C. pull D. go

59. Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.

A VISITOR FOR MISS DREDGER

Every summer Miss Dredger took in visitors at Clos de Joi. It was a square house with a (1)__________ across the island to the sea, with the island of Jersey on the (2) __________.

Miss Dredger had (3)__________ a carriage to take her down the harbour hill. (4)__________ it was a steep descent, she would (5)__________ have taken it in her purposeful stride, and would even have returned (6)__________ foot up the long slope, for Miss Dredger scorned all physical (7) __________.

Nevertheless, she had (8)__________ on a carriage this (9)__________ morning, for she had a gentleman to meet at the harbour. Both he and his luggage must be got up the harbour hill. It was (10)__________ that the luggage could not walk up on its own and from what she knew about men, it was ten (11)__________ one that her new lodger (12)__________ be as helpless as his luggage.

And so, as the carriage had to go down the hill before it could come up again, Miss Dredger, with her sharp (13)__________ of logic, decided that, in order to (14) __________ use of this fact, it would be as well to be (15)__________ for at Clos de Joi.

1. A. sight B. vision C. view D. look
2. A. distance B. background C. outskirts D. horizon
3. A. ordered B. required C. commanded D. asked
4. A. However B. Although C. Despite D. Even

5. A. commonly B. actually C. mostly D. normally
6. A. at B. on C. with D. off
7. A. weakness B. lightness C. tenderness D. softness
8. A. decided B. chosen C. arranged D. considered
9. A. definite B. certain C. particular D. individual
10. A. honest B. simple C. direct D. plain
11. A. to B. by C. for D. under
12. A. should B. would C. ought D. could
13. A. sense B. idea C. feeling D. impression
14. A. take B. have C. make D. get
15. A. looked B. visited C. sent D. called

60. **Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.**

HELEN AND MARTIN

With a thoughtful sigh, Helen turned away from the window and walked back to her favourite armchair. (1)__________ her brother never arrive? For a brief moment, she wondered if she really cared that much.

Over the years Helen had given (2)__________ waiting for Martin to take an interest in her. Her feelings for him had gradually (3)__________ until now, as she sat waiting for him, she experienced no more than a sister's (4)__________ to see what had (5)__________ of her brother.

Almost without (6)__________, Martin had lost his job with a busy publishing company after spending the last eight years in New York as a key figure in the US office. Somehow the two of them hadn't (7)__________ to keep in touch and, left alone, Helen had slowly found her (8)__________ in her own judgement growing. (9)__________ the wishes of her parents, she had left university halfway (10)__________ her course and now, to the astonishment of the whole family, she was (11)__________ a fast-growing reputation in the pages of respected art magazines and was actually earning enough to live (12)__________ from her paintings.

Of course, she (13)__________ no pleasure in Martin's sudden misfortune, but she couldn't (14)__________ looking forward to her brother's arrival with (15)__________ satisfaction at what she had achieved.

1. A. Could B. Should C. Would D. Ought
2. A. in B. up C. out D. away
3. A. depressed B. weakened C. lowered D. fainted
4. A. wonder B. idea C. curiosity D. regard
5. A. become B. developed C. arisen D. changed
6. A. caution B. warning C. advice D. signal
7. A. minded B. concerned C. worried D. bothered
8. A. dependence B. confidence C. certainty D. courage
9. A. Ignoring B. Omitting C. Avoiding D. Preventing
10. A. along B. down C. through D. across
11. A. gaining B. reaching C. starting D. opening

12. A. for B. by C. with D. on
13. A. made B. took C. drew D. formed
14. A. help B. miss C. fail D. drop
15. A. soft B. fine C. quiet D. still

61. **Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.**

ANGER ON THE ROADS

The anger that descends on people when they get behind the steering wheel of a car used to be (1)__________ as a joke. But the laughter is getting noticeably quieter (2)__________ that the problem has become increasingly widespread.

(3)__________in a traffic jam, with family cars inching their (4)__________ past, the driver of a fast sports car begins to lose his temper. (5) __________ the capacities of his car, there is nothing he can do. The (6)__________ is anger.

Many people live in (7)__________ of losing control. This is true of many situations but driving is a good example. People think that the car might not start, it might break (8) __________, or someone might run into it. Before anything even happens, people have worked themselves up into a (9)__________ of anxiety. And when something does happen, they're (10)__________ to explode. In fact, it's their very anxiety about losing control that (11) __________ them lose control.

This isn't to (12)__________ that all offenders have psychological problems or drive powerful sports cars. In fact, most of them are (13)__________ ordinary human beings who have no history of violence. There is (14)__________ something deep in our nature that (15)__________ when we start up a car engine.

1. A. found B. thought C. treated D. intended
2. A. once B. even C. since D. now
3. A. Set B. Stuck C. Held D. Fixed
4. A. path B. way C. course D. route
5. A. However B. Besides C. Although D. Despite
6. A. outcome B. event C. issue D. effect
7. A. worry B. fright C. fear D. concern
8. A. up B. down C. out D. off
9. A. state B. condition C. feeling D. case
10. A. good B. prepared C. near D. ready
11. A. causes B. leads C. makes D. forces
12. A. inform B. say C. tell D. announce
13. A. purely B. fully C. exactly D. perfectly
14. A. openly B. directly C. clearly D. frankly
15. A. excites B. awakens C. disturbs D. upsets

62. **Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.**

FAMILY HISTORY

In an age when technology is developing faster than ever before, many people are being (1)_________ to the idea of looking back into the past. One way they can do this is by investigating their own family history. They can try to (2)_________ out more about where their families came from and what they did. This is now a fast-growing hobby, especially in countries with a (3)_________ short history, like Australia and the United States.

It is (4)_________ thing to spend some time (5)_________ through a book on family history and to take the (6)_________ to investigate your own family's past. It is (7)_________ another to carry out the research work successfully. It is easy to set about it in a disorganised way and (8)_________ yourself many problems which could have been (9)_________ with a little forward planning.

If your own family stories tell you that you are (10)_________ with a famous character, whether hero or criminal, do not let this idea take over your research. Just (11)_________ it as an interesting possibility. A simple system (12)_________ collecting and storing your information will be adequate to start with; a more complex one may only get in your(13)_________. The most important thing, though, is to (14)_________ started. Who knows what you (15)_________ find?

1. A. pushed B. attracted fetched D. brought
2. A. lay B. make C. put D. find
3. A. fairly B. greatly C. mostly D. widely
4. A. a B. one C. no D. some
5. A. seeing B. moving C. going D. living
6. A. idea B. plan C. purpose D. decision
7. A. quite B. just C. more D. even
8. A. produce B. cause C. build D. create
9. A. missed B. lost C. avoided D. escaped
10. A. connected B. joined C. attached D. related
11. A. treat B. control C. contact D. direct
12. A. with B. by C. for D. through
13. A. track B. path C. road D. way
14. A. get B. appear C. be D. feel
15. A. should B. might C. ought D. must

63. **Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.**

I don't want to alarm you. There is still enough sand left in the world to satisfy most holidaymakers but in many parts of the world beaches are literally being (1)_________ away and have to be regularly (2)_________.

First much of the sand for beaches (3)_________ from cliffs which crumble away as they are pounded by the waves. To (4)_________ them, sea walls are often erected. With cliffs no (5)__________ crumbling, the beaches are robbed of the material which would (6)__________ feed them.

Beaches are also (7)__________ with sand and gravel by rivers which bring it down from the mountains and hills. In some places rivers are being dammed and (8)__________ built to retain water. They trap more of the sediment so the rivers (9)__________ less sand and gravel to the sea. This is happening in California, for example, and in Scotland. In Egypt the (10)__________ of the Aswan Dam has (11)__________ the Nile silt, so much less silt is being fed towards coastal (12)__________. That has meant the delta is now eroding instead of (13)__________ as before.

Thirdly, to improve access to the beach many holiday resorts build a promenade along the sea front. Like some of the fortifications of cliff (14)__________, this usually has a flat vertical surface off which the waves (15)__________. This helps wash the sand away down the beach and most of it is lost.

1. A. thrown B. rubbed C. washed D. cleaned
2. A. removed B. replaced C. rebuilt D. redrawn
3. A. collects B. forms C. falls D. comes
4. A. protect B. prepare C. surround D. cover
5. A. sooner B. longer C. further D. later
6. A. normally B. often C. sometimes D. occasionally
7. A. presented B. given C. filled D. supplied
8. A. reservoirs B. canals C. wells D. locks
9. A. fetch B. take C. pull D. push
10. A. designing B. engineering C. building D. forming
11. A. kept B. trapped C. sealed D. solidified
12. A. beaches B. resorts C. areas D. parts
13. A. growing B. shrinking C. swelling D. reducing
14. A. tops B. faces C. features D. hangings
15. A. bounce B. jump C. splash D. ripple

64. **Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.**

LOOK ON THE BRIGHT SIDE

Do you ever wish you were more optimistic, someone who always (1)__________ to be successful? Having someone around who always (2)__________ the worst isn't really a lot of (3)__________ - we all know someone who sees a single cloud on a sunny day and says, "It looks (4)__________ rain." But if you catch yourself thinking such things, it's important to do something (5)__________ it.

You can change your view of life, (6)__________ to psychologists. It only takes a little effort, and you'll find life more rewarding as a (7)__________. Optimism, they say, is partly about self-respect and confidence but it's also a more positive way of looking at life and all it has to (8)__________. Optimists are more (9)__________ to start new projects and are generally more prepared to take risks.

Upbringing is obviously very important in forming your (10)_________ to the world. Some people are brought up to (11)_________ too much on others and grow up forever blaming other people when anything (12)_________ wrong. Most optimists, on the (13)_________ hand, have been brought up not to (14)_________ failure as the end of the world - they just (15) _________ with their lives.

1. A. counted B. expected C. felt D. waited
2. A. worries B. cares C. fears D. doubts
3. A. amusement B. play C. enjoyment D. fun
4. A. so B. to C. for D. like
5. A. with B. against C. about D. over
6. A. judging B. according C. concerning D. following
7. A. result B. reason C. purpose D. product
8. A. supply B. suggest C. offer D. propose
9. A. possible B. likely C. hopeful D. welcome
10. A. opinion B. attitude C. view D. position
11. A. trust B. believe C. depend D. hope
12. A. goes B. falls C. comes D. turns
13. A. opposite B. next C. other D. far
14. A. regard B. respect C. suppose D. think
15. A. get up B. get on C. get out D. get over

65. **Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.**

The point at which physical decline with age begins adversely to affect a driver's capability has not yet been thoroughly studied. A survey of more than 3,000 road accidents in Michigan involving drivers aged over 55 showed that in eight out of ten (1)_________ it was a driver over the age of 71 who had (2)_________ a collision by failing to yield, turning carelessly or changing lanes.

Older drivers are obviously more (3)_________ to injury in vehicle crashes, as well as being a potential higher (4)_________ through their own driving (5)_________.

Reaction (6)_________ in an emergency involves many different physical (7)_________ such as the production of the nerve impulse, perception of the signal, (8)_________ of response and transmission to the muscles.

Some of these (9)_________ more than others with age, but the overall effect increases the time it takes to respond for more (10)_________ drivers.

Part of the ageing process, however, does not include the (11)_________ of experience, often in the subconscious, which triggers (12)_________ danger warnings than in younger drivers who have not experienced similar situations.

This (13)_________ of judgement heightens the perception of risk and often (14)_________ older drivers to avoid a situation which might then (15)_________them to the test.

1. A. users B. points C. cases D. attempts
2. A. avoided B. prevented C. caused D. activated
3. A. likely B. susceptible C. possible D. common
4. A. degree B. chance C. factor D. risk
5. A. practice B. activity C. experience D. behaviour
6. A. period B. time C. process D. system
7. A. events B. parts C. factors D. forms
8. A. choice B. suggestion C. section D. preference
9. A. improve B. deteriorate C. reduce D. increase
10. A. mature B. ancient C. older D. elderly
11. A. collection B. addition C. storage D. summary
12. A. sooner B. earlier C. former D. later
13. A. lack B. maturity C. absence D. strength
14. A. follows B. progresses C. leads D. pulls
15. A. fix B. force C. enable D. put

60. **Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.**

THE TELEPHONE IN THE US

The telephone was invented in 1876 by Alexander Graham Bell, a Scotsman who became a US citizen. The word "telephone" had been (1)_________ existence since the 1830s and had been (2)_________ to a number of inventions designed to produce sound.

Bell had become interested in the possibility of long-distance speech (3)_________ his work with the deaf. He was twenty-eight and his assistant, Thomas Watson, was (4)_________ twenty-one when they (5)_________ their great success on 10th March 1876. Despite their long and (6)_________ association, Bell's first communication by telephone was not "Tom, come here, I want you", (7)_________ "Mr. Watson, come here, I want you".

(8)_________ with excitement, Bell and Watson demonstrated their invention to a US telegram company. The company wrote to Bell, (9)_________ that his invention was interesting. However, after (10)_________ it careful consideration, they had (11)_________ to the conclusion that it had "no future". Fortunately for Bell, others could see the possibilities. (12)_________ four years of its invention, the US had 60,000 telephones. In the next twenty years that (13)_________ increased to over 6 million.

Today, ninety-three per cent of US homes have a phone, a (14)_________ of phone ownership no other nation comes near to equalling. Each US household makes or receives (15)_________ average 3,516 calls per year, an astonishing statistic.

1. A. in B. with C. to D. out
2. A. joined B. named C. employed D. applied
3. A. through B. as C. because D. along
4. A. quite B. just C. simply D. lately

5. A. managed B. achieved C. succeeded D. fulfilled
6. A. narrow B. attached C. close D. near
7. A. but B. otherwise C. instead D. although
8. A. Whole B. Deep C. Entire D. Filled
9. A. saying B. informing C. describing D. referring
10. A. regarding B. giving C. taking D. bearing
11. A. reached B. come C. arrived D. brought
12. A. Under B. From C. Within D. About
13. A. figure B. count C. measure D. extent
14. A. grade B. height C. level D. rank
15. A. on B. by C. at D. for

67. Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.

AN UNUSUAL PLACE TO LIVE

Set in the red desert of central Australia is the mining town of Cooper Pedy. At first sight, the town looks (1)_________ to many other such communities, but Cooper Pedy is different. Sixty per cent of its population of some 4,000 people live underground. There are today about 800 underground houses as well as shops, hotels and even churches in the town and the (2)_________ hills. Once a site has been chosen, special tunnelling machines are (3)_________ in to create passages and rooms in the sandstone. Rock pillars are left to (4)_________ the roof, and doors and windows are cut into the front. Houses are of all shapes and (5)_________ the largest having twenty rooms, and some even have their own swimming pool.

Living underground may (6)________ strange but in fact it has a (7)________ of advantages. In summer, the temperature outside can (8)________ an astonishing 47^{0}C, and in winter the nights can be (9)________ cold. however, inside the houses it remains a steady 25^{0}C all year (10)________. Many people say that living underground (11)________ them feel very secure. There is no problem with noise from the neighbours and the houses are not (12)________ by the fierce dust storms that regularly (13)________ through the area. And of course, if your family (14)________ or lots of friends come to stay, you can (15)________ dig another room.

1. A. similar B. like C. same D. alike
2. A. enclosing B. close C. near D. surrounding
3. A. entered B. brought C. worked D. placed
4. A. push B. lift C. rise D. support
5. A. volumes B. areas C. sizes D. numbers
6. A. consider B. hear C. suggest D. sound
7. A. sum B. plenty C. number D. total
8. A. achieve B. reach C. fulfil D. hold
9. A. extremely B. heavily C. sharply D. strongly
10. A. wide B. round C. across D. along
11. A. makes B. enables C. allows D. gets

12. A. spoiled B. influenced C. disturbed D. affected
13. A. pour B. sweep C. flood D. hurry
14. A. grows B. rises C. stretches D. explodes
15. A. ever B. regularly C. always D. only

58. Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.

SEASIDE HOLIDAYS IN BRITAIN

British families started going on holiday to the seaside around the middle of the 19th century. The invention of the railways (1)_________ this possible. The first holidaymakers were quite rich and went for their health and education. The seaside was a place to be (2)_________ of illness, and doctors recommended bathing in the sea and drinking sea water. Also to 3)_________ their knowledge, families attended concerts and read books rom the library.

At that time, ordinary working people had very little time (4)___ _____ work. However, in 1871, the government (5)_________ four "Bank Holidays" national holiday days. This (6)_________ people to have a day or two out, which (7)_________ gave them a (8)_________ for leisure and the seaside. At first, they went on day-trips, taking (9)_________ of special cheap tickets on the railways.

By the 1880s, rising incomes (10)_________ that many ordinary workers and their families could have a week's holiday at the seaside. Rail fares were educed and cheap hotels were built to (11)_________ them. Holidaymakers enjoyed being (12)_________, sitting on the beach, bathing in the sea, and eating ice-cream. Cheap entertainment was (13)_________ offer and holidaymakers went to (14)_________ fun.

Today, the English seaside (15)_________ popular, with more than 18 millions holidays taken there each year.

1. A. let B. made C. got D. had
2. A. cured B. remedied C. recovered D. improved
3. A. raise B. spread C. increase D. add
4. A. out B. off C. away D. from
5. A. installed B. presented C. introduced D. brought
6. A. allowed B. provided C. offered D. opened
7. A. hardly ever B. here and there C. seldom D. now and then
8. A. taste B. sense C. favour D. pleasure
9. A. benefit B. opportunity C. advantage D. profit
10. A. caused B. produced C. meant D. resulted
11. A. accommodate B. board C. cater D. lodge
12. A. idle B. easy C. restful D. spare
13. A. in B. for C. to D. on
14. A. get B. have C. take D. make
15. A. remains B. stays C. continues D. lasts

69. **Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.**

FILM MUSIC

In the early days of the cinema, before sound was introduced, silent film were (1)_________ by a pianist, or even a small orchestra playing in th cinema itself. One reason for this was to (2)_________ up the noise of th projector. However, a more important role was to provide (3)_________ fo what was going on in the film, and (4)_________ the audience through th story. Different kinds of music were (5)_________ with different situation such as fights, chases, romantic scenes and so on. Music was also used t identify the geographical location or historical setting of the story. I (6)_________ individual characters often had their own tune, which coul also (7) _________ what sort of person they were.

Music (8)_________ something extra to what was happening on the fl screen. It could create atmosphere and (9)________ the involvement of th audience, one moment encouraging them to relax, the next developing (10)________ of tension. And all this was done without any words being spoken.

Audiences at that (11)_________ would have been (12)_________ wit the musical language connected with the traditions of popular theatre, an many of these were (13)_________ to the new medium of the cinema Today, (14)_________ the films produced may be technically very differen from before, much of the musical history still (15)_________.

1. A. chased B. pursued C. taken D. accompanied
2. A. tie B. put C. cover D. make
3. A. support B. description C. suggestion D. comment
4. A. persuade B. guide C. follow D. send
5. A. associated B. united C. joined D. collected
6. A. measure B. addition C. plus D. total
7. A. point B. indicate C. paint D. draw
8. A. placed B. made C. added D. put
9. A. increase B. rise C. grow D. lift
10. A. look B. meaning C. sight D. sense
11. A. time B. spell C. occasion D. century
12. A. popular B. educated C. familiar D. experienced
13. A. transferred B. moved C. transported D. carried
14. A. instead B. however C. despite D. although
15. A. remains B. stays C. keeps D. rests

70. **Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.**

THE FIRST BICYCLE

The history of the bicycle goes back more than 200 years. In 1791, Cour de Sivrac (1)_________ onlookers in a park in Paris as he showed off hi two-wheeled invention, a machine called the "celerifere". It was basically a (2)_________ version of a children's toy which has been in (3)_________ fo many years. Sivrac's "celerifere" had a wooden frame, made in th

(4)_________ of a horse, which was mounted on a wheel at either end. To ride it, you sat on a small seat, just like a modern bicycle, and pushed (5)_________ against the (6) _________ with your legs - there were no pedals. It was impossible to steer a "celerifere" and it had no brakes, but despite these problems the invention very much (7)_________ to the fashionable young men of Paris. Soon they were (8)_________ races up and down the streets. Minor (9)_________ were common as riders attempted a final burst of (10)_________. Controlling the machine was difficult as the only way to change (11)_________ was to pull up the front of the "celerifere" and (12) _________ it round while the front wheel was (13) _________ in the air.

"Celerifere" were not popular for long, however, as the (14)_________ of no springs, no steering and rough roads made riding them very uncomfortable. Even so, the wooden "celerifere" was the (15)_________ of the modern bicycle.

1. A. delighted B. cheered C. appreciated D. overjoyed
2. A. increased B. enormous C. extended D. enlarged
3. A. use B. play C. operation D. service
4. A. resemblance B. shape C. body D. appearance
5. A. fast B. deeply C. heavily D. hard
6. A. surface B. ground C. earth D. floor
7. A. attracted B. appealed C. took D. called
8. A. going B. getting C. holding D. making
9. A. wounds B. trips C. injuries D. breaks
10. A. velocity B. energy C. pace D. speed
11. A. direction B. route C. heading D. way
12. A. roll B. drive C. turn D. revolve
13. A. cycling B. circling C. winding D. spinning
14. A. mixture B. link C. combination D. union
15. A. origin B. design C. model D. introduction

71. Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.

ZOOS

Many people remember being taken to the zoo as a child. They remember especially the excitement of (1)_________ seeing animals for the first (2)_________ before they had only read about them in books or seen them on television. However, there is (3)_________ discussion today about the future of zoos and what their role should be.

Supporters of zoos claim that they have an education (4)_________ and represent a good way for people of (5)_________ ages to learn more about the natural world. Also, zoos provide (6)_________ for important research and frequently (7)_________ scientists to help save those animals which are becoming (8)_________ rare in the wild.

Opponents, however, criticise zoos for a number of reasons. Firstly, they say that it is (9)_________ to keep animals in cages. Even in the best zoos, animals may (10)_________ because the places in which they have to live are both restricted and (11)_________. This can cause them t (12)_________stress and can affect their health. Secondly, they believe tha money would be (13)_________ spent on protecting animals in thei (14)_________ environment. Finally, opponents (15)_________ out tha most people nowadays can see well-made nature documentaries on televisio and that this is a much more valuable experience than going to a zoo.

1. A. actually B. genuinely C. positively D truly
2. A. moment B. event C. occasion D. time
3. A. deep B. considerable C. large D. important
4. A. activity B. function C. situation D. occupation
5. A. several B. both C. all D. every
6. A. ways B. reasons C. methods D. opportunities
7. A. make B. arrange C. allow D. let
8. A. completely B. increasingly C. totally D. greatly
9. A. violent B. severe C. heavy D. cruel
10. A. suffer B. injure C. fail D. hurt
11. A. designed B. manufactured C. artificial D. false
12. A. experience B. have C. create D. bear
13. A. further B. rather C. better D. more
14. A. standard B. daily C. typical D. natural
15. A. pick B. point C. show D. speak

72. **Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.**

AN ITALIAN VILLAGE IN WALES

The scenery in North Wales is magnificent and so this area is ver popular with tourists. Situated on a dramatic part of the rocky coastline is village, (1)_________ in Britain, called Portmeirion. The dream of th architect Clough Williams-Ellis, its construction began in 1925 and he finall (2)_________in finishing the (3)_________ in 1973. The result is a copy of small, and very beautiful, Italian village.

As you wander down the (4)_________ paths towards the village you ca (5)_________ the sea through the trees, and there is a marvellou (6)_________ of the whole coastline from the top of the church towe (7)_________ the houses, shops and restaurants, there is a luxury hote which seems, at (8)_________ tide, almost to float on the water.

Most of the houses are (9)_________ to visitors in the summer months (10)_________a few people live in Portmeirion all year (11)_________. It i possible for (12)_________to visit the village for the day (13)_________ payment of a small entrance (14)_________. Late spring and early autum are the best times to visit, (15)_________ in the early morning when the onl sound that can be heard is the splashing of the water in the fountains.

1. A. single B. unique C. particular D. only
2. A. succeeded B. managed C. resulted D. achieved

3. A. task B. attempt C. effort D. labour
4. A. curling B. winding C. rolling D. waving
5. A. glimpse B. glance C. look D. catch
6. A. display B. view C. sight D. outlook
7. A. As well B. More than C. In addition to D. Apart
8. A. complete B. big C. maximum D. high
9. A. charged B. paid C. let D. borrowed
10. A. although B. otherwise C. even D. despite
11. A. by B. along C. round D. down
12. A. spectators B. onlookers C. observers D. sightseers
13. A. in B. over C. from D. on
14. A. ticket B. fee C. fare D. subscription
15. A. particularly B. exactly C. precisely D. distinctly

73. **Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.**

A FAMOUS STORY WRITER

Beatrix Potter was a story writer whose books about animals have been translated into many languages and read by both children and adults. Besides being an author, she was also (1)__________ as a very successful farmer.

Born in London in 1866, Beatrix was (2)__________ for at home by various servants. Every year she (3)__________ the days to her annual holiday in the countryside. She would (4)__________ to her London home small animals which she (5)__________ and drew. As she grew up, she entertained other children with drawings and stories about these animals. In 1901, she printed a book at her own (6)__________ called "The Tale of Peter Rabbit". So many (7)__________ were sold that she bought a farm, where over the next eight years she wrote many other stories. They all sold very well and readers liked their (8)__________ colour drawings.

With her growing (9)__________, Beatrix started buying more farmland, animals and property. After her marriage, at the age of 47, Beatrix stopped writing, (10)__________ that she had run out of (11)__________. She became a farmer and (12)__________ the rest of her life working with her sheep and awarding prizes at sheep fairs where people often asked for her (13)__________ on farming methods.

Today, you can visit her house and (14)__________ see the originals of her books and paintings (15)__________ in a special gallery.

1. A. thought B. regarded C. believed D. judged
2. A. attended B. looked C. cared D. minded
3. A. counted B. numbered C. imagined D. considered
4. A. keep B. get C. give D. take
5. A. noticed B. saw C. observed D. remarked
6. A. charge B. expense C. earning D. spending
7. A. images B. prints C. pages D. copies
3. A. complete B. thorough C. particular D. detailed

9. A. income B. wages C. pay D. receipt
10. A. telling B. speaking C. saying D. talking
11. A. views B. ideas C. opinions D. beliefs
12. A. involved B. continued C. took D. spent
13. A. advice B. mind C. suggestion D. statement
14. A. just B. even C. yet D. already
15. A. opened B. revealed C. displayed D. demonstrated

74. Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.

TRAFFIC IN OUR CITIES

The volume of traffic in many cities in the world today continues to expand. This causes many problems, including serious air pollution, lengthy delays, and the greater risk (1)_________ accidents. Clearly, something must be done, but it is often difficult to (2)_________ people to change their habits and leave their cars at home.

One possible (3)_________ is to make it more expensive for people to use their cars by (4)_________ charges for parking and (5)_________tougher fines for anyone who (6)_________ the law. In addition, drivers could be required to pay for using particular routes at different times of day. The system, (7)_________ as "road pricing", is already being introduced in a (8)_________ of cities, using a special electronic card (9)_________ to the windscreen of the car.

Another way of (10)_________ with the problem is to provide cheap parking on the (11)_________ of the city, and strictly control the number of vehicles allowed into the centre. Drivers and their passengers then use a special bus service for the (12)_________ stage of their journey.

Of course, the most important (13)_________ is to provide good public transport. However, to get people to (14)_________the comfort of their cars, public transport must be felt to be reliable, convenient and comfortable, with fares (15)_________ at an acceptable level.

1. A. of B. for C. about D. by
2. A. make B. arrange C. suggest D. persuade
3. A. approach B. manner C. custom D. style
4. A. enlarging B. increasing C. growing D. developing
5. A. carrying down B. putting off C. bringing in D. taking away
6. A. crosses B. refuses C. breaks D. cracks
7. A. named B. seen C. called D. known
8. A. quantity B. number C. total D. sum
9. A. fixed B. joined C. built D. placed
10. A. doing B. handling C. dealing D. solving
11. A. outskirts B. border C. outside D. limit
12. A. late B. end C. complete D. final
13. A. thought B. thing C. work D. event
14. A. pass on B. throw away C. give up D. leave out
15. A. taken B. kept C. given D. stood

75. **Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.**

AUDIOBOOKS - BOOKS ON CASSETTE

In the modern world, there is a wealth of leisure activities to choose from. Entertainment industries (1)_________ for your leisure time. You can watch TV, listen to music, go to an art gallery or concert or, of course, read a book. Sometimes it seems that reading is (2)_________ because, (3)_________ you're a fast reader, it can take a (4)_________ amount of time to finish a novel, for example. But in the (5)_________ world, time is something that can be in short supply.

Book publishers haven't been (6)_________ to realise this and are now selling a product which needn't (7)_________ as much of your time but still ells you an excellent story. The new product is the audiobook-cassette recordings of shortened novels, often read by well-known personalities or the authors themselves. Audiobooks are (8)_________ new but people are becoming more aware of them and sales are increasing (9)_________.

One of the attractions of audiobooks is that they're (10)_________ istening to the radio, only better. You can listen to what you want when you want, and you won't ever (11)_________ anything. Much of their appeal 12)_________in their flexibility. They (13)_________ you to do other things while you're listening, such as driving or (14)_________ the housework. For some people, audiobooks can be a much more enjoyable way of 15)_________ knowledge than reading.

	A	B	C	D
1.	A. chase	B. compete	C. oppose	D. pursue
2.	A. neglected	B. declined	C. lessened	D. disposed
3.	A. in spite	B. no matter	C. regardless of	D. even if
4.	A. plentiful	B. broad	C. considerable	D. lasting
5.	A. current	B. new	C. present	D. modern
6.	A. behind	B. slow	C. delayed	D. overdue
7.	A. take up	B. fill out	C. go through	D. pass by
8.	A. partly	B. approximately	C. roughly	D. relatively
9.	A. ever since then	B. all the time	C. up until now	D. from then on
10.	A. as	B. same	C. like	D. both
11.	A. pass	B. lack	C. miss	D. lose
12.	A. stands	B. belongs	C. bases	D. lies
13.	A. grant	B. allow	C. spare	D. afford
14.	A. doing	B. running	C. making	D. cleaning
15.	A. grasping	B. catching	C. gaining	D. raising

76. **Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.**

THE PATHE FILM COMPANY

In 1885, a Frenchman, Charles Pathe, created what later became France's most successful film studios. By 1907, the company had expanded enormously and had studios in France, Britain, Germany, Italy, Spain and the

USA. What seems surprising now that Hollywood dominates the film (1) ________ is that a French company (2)_________ itself so well in the USA. Pathe was one of the main film companies there at that (3)_________, hiring out its studios to other film-making companies (4)_________ distributing its own films.

However, (5)_________ Pathe was big in the USA, it was a giant Europe. In 1913, the year before the First World War (6)_________, Pathe made no fewer than three hundred films. But the war affected the company (7)_________. Shortage of staff and equipment led to big (8)_________ in production, and by 1918 output had (9)_________to sixty-three films. From then on, Pathe (10)_________ on making fewer films of (11)_________ length and better quality.

Pathe was the first company to put out regular new films, which it started doing in 1903. Each film lasted fifteen minutes and (12)_________ of six news items. From (13)_________ on, Pathe's news department had branches all over Europe and later all over the world. By the 1970s, TV news had completely (14)_________ the role of cinema news film and so the company stopped making them. Today, Pathe is chiefly (15)_________ in TV, cinema and new video technology.

1. A. life B. world C. area D. channel
2. A. established B. set C. founded D. placed
3. A. date B. phase C. age D. time
4. A. in addition B. together C. as well as D. also
5. A. so B. whether C. despite D. if
6. A. burst out B. broke out C. set off D. went off
7. A. badly B. extremely C. largely D. highly
8. A. chops B. slips C. cuts D. dips
9. A. descended B. shortened C. fallen D. subtracted
10. A. thought B. engaged C. occupied D. concentrated
11. A. further B. greater C. higher D. bigger
12. A. consisted B. featured C. included D. composed
13. A. soon B. firstly C. early D. initially
14. A. brought off B. turned into C. caught on D. taken over
15. A. involved B. connected C. linked D. tied

77. **Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.**

MARKETS

In practically any country in the world, you are (1)_________ to find a market somewhere. Markets have been with us since (2)_________ times when people became self-sufficient and needed to exchange the goods they produced. For example, a farmer might have exchanged a cow (3)_________ tools and so on. But just as times have (4)_________, so have market practices. So, (5)_________ in early times the main activity (6)_________ with markets would have been "bartering", meaning the exchange of goods as described (7)_________, today most stall-holders wouldn't be too (8)_________ on accepting potatoes as payment, for instance, instead of cash.

In contrast, what might be a common (9)_________ in a modern market is a certain amount of "haggling", where customers and sellers eventually (10)_________ on a price, after what can sometimes be quite a heated debate. This has become so popular in certain places that many people think that this is what makes the (11)_________ atmosphere of a market. But (12)_________ as no two people are the same, no two markets are the same either, and so behaviour which is expected in one market in one country may not be (13)_________ in another. Even within one country, there are those markets where you can haggle quite (14)_________ and those where you would be (15)_________ not to try!

1. A. safe B. confident C. definite D. sure
2. A. ancient B. antique C. old D. past
3. A. into B. by C. for D. over
4. A. changed B. turned C. developed D. differed
5. A. however B. despite C. nevertheless D. whereas
6. A. associated B. relating C. connecting D. attached
7. A. over B. above C. upper D. higher
8. A. fond B. keen C. eager D. pleased
9. A. look B. appearance C. sight D. view
10. A. confirm B. consent C. approve D. agree
11. A. sole B. single C. only D. unique
12. A. even B. so C. just D. such
13. A. acceptable B. convenient C. comfortable D. receptive
14. A. simply B. plainly C. clearly D. easily
15. A. informed B. advised C. noticed D. suggested

78. **Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.**

GARRETT A MORGAN

An accident between a car and a horse-drawn carriage turned on a green light in the mind of one witness to it. Why not, thought Garrett A Morgan, design a signal that would (1)_________ the movement of road traffic? (2)_________ a result, in February 1927 Morgan produced the world's first automatic electric traffic signal.

His invention (3)_________ of a pole with two arms that turned round to (4)_________ when traffic should move. The words "stop" and "go" were on different sides of the arms, which automatically turned and (5)_________the right line of traffic when necessary.

Morgan who had been (6)_________ about road safety because of the (7)_________ number of cars coming on to the roads at the (8)_________, sold his invention to the General Electric Company for $40,000.

Morgan was born in Kentucky in 1877 and (9)_________ an elementary education. In 1905 he began a job (10)_________ sewing machines and in 1907 he (11)_________ his own shop for this. He (12)_________ on to start a company selling hair treatments and later he invented the "safety hood", which (13)_________ firemen from gas and smoke and (14)_________ a prize at a 1914 exhibition.

Morgan died in 1963, just months after being (15)_________ by the US government with an award for inventing the first automatic traffic signal.

1. A. direct B. train C. master D. rule
2. A. With B. Being C. As D. By
3. A. composed B. combined C. constructed D. consisted
4. A. declare B. indicate C. sign D. inform
5. A. aimed B. opposed C. viewed D. faced
6. A. tense B. restless C. excited D. concerned
7. A. raising B. increasing C. enlarging D. heightening
8. A. while B. period C. time D. age
9. A. received B. attained C. gathered D. took
10. A. remedying B. mending C. revising D. correcting
11. A. opened B. introduced C. installed D. formed
12. A. took B. went C. kept D. got
13. A. covered B. prevented C. saved D. protected
14. A. reached B. caught C. won D. succeeded
15. A. respected B. honoured C. approved D. valued

79. **Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.**

EYEWITNESS GUIDES

It all started just six years ago with *Birds*. Since then, Eyewitness Guides have become a publishing sensation - 50 subjects (1)_________, 40 countries conquered, 15 million copies sold. But the success of Eyewitness Guides cannot be (2)_________ in statistics alone, (3)_________ these high-quality reference books have established a (4)_________ original way of presenting information.

We live in an age of television, video and interactive computing, in which children are (5)_________ at absorbing data from images at a glance. (6)_________ this makes them respond favourably to visual learning, the disadvantage is that they sometimes lack confidence with words. So, what the Eyewitness Guides have done is to combine the two elements, words, and pictures, (7)_________ them as just one thing - entertainment.

One of the main reasons (8)_________ the books' success is the discovery that, against a white background, even the most (9)_________ objects can look wonderful. Often a single photographic image will take (10)_________ an entire double-page spread, grabbing your (11)_________. Whatever the image, you'll always find the text (12)_________ alongside, building your understanding of the subject.

Eyewitness Guides are the (13)_________ of the unique approach, in which photographs, models, maps and diagrams are specially produced. Everything is done to make (14)_________ that they compete with the impact of television images. But these books have one (15)_________ advantage - children can return to them again and again, finding something fresh to read every time.

1. A. dealt B. fulfilled C. covered D. managed
2. A. scored B. valued C. numbered D. measured
3. A. for B. out of C. due to D. from
4. A. fully B. completely C. considerably D. widely
5. A. capable B. powerful C. effective D. skilled
6. A. In contrast B. While C. Even so D. Despite
7. A. conducting B. treating C. operating D. applying
8. A. under B. behind C. beneath D. below
9. A. accustomed B. habitual C. repeated D. familiar
10. A. up B. in C. to D. on
11. A. fascination B. involvement C. attraction D. attention
12. A. quite B. nearby C. right D. next
13. A. outcome B. production C. formation D. effect
14. A. certain B. definite C. firm D. guaranteed
15. A. high B. large C. major D. grand

80. **Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.**

BOWLS

If you can roll a ball, you can play bowls. Everyone can play: young and old, men and women, the fit and the not so fit. It is the one outdoor game that (1)_________ is a sport for all. What other sport can grandparents play on (2)_________ terms with their grandchildren? What other game is so simple that you could take it up today and be (3)_________ in the national championships tomorrow?

Simple? Perhaps that's not the (4)_________ word. There are bowls players in their thousands who will tell you that, although bowls is a game that anyone can (5)_________ in five minutes, it takes a lifetime to (6)_________ it. They are the people who have (7)_________ a passionate interest in the game. (8)_________, for outsiders, bowls is another world, and strange and puzzling one. They see a bowls game in (9)_________ and wonder what is going on.

What the players are trying to do is easy to explain. Their (10)_________ is to roll their bowls, called woods, as near as possible to the little white ball, called the jack. If one of your bowls finishes nearer to the jack than your (11)_________, you score one point and he or she scores nothing. If you have the two nearest, you score two, and (12)_________. The skill (13)_________ in rolling a bowl that weighs around 2 kilos across about 40 metres so that it stops only a very short (14)__________ from the target is just as (15)__________ as the skills required in other sports.

1. A. exactly B. really C. precisely D. accurately
2. A. alike B. equal C. parallel D. matching
3. A. competing B. entering C. getting D. going
4. A. right B. suitable C. genuine D. just
5. A. catch on B. see through C. find out D. pick up
6. A. manage B. tame C. master D. control
7. A. assembled B. produced C. developed D. grown
8. A. Besides B. Unlike C. However D. Although
9. A. performance B. movement C. practice D. action
10. A. point B. attempt C. scheme D. aim
11. A. competitor's B. opponent's C. contestant's D. opposer's
12. A. further B. so on C. moreover D. as follows
13. A. involved B. connected C. relating D. belonging
14. A. distance B. extent C. range D. length
15. A. respectable B. impressive C. appreciative D. favourable

81. **Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.**

THE QE2

Samuel Cunard's first ship, the *Britannia*, made its first voyage from Liverpool in England to the US in 1850. In those days there was little choice about (1)__________ of travel. Anyone who (2)__________ to go to the US from Britain had to sail across the Atlantic. (3)__________ that, there was no way of getting there. The *Britania* was (4)__________ a mail ship, but it also (5)__________ passengers. On that first (6)__________, as records show, there was a (7)__________ of 63 of them, including Samuel Cunard and his daughter and (8)__________ for that time, the ship had private bathrooms.

But Samuel Cunard would find it hard to (9)__________much similarity between his beloved *Britannia* and the Cunard company's most famous liner today, the QE2, named after Queen Elizabeth II of England. The *Britannia* is (10)__________ to have had two members of staff (11)__________ every passenger. The passengers probably didn't sleep in cabins as comfortable and with as much (12)__________ as rooms in a good (13)__________ of hotel, as they do on the QE2 today.

The QE2 (14)__________ on her first voyage across the Atlantic from Southampton on the south coast of England on May 2 1969. Five days later, she arrived in New York to an enthusiastic (15)__________. Since that day she has carried over one and a half million passengers around the world.

1. A. procedures B. processes C. courses D. means
2. A. thought B. wished C. dreamed D. fancied
3. A. Apart from B. Else C. Instead of D. Otherwise
4. A. at most B. above all C. overall D. vastly
5. A. fetched B. brought C. took D. sent

6. A. incident B. occasion C. event D. circumstance
7. A. total B. sum C. number D. quantity
8. A. distinctly B. differently C. extremely D. remarkably
9. A. see B. know C. tell D. catch
10. A. doubtful B. improbable C. uncertain D. unlikely
11. A. to B. with C. by D. of
12. A. breadth B. space C. extent D. expansion
13. A. level B. status C. class D. rank
14. A. set off B. went away C. got out D. came along
15. A. meeting B. applause C. welcome D. acceptance

32. Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.

INTELLIGENT TESTS

School exams are, generally speaking, the first kind of tests we take. They find out how much knowledge we have (1)_________. But do they really show how *intelligent* we are? After all, isn't it a (2)_________ that some people who are very successful academically don't have any (3)_________ sense?

Intelligence is the speed (4)_________ which we can understand and (5)_________ to new situations and it is usually tested by logic puzzles. Although scientists are now preparing (6)_________ computer technology that will be able to "read" our brains, (7)_________ tests are still the most popular ways of measuring intelligence.

A person's IQ is their intelligence (8)_________ it is measured by a special test. The most common IQ tests are (9)_________ by Mensa, an organization that was founded in England in 1946. By 1976 it (10)_________ 1,300 members in Britain. Today there are 44,000 in Britain and 100,000 worldwide, (11)_________ in the US.

People taking the tests are judged in (12)_________ to an average score of 100, and those who score over 148 are entitled to join Mensa. This (13)_________at 2% of the population. Anyone from the age of six can take the tests. All the questions are straightforward and most people can answer them if (14)_________ enough time. But that's the problem-the whole (15)_________ of the tests is that they're against the clock.

1. A. fetched B. gained C. attached D. caught
2. A. case B. fact C. circumstance D. truth
3. A. natural B. bright C. sharp D. common
4. A. on B. to C. in D. at
5. A. accord B. react C. answer D. alter
6. A. advanced B. forward C. ahead D. upper
7. A. at this age B. for the present C. at the time D. now and then
8. A. how B. that C. as D. so
9. A. appointed B. commanded C. run D. steered
10. A. held B. had C. kept D. belonged

11. A.largely	B. enormously	C. highly	D. considerably
12. A. concern	B. relation	C. regard	D. association
13. A. adds up	B. turns to	C. comes up	D. works out
14. A. allowed	B. spared	C. let	D. provided
15. A. reason	B. point	C. matter	D. question

83. **Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.**

THE MUSEUM OF CHILDHOOD

There are 4,000 toys in London's Museum of Childhood, but it is no essential to be a child to enjoy it. Most of the older toys were (1)_________ to be played with by adults.

All the toys (2)_________ in a beautiful glass-topped building in the Eas End of London –but it wasn't built for them. It was opened in 1872 an displayed art, shoe-making and furniture (3)_________ .It wasn't until 1974 when the children's section had (4)_________ enormously, that th (5)_________ building was officially devoted to the history of childhood.

Once upon a time every toy was home-made, although by the late 1700 a huge toy industry had (6)_________. Many home-made toys were made o metal and wood and a few of these have (7)_________ well enough for th museum to display. It even has one of the oldest dolls' houses sti (8)_________, made in 1673. There is something for everyone, including th 18th century toy theatre and the miniature Chinese gardens, (9)_________ tiny animals. Whichever is your favourite, each exhibit enables you to catch (10)_________ of the people and world it was made for.

The 35 or (11)_________ workers at the museum take (12)_________ care to make sure that all of the exhibits are preserved in good workin (13)_________ . And (14)_________ the 500 new toys that move in ever year from all over the world-nobody has ever heard a (15)_________ on complaining.

1.	A. aimed	B. proposed	C. directed	D. meant
2.	A. live	B. settle	C. situate	D. inhabit
3.	A. gatherings	B. collections	C. groups	D. assemblies
4.	A. risen	B. grown	C. added	D. mounted
5.	A. total	B. overall	C. thorough	D. whole
6.	A. developed	B. created	C. introduced	D. installed
7.	A. maintained	B. continued	C. lasted	D. remained
8.	A. being	B. in reality	C. in existence	D. occurring
9.	A. containing	B. stocking	C. consisting	D. enclosing
10.	A. glimpse	B. look	C. glance	D. notice
11.	A. beyond	B. so	C. plus	D. further
12.	A. large	B. big	C. great	D. major
13.	A. state	B. form	C. circumstances	D. order
14.	A. connected with	B. on	C. as for	D. about
15.	A. single	B. unique	C. particular	D. sole

84. **Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.**

THE QUEEN OF THE CHANNEL

Some time ago, Alison Streeter swam the Channel-the stretch of water between Britain and France for the 29th time. When she reached France she wasn't (1)_________tired, so she turned round and swam (2)_________ back again. "It was Friday night. I thought, I've got the weekend to get (3)_________ it and the weather is good. I'll do it," she says. This was her fifth return trip.

Since the first Channel swim in 1875, only 478 swimmers have (4)_________ to do it. Only one (5)_________ ten attempts to swim the 34 kilometres succeeds, but Alison has never failed. For many swimmers, to do it (6)_________once would be enough, but to keep going back and doing special," says Alison, almost (7)_________ the achievement. "I didn't really want to do another swim. Then someone (8)_________ me to have a go at a two-way crossing. The thought of being the first British swimmer to do that was quite exciting."

During a swim, she (9)_________ on regular drinks of tea mixed with a carbohydrate powder. A red light-stick is attached to her back (10)_________ she can be seen by the boat accompanying her. "In the (11)_________ days I used to be almost asleep (12)_________," she says. "I would try to calculate the number of (13)_________I was doing per hour. Now I just empty my mind and time (14)_________ really quickly."

Her best time one-way is 8 hours 48 minutes. Soon, she intends to swim the Channel for the 32nd time, (15)_________ her the world record holder.

1. A. heavily B. considerably C. particularly D. distinctly
2. A. straight B. in brief C. shortly D. right there
3. A. round B. over C. out of D. through to
4. A. succeeded B. managed C. achieved D. fulfilled
5. A. on B. out C. for D. in
6. A. plainly B. just C. purely D. alone
7. A. refusing B. neglecting C. rejecting D. dismissing
8. A. insisted B. suggested C. proposed D. persuaded
9. A. keeps B. lasts C. exists D. runs
10. A. so that B. on account of C. as far as D. in case
11. A. initial B. early C. original D. starting
12. A. at times B. over and over C. by and by D. in stages
13. A. turns B. strokes C. twists D. pulls
14. A. flows B. spends C. goes D. proceeds
15. A. putting B. setting C. getting D. making

85. **Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.**

PRESS PHOTOGRAPHERS

Good press photographers must have an "eye" for news, just as journalists must have a "nose" for a good story. They must be able to interpret a story and decide rapidly how they can take (1)_________ of the best opportunities to take pictures. The most difficult part of a press photographer's job is that he or she has to be able to (2)_________ a complicated situation with just one photograph. They rarely have second (3)_________ and must be able to take the required (4)_________ very quickly. Indeed, speed is essential - if the photographs are not ready for the printing deadline, they are very unlikely to be of any (5)_________.

Most press photographers begin work with a local newspaper. There, the (6)_________ is mostly for material of regional interest. Photographers may be expected to photograph a lot of exciting events but to (7)_________ the enthusiasm to put "something special" into every picture.

There is (8)_________ competition among those who want to move from local to national newspapers. Here, the work is much more centred on news. The photographer must work (9)_________ greater pressure and (10)_________ more responsibility. Only (11)_________ reliable, talented and resourceful photographers (12)_________ this difficult move. The work is tough and can be dangerous. On an overseas assignment, photographers may have to (13)_________ unfamiliar food and accommodation, physical and mental stress, and (14)_________ difficulty in transporting the pictures from an isolated area to get them to the newspaper (15)_________. They also have to beat the competition from other publications.

1. A. profit B. benefit C. gain D. advantage
2. A. draw up B. put out C. sum up D. turn out
3. A. chances B. occasions C. possibilities D. moments
4. A. image B. shot C. scene D. illustration
5. A. role B. gain C. employment D. use
6. A. demand B. task C. obligation D. duty
7. A. hold on B. keep up C. carry on D. stay up
8. A. firm B. forceful C. strict D. strong
9. A. by B. under C. through D. from
10. A. take B. support C. perform D. fetch
11. A. sharply B. largely C. highly D. fully
12. A. pass B. make C. turn D. proceed
13. A. struggle for B. get by C. cope with D. stand up
14. A. extreme B. plentiful C. far D. grand
15. A. on time B. by the time C. for a time D. with time

86. Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.

THE LONDON TO BRIGHTON CAR RUN

The first London to Brighton run took place on November 14th 1896. It was organized to celebrate the (1)_________ of a law which made it easier for cars in Britain to be driven on the roads. Before then, the law

2)__________ a driver and an engineer in the car and a man walking in front of the vehicle with a red flag (3)__________of its approach.

Since then, this annual run has become one of the most popular events on the British motoring calendar, (4)__________ crowds of over one million ining the route. Only the (5)__________ oldest cars, constructed during the en years between 1895 and 1905, are allowed to (6)__________ in it. Lovingly polished by their drivers, who are dressed in the clothing of the 7)__________, the cars leave Hyde Park in London at 7.30 am and arrive, 8)__________, in Brighton some three hours later.

The 60-mile run is not a race - there's an official coffee stop on the 9)__________ and the cars are restricted to an average speed of only 30kph. The only (10)__________ for finishing is a medal, which is awarded to everyone who (11)__________ Brighton before 4pm. The run traditionally 12)__________ participants from all four (13)__________ of the world, ncluding Europe, Asia, Africa and Australia. Since the youngest car is nearly a hundred years old, some of them (14)__________ down of course. But for he owners of the 400-plus vehicles, it's simply being there that 15)__________ the greatest pleasure.

1. A. electing B. passing C. setting D. appointing
2. A. forced B. needed C. obliged D. required
3. A. announcing B. warning C. declaring D. forecasting
4. A. with B. having C. including D. along
5. A. quite B. certainly C. very D. surely
6. A. involve B. take part C. get engaged D. include
7. A. while B. spell C. phase D. period
8. A. hopefully B. intentionally C. ambitiously D. purposely
9. A. direction B. way C. path D. process
10. A. earning B. profit C. reward D. credit
11. A. gets B. meets C. attains D. reaches
12. A. appeals B. engages C. attracts D. catches
13. A. edges B. tips C. limits D. corners
14. A. break B. fall C. run D. pull
15. A. lets B. fetches C. brings D. results

37. **Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.**

THE HOUSE THAT TIME FORGOT

To the passer-by, number 7 Blyth Grove, in Worksop, looks just like any other fairly old house in Britain. But (1)__________ inside and you go back nto a vanished world, (2)__________ William Straw's house is exactly as his parents left it when they died in the 1930s.

William Straw, who died in 1990, lived in the house with his brother Walter after their parents' deaths. They lived (3)__________ a strict routine, never married and had no (4)__________ friends. They had no social life and callers were never (5)__________ into the house.

Their parents had a successful grocery shop and the family moved into th house in 1923, immediately spending £70 - a huge (6)________ in thos days - on (7)________ redecoration. Their father died in 1932 and the mother in 1939, when William, then a history lecturer at London Universit returned to Worksop. He (8)________ his job and set up house with Walte who had been (9)________ the shop since their father's deatl (10)________, the two cut themselves off from the rest of the world.

Nothing that their parents had owned was ever moved or (11)________ away. Towards the end of their lives, it seems that they becam (12)________ of the value of what they had done, because they began t put (13)________ on various pictures and items of furniture, explainin where they (14)________ came from. Today, the house is open to th public, and visitors quickly (15)________ that it is the closest they are eve likely to come to time travel.

1.	A. step	B. stamp	C. tread	D. trip
2.	A. then	B. for	C. from	D. so
3.	A. based on	B. according to	C. along with	D. as from
4.	A. close	B. deep	C. familiar	D. warm
5.	A. greeted	B. requested	C. invited	D. offered
6.	A. quantity	B. wealth	C. fund	D. sum
7.	A. absolute	B. whole	C. throughout	D. total
8.	A. gave up	B. finished off	C. ended with	D. got out
9.	A. leading	B. commanding	C. running	D. conducting
10.	A. Ever since	B. At the moment	C. From then on	D. That time
11.	A. removed	B. thrown	C. done	D. dismissed
12.	A. clear	B. aware	C. thoughtful	D. wise
13.	A. certificates	B. posters	C. messages	D. labels
14.	A. originally	B. at the earliest	C. from the start	D. sooner
15.	A. catch	B. regard	C. distinguish	D. realize

88. Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D

WHAT TEENAGERS DO WITH THEIR MONEY

Thirteen-year-olds do not spend as much money as their parents suspe - at least not according to the findings of a (1)________ survey, *Money an Change*. The survey (2)________ three hundred teenagers, 13-17 year old, from (3)________ Britain.

By the time they (4)________ their teens, most children see their week allowance rise dramatically to an amazing national average of £ 5.14. Tw thirds think they get (5)________ money, but most expect to have to d something to get it.

Although they have more cash, worry about debt is (6)________ amon teenagers. Therefore, the (7)________ of children (8)________ an effort t save for the future.

Greater access to cash (9)_________ teenagers does not, however, mean that they are more irresponsible (10)_________ a result. The economic recession seems to have encouraged (11)_________ attitudes to money, even in the case of children at their ages. Instead of wasting what pocket (12)_________ they have on sweets or magazines, the 13-year-olds who took (13)_________ in the survey seem to (14)_________ to the situation by saving more than half (15)_________ cash.

1. A. late B. recent C. latest D. fresh
2. A. included B. contained C. counted D. enclosed
3. A. entire B. all over C. complete D. the whole
4. A. reach B. get C. make D. arrive
5. A. acceptable B. adequate C. satisfactory D. enough
6. A. gaining B. heightening C. increasing D. building
7. A. most B. maximum C. many D. majority
8. A. make B. do C. have D. try
9. A. among B. through C. between D. along
10. A. like B. as C. for D. in
11. A. aware B. knowing C. helpful D. cautious
12. A. cash B. money C. change D. savings
13. A. part B. place C. share D. piece
14. A. reply B. answer C. respond D. return
15. A. from B. as C. of D. for

89. Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.

BECOMING A NURSE: THE INTERVIEW

The reality of an interview is never as bad as your fears. For some (1)_________ people imagine the interviewer is going to jump on every tiny mistake they (2)_________. In truth, the interviewer is as (3)_________ for the meeting to go as well as you are. It is what (4)_________ his or her job enjoyable.

The secret of a good interview is preparing for it. What you wear is always important as it creates the first impression. So (5)_________ neatly, but comfortably. Make (6)_________that you can deal with anything you are (7)_________. Prepare for questions that are certain to come up, for example: Why do you want to become a nurse? What is the most important (8)_________ a good nurse should have? Apart from nursing, what other careers have you (9)_________? What are your interests and hobbies?

Answer the questions fully and precisely. (10)_________, if one of your interests is reading, be prepared to (11)_________ about the sort of books you like. (12)_________, do not learn all your questions off (13)_________ heart. The interviewer wants to meet a human (14)_________, not a robot. Remember, the interviewer is genuinely interested in you, so the more you relax and are yourself, the more (15)_________ you are to succeed.

1. A. reason B. idea C. explanation D. excuse

2. A. perform B. do C. make D. have
3. A. keen B. wanting C. interested D. delighted
4. A. does B. causes C. happens D. makes
5. A. dress B. wear C. put on D. have on
6. A. evident B. sure C. definite D. clear
7. A. requested B. questioned C. enquired D. asked
8. A. character B. quality C. nature D. point
9. A. thought B. regarded C. considered D. wondered
10. A. For instance B. That is C. Such as D. Let's say
11. A. say B. talk C. discuss D. chat
12. A. However B. Although C. Despite D. Therefore
13. A. at B. in C. on D. by
14. A. character B. being C. somebody D. nature
15. A. easy B. possible C. likely D. probable

90. Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.

THE FOUR MINUTE MILE

It is the nature of athletic records that they are broken and their place is taken by others. Yet in many sports (1)_________, there is a mark which is not (2)_________in itself, but which becomes a legend as athletes (3)_________ to break it. The most (4)_________ of these is the attempt to run the mile in (5)_________ than four minutes.

In 1945, the mile record was (6)_________ to 4 minutes, 1.5 seconds. And there, for nine years, it stuck. Then, in 1954, a medical student (7)_________ Roger Bannister decided to try and break the record. He had been (8)_________ for this day since running the mile in 4 minutes, 2 seconds the (9)_________ year.

Two other runners set the pace for him, and (10)_________ 250 yards to go he burst ahead for the finish. He wrote (11)_________: "My body had exhausted all its energy, but it (12)_________ on running just the same. Those (13)_________ few seconds seemed never-ending. I could see the line of the finishing tape... I jumped like a man making a desperate attempt to save himself from danger..."

Bannister's time was 3 minutes, 59.4 seconds. (14)_________ this record has been broken on many (15)_________ since, Bannister's achievement will never be forgotten.

1. A. happenings B. events C. games D. matches
2. A. central B. major C. significant D. considerable
3. A. try B. try on C. try out D. try for
4. A. known B. public C. noticeable D. famous
5. A. smaller B. less C. lower D. under
6. A. broken down B. lessened C. decreased D. brought down
7. A. entitled B. called C. nicknamed D. known
8. A. trying B. studying C. running D. training

9. A. early B. previous C. past D. former
10. A. on B. in C. with D. by
11. A. afterwards B. then C. next D. after
12. A. went B. continued C. ran D. got
13. A. last B. late C. latest D. later
14. A. But B. In spite of C. However D. Although
15. A. times B. time C. occasions D. incidents

91. **Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.**

TRAFFIC LIGHTS

The first traffic signal was invented by a railway signalling engineer. It was installed (1)_________ the Houses of Parliament in 1868. It (2)_________ like any railway signal of the time, and was operated by gas. (3)_________, it exploded and killed a policeman, and the accident (4)_________ further development until cars became common.

(5)_________ traffic lights are an American invention. Red-green (6)_________ were installed in Cleveland in 1914. Three-colour signals, operated (7)_________ hand from a tower in the (8)_________ of the street, were installed in New York in 1918. The (9)_________ lights of this type to (10)_________ in Britain were in London, on the junction between St. James's street and Piccadilly in 1925. Automatic signals were installed (11)_________ year later.

In the past, traffic lights were (12)_________. In New York, some lights had a statue on top. In Los Angeles the lights did not just (13)_________ silently, but would ring bells to (14)_________ the sleeping motorists of the 1930s. These are gone and have been (15)_________ by standard models which are universally adopted.

1. A. outside B. out C. out of D. outdoors
2. A. resembled B. looked C. showed D. seemed
3. A. However B. Therefore C. Although D. Despite
4. A. forbade B. disappointed C. avoided D. discouraged
5. A. New B. Recent C. Modern D. Late
6. A. methods B. ways C. systems D. means
7. A. by B. with C. through D. in
8. A. middle B. heart C. focus D. halfway
9. A. original B. primary C. first D. early
10. A. show B. appear C. happen D. become
11. A. a B. in the C. in a D. the
12. A. various B. particular C. rare D. special
13. A. change B. alter C. vary D. move
14. A. rise B. raise C. wake D. get up
15. A. reproduced B. replaced C. removed D. remained

92. **Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.**

THE BEST STONE IN THE WORLD

In 1769 George and Eleanor Coade bought a factory manufacturing artificial stone in south-east London on a (1)__________ at Pedlar's Acre, south (2)__________ the river. The family were (3)__________ running a successful factory in the south-west of England. Within a year of moving (4)__________ the capital, George Coade died, leaving his wife and daughter to (5)__________ on the business. The Coade Stone they perfected (6)__________ to become the most permanent stone ever made. The product developed by the factory's former (7)__________, Richard Holt, was a kind of baked clay. The two women (8)__________ with his recipe, and (9)__________ in creating a new kind of stone which was almost a hundred percent weather-proof.

The advantage of Coade Stone is that while natural stone slowly breaks down and erodes away, Coade Stone seems to be (10)__________ to survive in all weather conditions for many years. The National Gallery, the Royal Opera House and Buckingham Palace (11)__________ display their original ornaments made of Coade Stone. (12)__________ mother and daughter were clever businesswomen. They (13)__________ only the top artists of the day to model their stone into statues and other ornaments.

After the deaths of Eleanor Coade and her daughter the factory survived for twenty years, but in 1840 it (14)__________ closed. With it went the Coade Stone recipe which was (15)__________, and has never been rediscovered.

1. A. territory B. place C. ground D. plot
2. A. to B. of C. from D. than
3. A. already B. just C. yet D. however
4. A. at B. in C. to D. on
5. A. go B. carry C. get D. run
6. A. claimed B. had C. was D. would
7. A. landlord B. possessor C. owner D. tenant
8. A. experimented B. tried C. experienced D. tested
9. A. managed B. succeeded C. achieved D. completed
10. A. capable B. possible C. able D. good
11. A. still B. only C. just D. yet
12. A. Either B. Also C. Each D. Both
13. A. employed B. worked C. staffed D. teamed
14. A. lastly B. at last C. in the end D. finally
15. A. missing B. disappeared C. lost D. left

93. **Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.**

A lot of people are familiar with the story of *Brave Gelert*, the dog that faithfully defended the prince's son, but which was then killed while it was fast (1)__________ through a terrible misunderstanding. (2)__________, only a few people know that story is really a pack of lies. Let me explain.

About a hundred or so years ago there was a hotel owner in Wales who was (3)__________ up with business being so bad. His hotel was stuck in the middle of nowhere and hardly (4)__________ came to stay. Then, one day, he had an idea. A famous prince called Llewellyn had lived in the area (5)__________ the Middle Ages and had been (6)__________ of dogs. This is (7)__________ surprising as hunting was extremely popular at that time. So what he did was to (8)__________up a story of the brave and faithful Gelert and how he had been killed by his (9)__________ master.

Of course, people would be far more (10)__________ to believe the story if there was something they could see. (11)__________ one day, the hotel keeper went to the top of a high hill and built a sort of monument from the stones he found (12)__________ around. A friend of his, who was, (13)__________, an accountant helped him to construct it. The "legend" soon caught (14)__________ and developed a life of its own. Afterwards, people came from far and wide to see the spot where the hound was buried. (15)__________ to say, business became very good for the hotel owner!

1. A. sleepy B. sleepless C. sleeping D. asleep
2. A. So B. However C. Just D. While
3. A. fed B. called C. looked D. tied
4. A. no one B. everyone C. anyone D. someone
5. A. while B. since C. at D. during
6. A. keen B. crazy C. fond D. interested
7. A. really B. barely C. strangely D. hardly
8. A. turn B. make C. call D. do
9. A. ungrateful B. disloyal C. unfaithful D. disgraceful
10. A. possibly B. probably C. surely D. likely
11. A. So B. Than C. Actually D. Since
12. A. lying B. laying C. hanging D. looking
13. A. anyway B. truthfully C. incidentally D. mainly
14. A. up B. up with C. on D. out
15. A. Without B. Needless C. Nothing D. Going

94. Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.

One of the most remote places on earth surely (1)__________to be the Galapagos Islands, which (2)__________in the Pacific Ocean 1100 kilometres (3)__________the west of Ecuador. These (4)__________islands made largely from volcanic rock were (5)__________to go their own way for millions of years without (6)__________interference. Most notably, the islands are (7)__________to the giant tortoise and iguanas. There are also turtles weighing up to 230 kilos and (8)__________ a cormorant which cannot fly!

The islands were not (9)__________until a few hundred years ago when pirates came (10)__________them and buried their treasure there. Unpopular crew members were often (11)"__________" there too! Later, in 1835 Charles Darwin visited the islands in (12)__________to study the wildlife and used his observations as the basis for his (13)__________ of natural selection and evolution. He noticed, for (14)_________, that many of the islands had their own (15)_________ of tortoise which had evolved according to each environment in isolation over millions of years.

1. A. should B. ought C. has D. is
2. A. lay B. combine C. lie D. impose
3. A. by B. in C. at D. to
4. A. anti-social B. inhospitable C. unkind D. awkward
5. A. made B. allowed C. let D. engaged
6. A. human B. humane C. humanity D. mankind
7. A. dwelling B. house C. residence D. home
8. A. yet B. while C. just D. even
9. A. disturbed B. molested C. annoyed D. teased
10. A. into B. across C. up D. by
11. A. removed B. vanished C. disappeared D. mislaid
12. A. time B. case C. order D. purpose
13. A. thoughts B. wonders C. theories D. guesses
14. A. once B. instants C. example D. chance
15. A. style B. brand C. mark D. species

95. **Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.**

Scottish Villain Arthur Ferguson has a different technique. He would stand around a London monument where quite (1)_________ accident, or so it appeared, he would (2)_________ the acquaintance of a wealthy tourist. When the (3)_________ invariably turned to the monument, the tourist would ask Ferguson how he was so (4)_________. Ferguson would confess to being the official (5)_________ for the sale of Britain's monuments. His greatest success was selling Nelson's Column for £6,000. It was only when the demolition company (6)_________ address had been given to the tourist refused to knock (7)_________ the piece of Britain's national (8)_________ that the tourist understood he had been (9)_________ in. Realizing that (10)_________ Americans were perfect (11)_________ of his technique Ferguson emigrated to the States where he stood outside the White House. He told a Texan cattleman that the government was (12)_________ ways of cutting its costs and that the building could be rented for a (13)_________ £100,000 a year. In New York he sold the Statue of Liberty but (14)_________ himself to be photographed. He was identified as someone who was already (15)_________ suspicion and the police arrested him.

1. A. on B. from C. by D. with
2. A. make B. have C. do D. get
3. A. debate B. argument C. conversation D. row
4. A. well-known B. knowing C. knowledgeable D. knowledge
5. A. dealing B. responsible C. chose D. charged
6. A. that B. which C. who D. whose
7. A. off B. down C. over D. out

8. A. heir B. treasure C. inheritance D. heritage
9. A. put B. brought C. taken D. carried
10. A. trusted B. trusty C. trusting D. trustworthy
11. A. clients B. victims C. prey D. source
12. A. seeking B. searching C. looking D. going
13. A. just B. mere C. only D. little
14. A. allowed B. made C. let D. forced
15. A. with B. under C. on D. above

96. **Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.**

Even though the crime rate keeps going up, society is soft on criminal. People who have (1)_________ major crimes and even murderers sentenced to (2)_________ are often released after serving just part of their sentence. Every day (3)_________ crime is destroying the (4)_________ of life of many people, particularly in city areas. (5)_________ you look there are many examples of graffiti and mindless vandalism. Personally, I have had my car (6)_________ into twice in the last three months. As far as I know, the police are not looking into (7)_________ of the crimes.

Even when a friend recently caught a young thief, the police (8)_________ him off with a warning because of his age. Doubtless, the child in (9)_________, thinking he has got (10)_________ with one crime, will be (11)_________ to try another. Yet if you or I park our cars in the wrong place or exceed the speed limit slightly we have to pay a (12)_________. I know it's important to (13)_________ into account the age of criminals. I also know that upbringing and drugs are (14)_________ for many crimes. All the (15)_________, the lives and rights of the victims of crime should be considered too.

1. A. committed B. done C. completed D. made
2. A. live B. living C. life D. lifetime
3. A. little B. petty C. small D. major
4. A. standard B. cost C. level D. quality
5. A. Wherever B. Forever C. However D. Whatever
6. A. looked B. turned C. broken D. made
7. A. both B. any C. either D. none
8. A. set B. allowed C. let D. got
9. A. mind B. trouble C. discussion D. question
10. A. on B. up C. off D. away
11. A. attempted B. dared C. tempted D. threatened
12. A. fee B. caution C. ticket D. fine
13. A. take B. put C. make D. carry
14. A. guilty B. responsible C. faulty D. cause
15. A. time B. while C. same D. better

97. Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.

We were watching TV when we heard a lot of barking coming from our kitchen. There, we came (1)__________ Jasper, our dog, throwing a furry bundle around the room. This turned (2)__________ to be Flopsie, the pet rabbit (3)__________ to the children next door. We had already been in (4)__________ with our neighbours as Jasper had dug up half of their garden. Jasper had obviously broken (5)__________ the rabbit's hutch and killed it.

We knew that the neighbours were out and that we had to (6)__________ quickly. I gave Flopsie a soapy bath and my wife dried and brushed its fur (7)__________ it looked as good as new. Making sure the coat was (8)__________, I jumped over the fence and placed Flopsie lovingly in its home. Ten minutes (9)__________ we heard a Greenaway's car come back and sat in our kitchen (10)__________ with anticipation.

All of a sudden, there was a loud (11)__________ of terror from outside. Naturally, we could not (12)__________ it and went out with a look of concern on our faces. Mrs. Greenaway stood white-faced (13)__________ the fence with Flopsie in her arms. "What's the (14)__________?", I asked. "Is there anything wrong with Flopsie?" "Flopsie's dead," she cried, "but what is extraordinary is that we (15)__________ her last week!"

1. A. across B. into C. out D. up
2. A. off B. out C. into D. down
3. A. possessed B. owing C. owned D. belonging
4. A. problems B. argument C. trouble D. difficult
5. A. up B. into C. off D. with
6. A. act B. make C. perform D. behave
7. A. during B. once C. until D. that
8. A. empty B. free C. clear D. open
9. A. afterwards B. ago C. after D. later
10. A. shivering B. trembling C. yawning D. gasping
11. A. crash B. splash C. scream D. sigh
12. A. forget B. defy C. ignore D. deny
13. A. on B. in C. by D. off
14. A. matter B. wrong C. happening D. up
15. A. dug B. planted C. buried D. grave

98. Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.

The all time American hero has to be the cowboy seen in countless Westerns and TV serials. Good guys wore white hats, (1)__________ those the baddies wore were always black. In (2)__________ you knew everybody would be white (3)__________from the red Indians, who were there to be slaughtered. The (4)__________belief that the only cowboys were white is (5)__________ by the facts. Even though you (6)__________ever see a black face in cowboy films, (7)__________ a quarter and a third were Negroes.

The famous cowboy (8)_________ as Deadwood Dick who has been played by white actors was in (9)_________ an ex-slave and civil war veteran. Only such people (10)_________ by a tough physical existence could (11)_________ the challenges of life as a cowboy. Outlaws and sheriffs included their fair (12)_________ of black men too. The wicked and (13)_________ outlaw Belle Starr was half Negro and half Native American, (14)_________ she was played by the white actress Barbara Stanwyck. Isn't it time we (15)_________ a more accurate portrayal of the wild west on our screens?

1. A. yet B. while C. so D. then
2. A. case B. addition C. time D. fact
3. A. apart B. except C. rather D. instead
4. A. varied B. large C. widespread D. vast
5. A. criticized B. contrasted C. contradicted D. confirmed
6. A. seldom B. nearly C. almost D. hardly
7. A. about B. roughly C. between D. within
8. A. known B. called C. referred D. nicknamed
9. A. really B. truthful C. reality D. factual
10. A. used B. hardened C. tough D. accustomed
11. A. make B. take C. do D. have
12. A. portion B. amount C. share D. ration
13. A. famous B. well-known C. reputable D. notorious
14. A. despite B. yet C. although D. then
15. A. took B. had C. made D. received

99. **Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.**

LEARNING TO MAKE A PERFECT PIZZA

According to the European Pizza-Makers' Association, making a good pizza is not a straightforward skill to learn. The ingredients seem very (1)_________: flour, yeast, water and a bit of salt. But water and flour can easily (2)_________ glue and anyone who has eaten a (3)_________ quality pizza will know how bad it can make your stomach (4)_________.

"In Italy, 70 per cent of pizza makers could improve on their product, not to (5)_________ all the pizza makers around the world who (6)_________ uneatable," says Antonio Primiceri, the Association's founder. He has now started a pizza school in an attempt to (7)_________ the reputation of this traditional dish. As part of an (8)_________ course, the students at Mr. Primiceri's school are taught to (9)_________ common mistakes, produce a good basic mixture, add a tasty topping and cook the pizza properly. "Test the finished pizza by breaking the crust," advises Mr. Primiceri. "If the soft (10)_________ inside the pizza is white, clean and dry, it's a good pizza. If it is not like this, the pizza will (11)_________ your stomach. You will feel (12)_________ full and also thirsty."

In Italy alone, the pizza (13)_________ has an annual turnover of more than $12 billion. Mr. Primiceri (14)_________ that there are 10,000 jobs in pizza restaurants waiting to be (15)_________ by those with real skill. "If you are a good pizza cook, you will never be without a job," he says.

1. A. simple	B. primary	C. pure	D. regular
2. A. mix	B. construct	C. assemble	D. make
3. A. sad	B. poor	C. short	D. weak
4. A. sense	B. do	C. feel	D. be
5. A. state	B. mention	C. remark	D. tell
6. A. submit	B. give	C. serve	D. deal
7. A. save	B. provide	C. deliver	D. return
8. A. extensive	B. extreme	C. intensive	D. intentional
9. A. pass	B. escape	C. miss	D. avoid
10. A. spot	B. part	C. side	D. slice
11. A. worry	B. upset	C. ache	D. depress
12. A. hardly	B. tightly	C. uncomfortably	D. heavily
13. A. activity	B. body	C. industry	D. company
14. A. computes	B. estimates	C. assesses	D. counts
15. A. employed	B. filled	C. completed	D. covered

100. **Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.**

EVERYONE IS AN ARTIST

Every year, the village of Pettineo celebrates its unique arts festival. For a few days each summer, artists from all over Europe (1)_________ at this village near the north coast of Sicily to (2)_________ the creative atmosphere. During their stay, the artists get (3)_________ with the local people to paint a one-kilometre long picture that runs the (4)_________ of the high street. (5)_________ the painting is done, each visiting artist joins a local family for a big lunch and, (6)_________ the meal, the family receives the (7)_________ of the painting that the artist has painted. As a result, (8)_________ few villagers are rich, almost every home has at least one painting by a well-known European artist. Visitors to the village are eagerly (9)_________ into homes to see these paintings.

The festival was the (10)_________ of Antonio Presti, a local businessman who (11)_________ it up four years ago. Since then, Pettineo has (12)_________ a sort of domestic art museum in (13)_________ any visitor can ring a doorbell, go into a house and (14)_________ a painting. In addition to this exhibition of paintings in people's homes, for those who have time to spare, there is an opportunity to (15)_________ through the display of huge sculptures in the village square.

1. A. group	B. crowd	C. gather	D. combine
2. A. amuse	B. enjoy	C. entertain	D. delight
3. A. linked	B. jointly	C. combined	D. together

A. size B. measure C. length D. area
A. Just B. Once C. Soon D. Only
A. in addition to B. in place of C. in common with D. in exchange for
A. partition B. section C. division D. region
A. though B. despite C. since D. even
A. persuaded B. invited C. requested D. attracted
0. A. image B. purpose C. thought D. idea
1. A. set B. put C. got D. had
2. A. become B. advanced C. grown D. increased
3. A. what B. where C. whom D. which
4. A. wonder B. stare C. admire D. delight
5. A. move B. step C. wander D. march

01. **Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C à D.**

THE NEED FOR BIGGER PLANES

The big issue for plane-makers planning for the future is size, not speed. Vith the skies already full of air traffic, and with worse to (1)__________, the mportant questions for the designers are how many passengers they can 2)__________ into the new super-planes and who will be (3)__________ to uild them first.

(4)__________yourself ten years from now in a packed airport departure ounge. Eight hundred passengers are waiting with you for their first flight on ne of a remarkable range of super-planes and the check-in time 5)__________ have been as much as four hours before take-off to 6)__________ for the extra people. Impossible? Far from it designs for these lanes are already (7)__________ on computer at the world's top aircraft nanufacturers, waiting to be turned (8)__________ reality.

The airlines badly need the new jets to (9)__________ with future ncreases in passenger (10)__________. A billion passengers a year are urrently carried by air, but that figure is (11)__________ to double by the year 010. The only practical (12)__________ of avoiding making the skies even usier is to build much bigger planes. The (13)__________ to build the new ets is the hottest contest in the airliner business. Manufacturers are working 14)__________ with the major airlines to produce designs that will please irlines and passengers (15)__________.

A. go B. happen C. come D. arrive
A. contain B. fit C. hold D. sit
A. possible B. able C. proper D. capable
A. Consider B. Suppose C. Imagine D. Regard
A. can B. need C. ought D. may
A. watch B. allow C. look D. permit
A. supplied B. given C. stored D. carried
A. as B. by C. into D. for

9. A. deal B. treat C. manage D. succeed
10. A. amounts B. sums C. quantities D. numbers
11. A. expected B. thought C. known D. hoped
12. A. scheme B. process C. way D. plan
13. A. game B. sport C. match D. race
14. A. tightly B. strongly C. closely D. firmly
15. A. equal B. alike C. similar D. same

102. **Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, (và D.**

A FAMOUS EXPLORER

Captain James Cook is remembered today for being one of Britain's mos famous explorers of the 18th century. Cook was (1)__________ most othe explorers of the same period as he did not come from a wealthy family an had to work hard to (2)__________ his position in life. He was lucky to b (3)__________ by his father's employer, who saw that he was a bright bo and paid for him to attend the village school. At sixteen, he starte (4)__________ in a shop in a fishing village (5)__________ on the coast an this was a turning (6)__________ in his life. He developed an interest in th sea and eventually joined the Royal Navy (7)__________ to see more of th world.

Cook was (8)__________ by sailing, astronomy and the production c maps, and quickly became an expert (9)__________ these subjects. He wa also one of the first people to (10)__________ that scurvy, an illness ofte suffered by sailors, could be prevented by careful (11)__________ to diet. was during his (12)__________ to the Pacific Ocean that Cook made hi historic landing in Australia and the (13)__________ discovery that Nev Zealand was two (14)__________ islands. He became a national hero and sti (15)__________ one today.

1. A. different B. contrary B. distinct D. unlike
2. A. manage B. succeed C. achieve D. fulfil
3. A. remarked B. viewed C. glanced D. noticed
4. A. trade B. work C. career D. job
5. A. held B. placed C. positioned D. situated
6. A. moment B. instant C. point D. mark
7. A. in view B. in order C. as D. due
8. A. keen B. eager C. fascinated D. enthusiastic
9. A. from B. over C. in D. for
10. A. regard B. estimate C. catch D. realize
11. A. attention B. organization C. observation D. treatment
12. A. travel B. voyage C. excursion D. tour
13. A. serious B. superior C. major D. leading
14. A. shared B. particular C. common D. separate
15. A. keeps B. stands C. maintains D. remains

03 **Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C à D.**

VENICE UNDER WATER

A team of experts has arrived in Venice to save it from increasing ıcidences of flooding. A controversial plan to construct a barrier with 79 ates, each weighing 300 tons, has been given permission to (1)_________ head. Once constructed, this will be (2)_________ whenever a high tide 3)_________ to cover the city.

Everyone has known for centuries that Venice is (4)_________ further ıto the mud, but floods are becoming a regular nuisance. Rising sea levels ave gradually (5)_________ the salt marshes and mud-banks that 5)_________between the city and the Adriatic. Winter storms cause higher 'aves, which are (7)_________ the walls of the old palaces.

But there are fears about how the (8)_________ of such a barrier might ffect the Venice lagoon, particularly the possibility that it could further 9)_________ the flushing of the city's waterways by the tide, making the ımous foul-smelling canals even more (10)_________.

To avoid making a bad situation worse, the experts have been 11)_________. To analyse tidal flows, marine plants and sediment deposits, nd then suggest ways to prevent the city becoming the first high-profile 12)_________ of global warming and rising sea levels.

But with global warming (13)_________. To add at least another half ıetre to the sea level this century, the situation is bound to (14)_________. spokesman for the team said. "We cannot hope to stop Venice submerging ventually, but we can slow the whole (15)_________ down and so enjoy the ity for a while longer".

. A. be B. proceed C. go D. advance
. A. erected B. raised C. lifted D. installed
. A. threatens B. endangers C. risks D. jeopardizes
. A. decaying B. sinking C. collapsing D. falling
. A. eroded B. worn C. corrupted D. broken
. A. faced B. occurred C. featured D. stood
. A. offending B. crashing C. assaulting D. opposing
. A. building B. theory C. intention D. result
. A. delay B. direct C. restrict D. impose
0. A. motionless B. stationary C. inactive D. stagnant
1. A. asked over B. brought in C. called up D. taken on
2. A. victim B. target C. sufferer D. subject
3. A. believed B. imagined C. expected D. supposed
4. A. destabilize B. deflate C. detract D. deteriorate
5. A. damage B. process C. water D. event

104. **Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B,
và D.**

CUBA

Here is a wonderful opportunity at a (1)_________ cost to visit the trul remarkable island of Cuba. We have (2)_________ rooms at some of th finest hotels for (3)_________ of 7 and 14 nights. You may (4)_________ your time between relaxing and exploring this beautiful country by takin advantage of our extensive excursion programme.

The (5)_________ of such a small country is amazing and, as it is set i the warm waters of the Carribean, it is (6)_________ to have one of the mos pleasant climates in the world. Cuba, being so small, is not only an ide country to (7)_________, but is also a place where visitors can relax an (8)_________ in exotic surroundings. Not only has nature (9)_________ Cuba with a magnificent (10)_________ and some fine sandy beaches, bu there are also extensive (11)_________ near them. Most beaches are clos to important (12)_________ such as the national parks with the (13)_________ wildlife, flora and fauna. Because the south of the island i blessed with being the driest (14)_________ in the country, most hotels ar situated here. Rain is however (15)_________ in the north from December t July.

1. A. cheap B. moderate C. bargain D. small
2. A. reserved B. registered C. required D. retained
3. A. weeks B. lengths C. periods D. times
4. A. divide B. pass C. extend D. part
5. A. division B. diversity C. diversion D. divergence
6. A. suggested B. hoped C. reputed D. credited
7. A. travel B. wander C. trip D. tour
8. A. unwind B. uncoil C. unburden D. unroll
9. A. enhanced B. endowed C. endured D. enlightened
10. A. beach B. shore C. coast D. edge
11. A. facilities B. activities C. pursuits D. sports
12. A. situations B. sites C. districts D. localities
13. A. huge B. abundant C. great D. many
14. A. province B. suburb C. region D. community
15. A. unusual B. interminable C. inevitable D. unfortunate

105. **Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B,
và D.**

BASKETBALL

In the spring of 1891, a young Canadian named James Naismit (1)_________ the staff of the International YMCA Training School i Springfield, Massachusetts, where he was instructed to devise a (2)_________ game that did not (3)_________ bodily contact, would nc

(4)__________ in damage to the gym and in which every player had a (5)__________ to get in on the action. The game he invented was basketball – or *basket ball* as it was (6)__________ until about 1912. Naismith hung peach baskets at (7)__________ end of the gym and used a soccer ball to play with. The first game, in December 1891, was played (8)__________ two teams of nine men each and was not exactly a classic. The final (9)_____ _____ was 1-0. (10)__________ an off-season recreation, basketball took (11)__________ in a big way, largely because it was cheap and easy to (12)__________ up. Oddly, although peach baskets were soon (13)__________ by nets, until 1912 it didn't (14)__________ to anyone to cut a hole in the bottom of them. Until then it was necessary (15)__________ someone to climb a ladder and retrieve the ball after each score.

1. A. enrolled B. joined C. entered D. became
2. A. inside B. internal C. indoor D. interior
3. A. contain B. consist C. belong D. involve
4. A. cause B. result C. end D. lead
5. A. chance B. possibility C. challenge D. part
6. A. named B. spoken C. called D. referred
7. A. opposite B. both C. either D. double
8. A. against B. among C. from D. between
9. A. goal B. score C. shot D. point
10. A. As B. Such C. Like D. Yet
11. A. up B. off C. out D. in
12. A. get B. play C. set D. do
13. A. replaced B. swapped C. exchanged D. removed
14. A. think B. realize C. suggest D. occur
15. A. that B. so C. for D. even

106. **Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.**

ACUPUNCTURE

Acupuncture is a Chinese method of treating illnesses by inserting needles into certain points of the body. The idea is that this restores the natural (1)__________ of energy, which is disturbed when a person is ill. The origins of this therapy have been traced (2)__________ over five thousand years, but it only began to be (3)__________ in the West in the 1970s.

In 1971, James Reston, a well-(4)__________ journalist from the New York Times, was visiting China when he developed appendicitis. He was operated (5)__________ a hospital in Peking, where the doctors used acupuncture to (6)__________ his pain. Reston was surprised at how (7)__________ it was, and wrote about it in an article for the newspaper.

Soon afterwards, Chairman Mao Tse-tung invited a group of (8)__________ Western doctors over to China to witness for themselves that acupuncture (9)__________. They were accompanied (10)__________ television crews, and soon viewers in the West were watching operations being (11)_________ out on patients with acupuncture needle sticking out of them. The patients felt (12)_________ pain.

The Western experts were a (13)_________ embarrassed at what they saw, because they had (14)_________ ridiculed idea that patients could be treated with needles. But now they were (15)_________ to admit that it actually worked, and acupuncture became a popular form of therapy.

1.	A. scale	B. balance	C. mirror	D. weight
2.	A. back	B. forward	C. up	D. towards
3.	A. admitted	B. accepted	C. taken	D. held
4.	A. famous	B. heard	C. celebrated	D. known
5.	A. at	B. over	C. in	D. on
6.	A. release	B. repair	C. relieve	D. retain
7.	A. influential	B. effective	C. practical	D. used
8.	A. distinguished	B. impressive	C. distinct	D. related
9.	A. did	B. worked	C. won	D. made
10.	A. to	B. with	C. by	D. of
11.	A. acted	B. brought	C. performed	D. carried
12.	A. not	B. any	C. no	D. none
13.	A. little	B. tiny	C. quite	D. rather
14.	A. early	B. before	C. previously	D. anciently
15.	A. had	B. forced	C. pushed	D. insisted

107. **Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.**

Medical science has made enormous advances in the twentieth century. Most of the great "killer" diseases have been (1)_________, and almost every day a new drug appears on the market. But the medical profession is (2)_________ a crisis of confidence. Surveys (3)_________ that less than 40% of people really trust their family doctors. People are (4)_________ away from conventional medicine to look for alternative (5)_________ of treatment.

The main reason for this is that conventional medicine has (6)_________ to satisfy the needs of the (7)_________ of people. In spite of the apparent progress made by medical science, we are actually less (8)_________ than our parents or grandparents.

Medical students are taught that diseases are (9)_________ by germs, viruses and toxins. Therefore treatment must (10)_________ on attacking these things. The minds and the emotions are not thought to play any (11)_________ in the disease process. But people who practise 'natural' medicine (12)_________ with this principle, and try to treat the whole person. They believe that personality and lifestyle are important when considering a patient's (13)_________ health.

Some conventional doctors are beginning to (14)_________ that there is a lot of truth in these ideas, and believe that natural medicine can be a valuable aid. Others (15)_________ regard it as a dangerous threat to their profession.

1. A. won B. defeated C. erased D. broken
2. A. experiencing B. holding C. bearing D. living
3. A. indicate B. lead C. describe D. point
4. A. growing B. taking C. turning D. coming
5. A. ways B. makes C. forms D. fashions
6. A. missed B. stopped C. lost D. failed
7. A. lot B. majority C. most D. largest
8. A. healthy B. nutritious C. fine D. wholesome
9. A. caused B. made C. brought D. involved
10. A. aim B. function C. concentrate D. try
11. A. game B. piece C. part D. action
12. A. reject B. dislike C. object D. disagree
13. A. normal B. typical C. common D. general
14. A. recognize B. observe C. view D. know
15. A. still B. yet C. but D. even

108. **Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.**

SEASONAL ADVICE

If you are about to graduate from school or college this summer and feel in need of a little advice about what's important (1)_________ life, you could do a lot worse than consider the words of (2)_________ that were read out on my last day at school.

Do not expect to understand the value of your youth until it has (3)_________. But you can be sure that thirty years from now you'll (4)_________ back on life and (5)_________ just how good things were. Try not to worry(6)_________ the future – or at least be aware that worrying never really helps to (7)_________ anything. Real troubles will always sneak up and (8)_________ you by surprise. But remember it doesn't do any harm to do something that (9)_________ you every so often.

Do not lie and cheat – especially in love – and do not (10)_________ up with people who deceive you. Do not let opportunities pass you by, as the time to do things simply runs(11)_________. Today is almost certainly more important than tomorrow.

It helps to be kind (12)_________ neighbours and colleagues – it's nice to know they'll (13)_________ you when you're not around. Friends come and go, but there are a precious (14)_________ that you should try and (15)_________ on to. Without quality friends, quality time is harder to come by.

1. A. at B. with C. in D. of
2. A. knowledge B. learning C. opinion D. wisdom
3. A. gone B. been C. lasted D. spent
4. A. come B. look C. think D. go
5. A. remind B. rethink C. recall D. reappear
6. A. for B. at C. about D. on

7. A. triumph B. succeed C. solve D. deal
8. A. get B. happen C. appear D. take
9. A. dislikes B. scares C. fears D. minds
10. A. look B. come C. put D. bring
11. A. out B. down C. off D. over
12. A. about B. to C. for D. in
13. A. remark B. care C. wish D. miss
14. A. some B. little C. several D. few
15. A. take B. hold C. stay D. stick

109. Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.

Australia Day, which is a national public holiday, is (1)__________ on January 26th, in the middle of the Australian summer. It commemorates the (2)__________ of Sydney in 1788.

Australia Day is a (3)__________ day, and many families go out for a picnic. Some people go to the beach, where they go surfing or sunbathe, but the (4)__________ of Sydney(5)__________ for The Rocks, the oldest (6)__________ of Sydney and the site of the first colonial settlement. The Rocks, which (7)__________ Sydney Harbour, is packed on this day. Parades with brass (8)__________ march through the narrow (9)__________ and hundreds of small boats(10)__________ part in races in the harbour.

Wherever people go, it is (11)__________ to have a barbecue and drink beer. The traditional (12)__________ is 'Pavlova', a sweet cake of meringue with fruit on the top, and 'damper', a bread made with flour, water, and sugar and cooked in the fire.

The festivities in Sydney (13)__________ with a huge firework(14)__________. The yellows, blues and greens light up the night sky and fall like shooting stars into the water (15)__________. It's a memorable sight.

1. A. performed B. enjoyed C. held D. celebrated
2. A. achievement B. foundation C. beginning D. creation
3. A. family B. household C. domestic D. familiar
4. A. tenants B. neighbours C. visitors D. residents
5. A. go B. start C. head D. aim
6. A. part B. place C. region D. section
7. A. glimpses B. views C. overlooks D. observes
8. A. groups B. bands C. orchestras D. musicians
9. A. avenues B. ways C. roads D. streets
10. A. take B. make C. play D. have
11. A. ordinary B. regular C. general D. usual
12. A. course B. food C. meal D. plate
13. A. stop B. complete C. end D. halt
14. A. exhibition B. demonstration C. show D. display
15. A. below B. under C. down D. underneath

110. Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.

STREET PAPERS

The problem of homelessness is an international one. In the capital cities of the world, the (1)__________ of people begging on the streets is becoming ncreasingly (2)__________. But all over the world, homeless people are taking the future into their own (3)__________. By selling 'street papers' they no longer need to beg for a (4)__________.

The concept of the street paper is (5)__________. It is sold by homeless and ex-homeless people who buy it at a (6)__________ price of 30p and sell it to the public for 70p, keeping 40p for themselves. If they have no money, then they can get the first ten copies on (7)__________ and pay for them later. Every paper seller receives training and is given a special (8)__________ badge.

The paper itself (9)__________ articles of general and social interest, film and book (10)__________ cartoons and the (11)__________ celebrity interview. Advertising and sales(12)__________ most of the income, and all profits go (13)__________ into helping homeless people.

The Big Issue is the street paper of the British homeless. It was set up in 1991, and (14)__________ then it has helped hundreds of people to get (15)__________the streets and back into society.

1. A. sight B. vision C. look D. view
2. A. usual B. common C. rare D. routine
3. A. heads B. shoulders C. hands D. mouths
4. A. life B. living C. being D. pay
5. A. easy B. straight C. plain D. simple
6. A. stuck B. steady C. held D. fixed
7. A. credit B. cheque C. cash D. card
8. A. character B. personality C. manner D. identity
9. A. consists B. contains C. keeps D. gets
10. A. stories B. reviews C. opinions D. views
11. A. sometimes B. often C. occasional D. seldom
12. A. give B. provide C. show D. offer
13. A. back B. out C. through D. forward
14. A. from B. of C. for D. since
15. A. out B. away C. off D. up

111. Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.

SAVE MONEY ON THE BOOK THAT AIMS TO SAVE ANIMALS

Do you want to take part in the battle to save the world's wildlife? *Animal Watch* is a book which will (1)__________ you in the fight for survival that (2)__________ many of our endangered animals and show how they struggle on the (3)__________ of extinction. As you enjoyed the book's 250 pages an over 150 colour photographs, you will have the (4)__________ of knowing tha part of your purchase money is being used to (5)__________ animal (6)__________. From the comfort of your armchair, you will be able to observ the world's animals close-up and explore their habitats. You will also discove the terrible results of human (7)__________ for land, flesh, and skins.

Animal Watch is packed with fascinating facts. Did you know that pola bears cover their black noses (8)__________ their (9)__________ so they ca hunt their prey in the snow without being seen, for example? Or tha (10)__________ each orangutan which is captured, one has to die?

This superb (11)__________ has so (12)__________ Britain's leading wildlif charity that it has been chosen as Book of the Year, a (13)__________ awarde to books which are considered to have made a major contribution to wildlif conservation. You will find Animal Watch at a special low (14)__________ at al good bookshops, but hurry while (15)__________ last.

1. A. combine B. involve C. bring D. lead
2. A. meets B. opposes C. forces D. faces
3. A. edge B. start C. limit D. end
4. A. satisfaction B. enjoyment C. virtue D. value
5. A. enable B. help C. allow D. assist
6. A. preserve B. conserve C. revive D. survive
7. A. greed B. interest C. care D. concern
8. A. with B. by C. for D. from
9. A. feet B. claws C. paws D. toes
10. A. with B. by C. for D. from
11. A. publicity B. periodical C. publication D. reference
12. A. imposed B. impressed C. persuaded D. admired
13. A. symbol B. title C. trademark D. nickname
14. A. beginning B. preparatory C. original D. introductory
15. A. stores B. stocks C. goods D. funds

112. Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.

An American professor who has studied the Mayas has come up with a new theory about the sudden end of their empire. (1)__________ to Professor Richard Hansen, an archaeologist at the University of California, the (2)__________ of the Mayan civilization in Central America was (3)__________ about by the Mayas themselves.

"Their object was to display their (4)__________ and power by making their buildings and decoration as beautiful as possible. This (5)__________ using large quantities of lime, which they put on the walls to make them smooth. Unfortunately, the creation of lime is a process which requires intense heat, and they therefore (6)__________ to cut down huge numbers of trees. This affected the quality of the soil, and it became almost impossible to farm".

Professor Hansen, who has (7)_________ returned from an excavation in the El Mirador region of northern Guatemala, (8)_________ a meeting of archaeologists in Philadelphia that the Mayas, having (9)_________ this mistake in the 3rd century, repeated it 600 years later, at which time it proved fatal. Increasing food (10)_________ among the Mayas created a Central American equivalent of the Peloponnesian War which ravaged (11)_________ Greece. However, (12)_________ the Greek civil war, which only (13)_________ for 27 years, the Mayan wars (14)_________ on for many centuries and left many of their great cities and temples in (15)_________.

1. A. Referring B. Relating C. According D. Respecting
2. A. collapse B. drop C. crash D. stop
3. A. made B. came C. turned D. brought
4. A. wealth B. fortune C. salary D. cash
5. A. depended B. needed C. requested D. involved
6. A. obliged B. forced C. must D. had
7. A. still B. just C. already D. yet
8. A. explained B. suggested C. claimed D. told
9. A. done B. had C. taken D. made
10. A. lack B. shortages C. droughts D. failures
11. A. antique B. old C. past D. ancient
12. A. unless B. apart C. without D. unlike
13. A. stayed B. spent C. longed D. lasted
14. A. ran B. went C. came D. brought
15. A. injuries B. damages C. spoils D. ruins

113. Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.

DOGS' MISERY IN SMALL HOUSE

A seventy-year-old widow Mrs. Francis Lovell, pleaded guilty yesterday to causing unnecessary suffering to the dogs she kept in her small three-roomed house in the village of Wheatley near Oxford.

The court was told that Mrs. Lovell's neighbours repeatedly complained to her for more than six months about the (1)_________ in which the dogs were kept. The dogs often (2)_________ all night long. Despite these complaints, she (3)_________ to do anything about the problem. Finally, one of the neighbours who was unable to (4)_________ up with the noise any longer, called the police.

The police (5)_________ in touch with the RSPCA* who sent one of their inspectors to call on Mrs. Lovell. The widow claimed that she had "only a few pets", and that she (6)_________ after them very well. At first she tried to (7)_________ the inspector from entering her house. However, he (8)_________ on seeing the dogs for himself. It (9)_________ out that she had forty-four dogs, most of them poodles, and that she never let them out of the house.

According to the inspector, John Carey, the dogs were all suffering from neglect, malnutrition and the (10)_________ of being kept all day in a very small house. Seventeen of them were in such a (11)_________ state that they had to be destroyed.

The lawyer defending Mrs. Lovell said that she had never intended any (12)_________ to the animals.

"My (13)_________ is a lonely old woman whose only companions were her dogs. She was afraid that if she let them out of the house, something bad would (14)_________ to them. Her only (15)_________of income is a very small pension, most of which she used in order to purchase food for them" he said.

* ***Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals***

1. A. states B. conditions C. situations D. positions
2. A. cried B. barked C. sounded D. called
3. A. denied B. resisted C. disagreed D. refused
4. A. put B. stand C. pass D. let
5. A. came B. went C. became D. got
6. A. saw B. watched C. cared D. looked
7. A. avoid B. prevent C. escape D. refuse
8. A. insisted B. commanded C. emphasized D. impressed
9. A. showed B. proved C. turned D. found
10. A. results B. returns C. effects D. affects
11. A. wrong B. ill C. poor D. ruined
12. A. harm B. damage C. hurt D. injury
13. A. client B. customer C. patient D. passenger
14. A. occur B. succeed C. happen D. come
15. origin B. supply C. stock D. source

114. Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.

IF ONLY WE'D KNOWN ABOUT YOUNG CONTACTS BEFORE

Thousands of young people come to London every month to (1)_________ love, romance and adventure. A few (2)_________ in finding what they are looking for, but most never do. It turns out to be far more (3)_________ than you imagined to meet people in London, (4)_________ the sort of people you want to meet. But now there is a new scientific way – YOUNG CONTACTS.

How does it work?

First, we (5)_________ you a scientific personality test, using the very (6)_________ computer techniques. Then we match you with someone whose tastes and interests are (7)_________ to yours, and who also has the characteristics you are looking for in your (8)_________ partner or companion.

Who can belong to Young Contacts?

We are the first organization in this country to (9)_________ in matching people between the ages of 17 and 29. But, (10)_________ from that, anyone can join. We have people from all walks of life. But they all have one thing in (11)_________. They're tired of feeling lonely and think it's time they did something (12)_________ it. And that's why they come to us.

How do I actually meet people?

Just come to one of our centers, with its special club – like atmosphere, and we'll do the rest. A (13)_________ of our friendly staff will (14)_________ to you and then arrange for you to meet just the sort of people you will get on with. For a list of centers and further (15)_________, simply fill in the form and send it off today!

1. A. make B. have C. find D. get
2. A. manage B. are able C. succeed D. achieve
3. A. heavy B. hard C. difficult D. impossible
4. A. particularly B. exactly C. precisely D. additionally
5. A. ask B. pass C. do D. give
6. A. last B. recent C. modern D. latest
7. A. alike B. similar C. same D. equal
8. A. ideal B. best C. last D. absolute
9. A. specialize B. focus C. concentrate D. centre
10. A. apart B. besides C. except D. without
11. A. common B. usual C. normal D. everyday
12. A. with B. about C. for D. to
13. A. person B. member C. worker D. representative
14. A. discuss B. interview C. question D. talk
15. A. facts B. information D. knowledge D. news

115. Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.

In 1967, a research team from an American university (1)_________ out to explore the Well of Sacrifice at Chichen Itza. Unfortunately, however, the water in this well was so dark that it was impossible for divers to see, so the team had to use filters to clean it.

Just as this work was about to begin, some (2)_________ Indians told the team that the well was (3)_________ by the spirit of a rain god. The god was (4)_________ as Chac, and they warned the team that Chac would (5)_________ revenge if his home was disturbed. The team listened politely but (6)_________ these warnings and went on with their research.

(7)_________ the summer, pumps and filters were used, but it wasn't until (8)_________ months later that the water was clear enough for divers to go down into the well.

When they got (9)_________ to work they began to discover various objects at the (10)_________ of the well. (11)_________ the things they brought back to the surface were human bones, and by the time they had

(12)__________, they had discovered more than 50 skeletons. This was (13)__________ that the well had indeed been used for human sacrifice. Perhaps it would have been better if the team had (14)__________ to the warnings of the Indians, because within a year, several members of the team had been (15)__________ in mysterious accidents.

1. A. put B. broke C. set D. looked
2. A. local B. natural C. near D. close
3. A. lived B. housed C. resided D. inhabited
4. A. named B. called C. told D. known
5. A. have B. make C. do D. take
6. A. ignored B. refused C. denied D. rejected
7. A. Along B. Within C. Throughout D. Inside
8. A. few B. several C. various D. any
9. A. down B. through C. about D. at
10. A. end B. ground C. depth D. bottom
11. A. Between B. Around C. Within D. Among
12. A. ended B. finished C. concluded D. achieved
13. A. clear B. proof C. evident D. obvious
14. A. listened B. heard C. noticed D. watched
15. A. died B. wounded C. killed D. missed

116. Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.

One of the most exciting archaeological discoveries in history was made in November 1922, when Howard Carter was working in the Valley of the Kings in Egypt. After many months of work, he finally (1)__________ across an unknown tomb.

Together with his friend Lord Carnarvon, who was providing the (2)__________ for the excavations, he entered the dark chamber. At first there was disappointment, because the tomb was (3)__________, and it was clear that it had been (4)__________ at some time in the past. However, one of the workers eventually uncovered a small stairway that (5)__________ down to another door that had not been opened.

Carter went down the dark staircase, walking (6)__________ in case there were any traps. As he opened the door, Lord Carnarvon (7)__________ if he could see anything. He replied: 'Yes – wonderful things.' It was clear at once that they had discovered what they had been looking (8)__________. The tomb was the boy pharaoh Tutankhamun was full of treasures of great (9)__________. There were over 5,000 objects of silver, gold and precious stones which had (10)__________ there undiscovered for thousands of years.

Lord Carnarvon's pleasure at (11)__________ the treasures did not (12)__________ long. Many of the local people were afraid of disturbing the pharaohs' tombs, and believed that the pharaohs would (13)__________ revenge on anyone who entered them. Lord Carnarvon had (14)__________ little attention to these warnings, but only a few weeks later, he suddenly fell ill and died, at the exact time of his death, all the lights in Cairo suddenly (15)__________out, and far away in England, his dog also died

1. A. came B. arrived C. got D. found
2. A. salary B. money C. currency D. wage
3. A. deserted B. abandoned C. left D. empty
4. A. taken B. robbed C. stolen D. broken
5. A. took B. brought C. led D. conducted
6. A. accurately B. carefully C. carelessly D. precisely
7. A. demanded B. requested C. questioned D. asked
8. A. into B. after C. up D. for
9. A. expense B. price C. cost D. value
10. A. lied B. laid C. lain D. lying
11. A. discovering B. inventing C. learning D. searching
12. A. stay B. take C. make D. last
13. A. have B. take C. make D. bring
14. A. sent B. paid C. taken D. made
15. A. went B. passed C. gave D. ran

117. **Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.**

This year's *Innovations and Inventions Fair* has just opened, and has attracted inventions from all over the world who need to show their new ideas to the public. The fair always provides a wonderful (1)__________ of inventions, and this year is no exception. One inventor is demonstrating a way of making it impossible to copy documents (2)__________ as passports and tickets. So far, the only person who has offered to buy the patent is said (3)__________ a member of the Mafia, but it is not clear what he wants to do (4)__________ it. The inventor will have to go ahead with the sale (5)__________ he can find a more normal buyer (6)__________ the end of the show. There are plenty of new gadgets too to help the disabled. The youngest inventor, fourteen (7)__________ old Jane Watson, has come up with a battery- powered device for people who cannot clean their teeth (8)__________. One of its special features is that it never needs (9)__________, because it runs on solar power.

A new feature of this year's show is the Help centre, which has been (10)__________ up to give new inventors (11)__________ on how to make the most of their ideas. According to the show's organizers, many inventions fail because inventors spend (12)__________ much time developing the product and don't pay (13)__________ attention to the business side of the project.

The fair is open from 9 a.m. to 6.30 p.m. every day and runs (14)__________ March 11. Tickets are (15)__________at $3.50.

1. A. choice B. variation C. difference D. range
2. A. so B. like C. such D. how
3. A. had been B. to be C. to being D. was

4. A. by B. with C. in D. without
5. A. unless B. if C. without D. except
6. A. until B. by C. since D. ago
7. A. age B. ages C. year D. years
8. A. itself B. himself C. herself D. themselves
9. A. re-charge B. re-charged C. to re-charge D. re-charging
10. A. set B. established C. started D. founded
11. A. advice B. suggestion C. recommendation D. directions
12. A. too B. extra C. over D. far
13. A. enough B. plenty C. complete D. full
14. A. by B. until C. for D. since
15. A. priced B. valued C. worth D. cost

118. Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.

'PARTNER IN CRIME DID IT ALL FOR LOVE'

A property expert who was described as a man who would have had a bright future if he had not fallen for a mysterious and beautiful woman, was (1)_________ to five years in prison yesterday.

Kevin Rogers, 39, of Hurst Road, Horsham, Sussex was employed by Selford Holdings, a London company with a broad (2)_________ of investments in hotels, golf courses and shopping centers. His downfall began when he met someone (3)_________ as "La Contessa".

"I was completely in her (4)_________. I did everything she asked me to do. It didn't matter tome how dangerous it was or that I was (5)_________ the law," he told the court.

"La Contessa", whose real name was Pilar Gutierrez, (6)_________ as an agent for Rogers' employers. She found property in Spain and Portugal that was about to be (7)_________ down or needed extensive repairs and then (8)_________ Selford Holdings to buy them. The London company did not realize that the prices they were paying were considerably more than the real (9)_________ of these properties. The original owners paid her very large (10)_________ of money each time this happened.

Rogers, whose job it was to estimate how much the property was really worth, admitted that he accepted a large (11)_________ of the profits Gutierrez made in this way. Rogers claimed that at first he wasn't (12)_________ of what she was doing. 'When I finally (13)_________ through it all, I warned her not to do it. However, I was already in love with her, so instead of telling my employers what was really going on, I became her partner in crime,' he said.

Gutierrez, who has been (14)_________ of accepting illegal payments of money and other crimes was last seen in England on the same day Rogers was arrested. She is believed to be (15)_________somewhere in South America.

1. A. punished B. sentenced C. subjected D. ordered
2. A. range B. width C. extent D. number
3. A. referred B. called C. spoken D. known
4. A. command B. strength C. power D. use
5. A. breaking B. cutting C. smashing D. crashing
6. A. handled B. behaved C. treated D. acted
7. A. pulled B. brought C. put D. taken
8. A. advised B. recommended C. suggested D. proposed
9. A. cost B. expense C. value D. quality
10. A. sums B. numbers C. totals D. figures
11. A. size B. share C. degree D. area
12. A. sensible B. sensitive C. aware D. apparent
13. A. saw B. looked C. glimpsed D. watched
14. A. criticized B. attacked C. accused D. doubted
15. A. hiding B. concealing C. covering D. escaping

119. Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.

AMAZING MICE

Researchers in the United States have discovered a powerful drug, pregnenolone, that can improve (1)_________ in mice.

In the laboratory, mice were trained to associate a sound with a shock a few seconds later. They had to (2)_________ their way through a maze to avoid the shock. Then some of the mice were given pregnenolone. The mice that had been infected with the drug showed such a (3)_________ improvement in memory that the researchers were astonished.

It was already known that pregnenolone can help people (4)_________ from spinal cord (5)_________ after car crashes or falls, but (6)_________ this new research shows is that it plays an even more important role. The results suggest that it may one day be possible to treat people (7)_________ memories have been affected by old age or disease.

Scientists have already tried out the drug on a number of patients (8)________ had been (9)________ affected by Alzheimer's disease and who were (10)________ of (11)________ members of their own family.(12)_________ they only showed a (13)________ improvement, if any, but the scientists believe that the doses they used (14)________ have been either too high or too low. They are confident that they will reach their (15)________ aim of producing a drug that will be safe and effective for humans.

1. A. recollection B. recognition C. reminder D. memory
2. A. remember B. remind C. review D. realize
3. A. grand B. significant C. decisive D. important
4. A. recover B. return C. rescue D. regain
5. A. harm B. damage C. hurt D. injury
6. A. which B. what C. who D. that
7. A. who B. their C. whose D. which

8. A. who B. they C. which D. whom
9. A. badly B. wrongly C. hardly D. heavily
10. A. disabled B. incapable C. unaware D. unconscious
11. A. reviewing B. recognizing C. reminding D. realizing
12. A Improbably B. Unfortunately C. Unlikely D. Importantly
13. A. petty B. mean C. poor D. small
14. A. should B. ought C. will D. might
15. A. long-distance B. long-time C. long-sight D. long-term

120. Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.

A YEAR WITH OVERSEAS VOLUNTEERS

I was with Overseas Volunteers (OV) for a year after leaving university, and I was sent to an isolated village in Chad, about 500 kilometres from the capital N'Djamena. Coming from a (1)_________ country, I got quite a shock, as conditions were much harder than I had(2)_________. But after a few days I soon got used to (3)_________ there. The people were always very friendly and helpful, and I soon began to appreciate how (4)_________ the countryside was.

One of my jobs was to supply the village with water. The well was long walk away, and the women used to (5)_________ a long time every day (6)_________ heavy pots backwards and forwards. So I contacted the organization and arranged to (7)_________ some pipes delivered. We built a simple pipeline and a pump, and it worked first time. It wasn't perfect – there were a few (8)_________, but it made a great difference to the villagers, (9)_________ had never had running water before. And not (10)_________ did we have running water, but in the evenings it was hot, because the pipe had been (11)_________ in the sun all day.

All in all, I think my time with OV was a good experience. Although it was not well-paid, it was well (12)_________ doing, and I would recommend it to anyone who was (13)_________ working for a charity.

Finally, there's one more reason why I'll never (14)_________ working for OV. A few months before I left, I met and fell in love (15)_________ another volunteer, and we got married when we returned to England.

1. A. rich B. comfortable C. well-paid D. luxurious
2. A. felt B planned C. found D. expected
3. A. live B. lived C. living D. lives
4. A. beautiful B. good-looking C. handsome D. sweet
5. A. spend B. spent C. spends D. spending
6. A. fetching B. wearing C. carrying D. holding
7. A. make B. let C. have D. allow
8. A. breaks B. leaks C. splits D. punctures
9. A. which B. that C. they D. who
10. A. hardly B. scarcely C. only D. also

11. A. lied B. lay C. laying D. lying
12. A. worth B. value C. cost D. price
13. A. considering B. thinking C. going D. planning
14. A. regret B. feel sorry C. miss D. lose
15. A. at B. to C. for D. with

121. Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.

Adam Francis was nothing at all like the man Jane had expected to meet. During the year or two she had been with Brinkman's, from various conversations she had (1)__________ with the client, she had gradually drawn up a mental (2)__________ of the man.

She (3)__________ not have been more wrong. Not only was he years younger than she had expected but he was (4)__________ attractive in a rugged sort of way. Handsome was not quite the (5)__________ word for him. No, the (6)__________ of the man who was approaching her were not handsome but they were exciting, interesting, and for one silly (7)__________, Jane found herself wondering why John Brinkman had never (8)__________ how attractive Adam Francis was – until it occurred to her that her boss obviously wouldn't (9)__________ him attractive.

He was a big, tall man and there was something about him that (10)__________ attention, a strength that was more than physical. His hair, (11)__________ was a little too long, was (12)__________ and straight and brushed carelessly from his face. Not only had Jane expected a much older man, but someone who would be dressed in a business (13)__________. And there she was, looking (14)__________ a man who seemed more like a film (15)__________than a property developer.

1. A. had B. made C. done D. experienced
2. A. drawing B. vision C. painting D. picture
3. A. would B. could C. should D. can
4. A. extremely B. greatly C. largely D. mainly
5. A. just B. fair C. adequate D. right
6. A. looks B. appearances C. look D. appearance
7. A. instant B. moment C. second D. minute
8. A. mentioned B. talked C. told D. related
9. A. remark B. regard C. believe D. consider
10. A. ordered B. commanded C. directed D. requested
11. A. that B. which C. who D. what
12. A. dense B. thick C. fat D. heavy
13. A. dress B. costume C. clothes D. suit
14. A. on B. to C. up D. at
15. A. conductor B. register C. leader D. director

122. **Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, và D.**

Music is universal – it is produced by all cultures. Some scientists believ that music came before speech and (1)_________ as a development c making calls. In fact, there is (2)_________ theory that the (3)_________ languages were chanted or sung rather than spoken. Indeed, in some cultures music is a form of (4)_________ history. The Aboriginal Australians, fo example, use music as a means to (5)_________ on stories of the land an spirits to the next (6)_________.

New evidence suggests that music does not just (7)_________ the feel good factor but it is also good for the brain. A study of intellectuall (8)_________ children showed that they could recall more (9)_________ afte it was given to them in a song than after it was read to them as a story.

Researchers also report that people (10)_________ better on a standar intelligence (11)_________ after listening to Mozart. The so-called "Mozar effect" has also been (12)_________ by findings that rats (13)_________ u on Mozart run faster through a complex network of paths or passages (14)_________ as a maze. Overall, it seems that inmost instances people wh suffer from any form of mental (15)_________ benefit from listening to music.

1. A. was B. swelled C. reacted D. arose
2. A. one B. every C. such D. that
3. A. earliest B. newest C. easiest D. simplest
4. A. enjoying B. making C. recording D. stating
5. A. move B. pass C. hand D. happen
6. A. children B. people C. tribe D. generation
7. A. convince B. satisfy C. please D. prefer
8. A. disabled B. inactive B. incapable D. disordered
9. A. facts B. knowledge C. memory D. information
10. A. examine B. prepare C. score D achieve
11. A. form B. scheme C. demonstration D. test
12. A. supported B. given C. marked D. remembered
13. A. held B. brought C. stood D. set
14. A. called B. heard C. regarded D. known
15. A. badness B. hurt C. illness D. pain

123. **Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.**

A new VR (virtual reality) headset for the home user will be in the shops soon. The makers (1)_________ that it will change the way that compute games are played. Unlike the heavy VR headsets that people have bee using in arcades (2)_________ the last few years, the new sets look more like a pair of sunglasses than a fireman's (3)_________. A spokesman fo the company said: "A lot of people had (4)_________ with the old headsets. They were (5)_________ heavy that if you wore them (6)_________ for more an an hour or so, they could cause quite a lot of (7)________. Our new eadsets are very comfortable and will be perfect for games as well as in ducation."

Some scientists, however, are (8)________ about the effects of VR. Child sychologists Brenda Smith explained: "There have (9)________ been everal cases of violence among young children where computer games were (10)________. With VR, we will soon have children who are not 1)________ to playing with other people. (12)________ your life in a onstant battle with aliens and monsters is not really a (13)________ nvironment for someone young. We (14)________ that a child should xperience actual reality, not virtual reality, and it would be a great 5)________ for parents to bring this sort of technology into the home."

A. claim B. threaten C. offer D. recommend
A. since B. ago C. among D. for
A. hat B. cap C. helmet D. hood
A. mistakes B. faults C. problems D. errors
A. very B. too C. so D. such
A. continuously B. throughout C. always D. regularly
A. hurt B. ache C. pain D. suffering
A. afraid B. worried C. scared D. threatened
A. yet B. ever C. still D. already
0. A. fault B. error C. defect D. blame
1. A. used B. made C. allowed D. interested
2. A. Spending B. Doing C. Making D. Passing
3. A. convenient B. suitable C. real D. right
4. A. recommend B. tell C. offer D. speak
5. A. defect B. fault C. mistake D. blame

24. **Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C à D.**

THE MISANTHROPIST

The latest production at the Playhouse is a modern version of Moliere's reat play of 1666, *Le Misanthrope*. As in many of his other comedies, loliere takes an aspect of human nature and (1)________ it, so creating a ch variety of comic scenes and situations. In the past, many directors have)________ to stress the serious (3)________ of the play, but here,)________ Jack Long has kept the tone light and (5)________.

Peter Fowler plays the central character, Alceste. He is a man who has o (6)________ of people's emotions. He refuses to (7)________ any of e small (8)________ lies that are necessary in normal society, he doesn't ind (9)________ people and ends up hurting the (10)________ of almost veryone he meets. It would be easy to feel some sympathy for Alceste – fter all, his only fault is that he is too (11)________ - but Peter Fowler 2)________ to make him look a rather ridiculous figure.

There are some excellent performances from other (13)________. Th long-suffering Philinte (Sam Kirby) comes across as a very sympathet character. The romantic interest is provided by Celimene (Amanda Carter although in the end she (14)________ to persuade him to change his ways.

The Misanthropist is on every night for the next three week (15)________Sundays.

1. A. increases B. grows C. expands D. exaggerates
2. A. used B. selected C. tended D. leaned
3. A. side B. angle C. view D. edge
4. A. direct B. directive C. direction D. director
5. A. fun B. pleasant C. comic D. amused
6. A. knowledge B. understanding C. conscience D. thought
7. A. speak B. say C. tell D. talk
8. A. green B. red C. grey D. white
9. A. upsetting B. injuring C. wounding D. damaging
10. A. sensations B. emotions C. spirits D. feelings
11. A. honest B. true C. right D. accurate
12. A. succeeds B. can C. achieves D. manages
13. A. casts B. actors C. players D. roles
14. A. fails B. misses C. mistakes D. drops
15. A. apart B. without C. unless D. except

125. **Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, và D.**

OPERATION STARGATE

Operation Stargate was the name of a secret spying operation that wa run by the Pentagon in the United States for over 20 years. The aim of th operation was to (1)________ the possibility of using mind reader clairvoyants and astrologers to help with spying operations.

The Pentagon (2)________ six of these psychic people, and th experiments were held at a secret military base in Maryland. Put in speci rooms, the psychics were asked to concentrate on particular spyir operations. By using a technique called "remote viewing", they were asked t (3)________ solutions to specific problems.

The team had a limited number of successes. They were able to giv (4)________ of the layout of the building where American diplomats wer held hostage in 1979, and on another occasion they (5)________ Custom officials by describing exactly where a drug dealer could be found. When US diplomat was kidnapped in Italy, they described the town he was in and (6)________ said exactly what the building looked like.

(7)________, they had many more failures than successes. In the en the government ordered the CIA to (8)________ the mission. The team wa then examined by a group of experts, who were not (9)________ by th results. They decided that (10)________ the psychics had been right

11)__________ times, this had probably just happened by (12)__________. At ther times, they were probably repeating information that they had 13)__________ in newspapers or magazines. The military authorities now ave the (14)__________ task of explaining to (15)__________ they wasted 20 million on the project.

A. look through B. look down on C. look up D. look into
A. employee B. employer C. employed D. employment
A. come up against B. come up with C. come across D. come into
A. description B. definition C. plan D. details
A. assisted B. employed C. supervised D. conducted
A. also B. more C. addition D. else
A. But B. Yet C. Although D. However
A. take over B. take up C. take after D. take in
A. impressive B. impressing C. impressed D. impression
0. A. despite B. although C. in spite of D. besides
1. A. little B. some C. few D. number
2. A. chance B. possibility C. occasion D. opportunity
3. A. come into B. come round C. come across D. come up against
4. A. embarrassed B. embarrassing C. embarrassment D. embarrass
5. A. critical B. criticize C. criticism D. critics

26. Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C à D.

If you're an environmentalist, plastic is a word you tend to say with a sneer or snarl. It has become a symbol of our wasteful, throw-away society. But there eems little (1)_________ it is here to say, and the truth is, of course, that plastics ave brought enormous (2)_________, even environmental ones. It's not really ıe plastics themselves that are the environmental (3)_________ - it's the way ociety chooses to use and (4)_________ them.

Almost all the 50 or so different kinds of modern plastic are made from il, gas or coal – non-renewable natural (5)__________. We (6)__________ ell over three million tones of the stuff in Britain each year and, sooner or ater, most of it is thrown away. A high (7)__________ of our annual onsumption is in the (8)__________ of packaging, and this (9)__________ bout seven per cent by weight, of our domestic (10)__________. Almost all f it could be recycled, but very little of it is, though the plastic recycling 11)__________ is growing fast.

The plastics themselves are extremely energy-rich – they have a higher alorific (12)__________ than coal and one (13)__________ of 'recovery' trongly (14)__________ by the plastic manufacturers is the (15)__________ of aste plastic into a fuel.

A. evidence B. concern C. doubt D. likelihood
A. pleasures B. benefits C. savings D. profits
A. poison B. disaster C. disadvantage D. evil

4. A. dispose B. store C. endanger D. abuse
5. A. resources B. processes C. products D. fuels
6. A. remove B. import C. consign D. consume
7. A. portion B. amount C. proportion D. rate
8. A. way B. kind C. form D. type
9. A. takes B. makes C. carries D. constitutes
10. A. refuse B. goods C. requirements D. rubble
11. A. manufacture B. plant C. factory D. industry
12. A. degree B. value C. demand D. effect
13. A. measure B. mechanism C. method D. medium
14. A. desired B. argued C. favoured D. presented
15. A. conversion B. melting C. change D. replacement

127. **Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, và D.**

While I was in prison, I spent a lot of time (1)_________ about what ha gone wrong. Obviously the Contessa and I had (2)_________ a mistak somewhere, but we had taken a lot of trouble to (3)_________ to it that n one would catch us. I (4)_________ a bad time in prison, but while I wa there, I (5)_________ a decision that I would find Pilar again when I got ou and we would spend the rest of our lives together.

Just before I was released, I had a visitor. It was my lawyer. He said h just wanted to (6)_________ a word with me about Pilar. I hoped he woul tell me where she was, but he (7)_________ me to stop looking for her an (8)_________me that it would not do me any good. I explained to him that had (9)_________a promise to Pilar that I would never forget her.

It was then that he told me something that finally allowed me t (10)_________ through her. The police had told him that it had been Pila who had betrayed me. We (11)_________ an argument, and of course I (12 _________him of (13)_________ it all up, but somehow I knew that he wa telling the truth.

A few days later I was released. I realised that I had (14)_________ terrible mess of my life. I started drinking, and (15)_________ on drinking until had lost everything, and ended up on the streets. It took me years to recover.

1. A. inquiring B. wondering C. demanding D. regarding
2. A. done B. made C. had D. taken
3. A. watch B. look C. see D. notice
4. A. had B. passed C. spent D. did
5. A. made B. did C. held D. found
6. A. speak B. have C. give D. say
7. A. urged B. suggested C. indicated D. argued
8. A. avoided B. warned C. noticed D. prevented
9. A. done B. had C. made D. taken
10. A. look B. see C. watch D. notice
11. A. made B. took C. had D. did

12. A. claimed B. charged C. blamed D. accused
13. A. doing B. saying C. inventing D. making
14. A. done B. taken C. made D. had
15. A. stayed B. kept C. continued D. remained

128. **Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.**

HOW THE POP SONGS OF TOMORROW ARE CHOSEN

Teenagers in America buy (1)_________ of records every year so it is (2)_________ surprising that manufacturers find it (3)_________ to try out the recordings they have made (4)_________ live audiences before (5)_________ the records on the market. The (6)_________ way of doing this is (7)_________ employed in Hollywood, where hundreds of (8)_________ are (9)_________ test records and given dials that measure their response to them electrically. (10)_________ to the sessions enjoys them, (11)_________ they are not paid for their help. They think (12)_________ an opportunity to (13)_________ the manufacturers (14)_________ they like. They say that there (15)_________ be more sessions (16)_________ this. If there (17)_________, the songs that are published would be better and they (18)_________ hear (19)_________ rubbish (20)_________ the radio.

1. A. a million B. millions C. several million D. over a million
2. A. almost B. hardly C. even D. nearly
3. A. being useful B. to be useful C. useful D. that it is useful
4. A. at B. to C. opposite D. in front of
5. A. put B. to put C. putting D. they are putting
6. A most effective B. more effective C effectivest D effectiver
7. A. which is B. which one is C that is D the one
8. A. youngs B. young people C. the youth D. the youths
9. A. demanded to listen B. demanded to listen to
C. invited to listen to D. invited to listen
10. A. Everyone who go B. Everyone who goes
C. All people who go D. All people who goes
11. A. although B. in spite of C. however D. nevertheless
12. A. they are being given B. they are given
C. it is being given them D. it is given them
13. A. explain B. inform C. tell D. say
14. A. what B. that C. the things that D. that things
15. A. would B. should C. shall D. ought
16. A. as B. similar than C. like D. the same that
17. A. are B. were C. was D. had
18. A. shouldn't B. mustn't C. wouldn't have to D. ought not to
19. A. so many B. so much C. too many D. too much
20. A. by B. in C. through D. on

129. **Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.**

THE RISK OF HORSE-RACING

(1)__________ is a popular sport in Britain and every year punters (the people (2)__________on the results of the races) spend (3)__________ money (4)__________ it. Of course they know they may lose their money if the horse does not win but there are other risks involved (5)__________ racing that they may not be (6)__________. One is that the horse may have been given drugs before the race so it will not run (7)__________ usual; (8)__________ is that someone (9)__________ pay the jockey to ride badly. (10)__________ where an owner had bought two horses, one good and one bad, because they looked (11)__________and then entered the good horse for a race under the bad (12)__________. The reason (13)__________ doing this is that the betting profits (14)__________. (15)__________ worked (16)__________ to prevent these illegal practices and - (17)__________ to stop most of them but it is (18)__________ true that the (19)__________way to be sure that you are never cheated at a racecourse is (20)__________

1. A. The horse-racing B. Horse-racing
   C. The horse-races D. Horse-races
2. A. which bets B. which bet C. who bets D. who bet
3. A. a lot of B. a great lot of C. very much D. very many
4. A. for B. to C. in D. on
5. A. at B. in C. on D. to
6. A. knowing of B. thinking in C. conscious on D. aware of
7. A. as well as B. as good as C. as fast that D. so quickly than
8. A. other B. one other C. another D. some other
9. A. maybe B. can have C. may have D. might be
10. A. It was a case B. There was a case
    C. They have been cases D. There have been cases
11. A. alike B. like C. to be similar D. to be the same
12. A. one's name B. one its name C. ones name D. name
13. A. because B. of C. why D. for
14. A. usually are more great B. usually greater
    C. are usually more great D. are usually greater
15. A. The policemen has B. The policemen have
    C. The police have
    D. The police has
16. A. hard B. hardly C. much D. extra
17. A. have succeeded B. have been able C. can D. could
18. A. already B. still C. yet D. no longer
19. A. solitary B. singular C. only D. unique
20. A. to not bet B. not to bet C. not bet D. to not be betting

130. **Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.**

TAKING RISKS AT SEA

One (1)__________ last summer, a boy (2)__________ took an old tyre from (3)__________ garage and went down to the beach to (4)__________, although he (5)__________ swim and his mother had (6)__________ go near the water. But he felt (7)__________ so he took no notice of her warning. Before long the wind blew him out to sea. His sister saw him but by this time he was (8)__________ far out for anyone to reach him. Then someone had the (9)__________ up the coastguards. (10)__________few minutes a helicopter was (11)__________ flying over the boy and he was soon pulled to safety. Cases like this happen every day (12)__________ summer and sometimes people are not so lucky. (13)__________surprises coastguards is that people (14) __________ on special clothes and take all kinds of precautions when they go climbing often go out in small boats without (15)__________ safety equipment or means of signalling for (16)__________. They don't realise, either, that it is as easy to die of exposure (17)__________ sea as (18)__________ on top of a mountain, so that (19)__________ the coastguards see they are (20)__________, it will be too late to save them.

1. A. time B. time the C. day D. day the
2. A. of 10 years B. with 10 years C. of 10 D. who had 10 years
3. A. his fathers' B. her fathers' C. her father's D. his father's
4. A. bath B. bather himself C. bathe D. bath himself
5. A. might not B. couldn't
C. didn't know to D. has not been able to
6. A. told him that didn't B. said him that he didn't
C. told him not to D. said him not to
7. A. to be hot B. hot C. himself to be hot D. himself hot
8. A. so B. such C. enough D. too
9. A. idea to ring B. idea of ringing
C. interest to ring D. interest of ringing
10. A. At a B. At C. In D. In a
11. A. even B. still C. yet D. already
12. A. in B. on C. at D. the
13. A. The thing what B. It is what
C. What D. That which
14. A. who puts B. who put C. which puts D. which put
15. A. taking any B. taking no C. to take any D. to take no
16. A. a help B. help C. the help D. helping
17. A. from B. in C. on D. at
18. A. it is B. it's C. there is D. there's
19. A. unless B. if C. even D. whether
20. a. with troubles B. with trouble C. in troubles D. in trouble

131. **Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.**

BRITISH WINE

It is not surprising that people(1)__________ ever (2)__________ Britain with wine and in fact it may astonish you to learn that grapes are grown (3)__________in England and nearly 200,000 (4)__________ are sold. (5)__________very new in (6)__________grapes in Britain, (7)__________ the climate. The Romans planted the first vines about 300 AD and (8)__________ a long time people always drank home-produced wines. What destroyed the English wine industry was not (9)__________ a change in the climate (10)__________ the fact that English king, Henry II, inherited the Bordeaux area of France as part of his dominions (11)__________ the twelfth century and the imported wine provided (12)__________ of competition. The English wine industry did not disappear, however, (13)__________ the sixteenth century, when the monks, (14)__________ had been the main producers in the meantime, (15)__________ by Henry VIII. The new owners let the vineyards (16)__________ out. But now English people, probably (17)__________ their memories of holidays by the Mediterranean, (18)__________ more wine than (19)__________, and the new industry is now developing (20)__________ a modest but consistent rate.

1. A. hardly B. almost C. nearly D. seldom
2. A. associate B. associates C. is associating D. are associating
3. A. broadly B. in the open air C. in the wide D. outwards
4. A. wine bottles B. bottles of wine
C. of wine bottles D. of bottles of wine
5. A. It is anything B. It is nothing
C. There is anything D. There is nothing
6. A. the growing B. growing C. the being grown D. being grown
7. A. however B. nevertheless C. in spite of D. although
8. A. for B. since C. from D. during
9. A. enough B. such C. too much D. so much
10. A. then B. that C. as D. like
11. A. on B. during C. in D. since
12. A. much B. many C. a great deal D. a large number
13. A. until B. while C. as far as D. as long as
14. A. what B. which C. who D. that
15. A. had taken away their tastes B. had their tastes taken away
C. were taken away their tastes D. took their tastes away
16. A. that they died B. be dying C. to die D. die
17. A. because of B. because C. for D. due
18. A. it drinks B. they drink C. drinks D. drink
19. A. always B. never C. no one D. ever
20. A. for B. on C. at D. by

132. **Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.**

SNAKES IN BRITAIN

It is very unusual for a snake to bite anyone in Britain but (1)________ much more afraid of them (2)________ of rats and treat them (3)________ if they come across them. The three kinds of snakes that (4)________ survive in the country (5)________ to changing conditions since the age of the dinosaurs. (6)________ is very large and only one, the adder, which lives off other creatures (7)________ mice, is (8)________ a man. The first rule in (9)________ with snakes is to leave them alone and the second is to know (10)________ and which ones are dangerous. Even adders are not aggressive and will just go away as (11)________ as people give them the chance to (12)________. The (13)________ way to (14)________ bitten, however, is to wear strong boots and thick socks in the countryside, since (15)________ is quite small. If you are lucky enough (16)________ bitten, the important thing (17)________ panic. Just go to the nearest hospital or doctor (18)________ as possible without running. (19)________ that (20)________ in Britain because they have been stung by bees than from snake bites.

1. A. most people are B. most people is
   C. the most of people are D. the most of people is
2. A. as B. even C. than D. that
3. A. less well B. more badly C. worst D. worse
4. A. still B. yet C. already D. even
5. A. must adapt B. must be adapted
   C. had to adapt D. have had to adapt
6. A. Anyone B. None C. No one D. Neither
7. A. as the B. such as the C. as D. such as
8. A. capable of killing B. capable to kill C. able of killing
   D. able to be killing
9. A. treating B. handling C. contacting D. dealing
10. A. how they are B. how are they
    C. what they look like D. what do they like
11. A. far B. long C. much D. well
12. A. do such B. do so C. make such D. make so
13. A. more easy B. most easy C. easier D. easiest
14. A. avoid to be B. avoid being C. prevent to be D. prevent being
15. A. an adder's tooth B. an adder tooth
    C. an adders' tooth D. a tooth of an adder
16. A. that you are B. for to be C. for being D. to be
17. A. is don't to B. is don't never C. is not to D. it's not to
18. A. so quick B. as quick C. so quickly D. as quickly
19. A. The matter is B. It is the matter C. The fact is D. It is the fact
20. A. far more people die B. far more people are dying
    C. much more people die D. much more people are dying

133. Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.

THE MICHELIN GUIDE

(1)__________1900 (2)__________fewer than 3,000 motor cars on the roads in France. Motorists bought their petrol at (3)__________. The Michelin brothers, (4)__________ made tyres, decided that some sort of guidance (5)__________ to be made available to those motorists when motoring away from home, (6)__________ where (7)__________ to buy petrol, (8)__________, to stay the night or to (9)__________ a telephone call and so on. They also realised that motorists would like (10)__________ obtain (11)__________ about the best roads to take and (12)__________ on the way. So one of the brothers compiled the first Guide. It was (13)__________ smaller than the present edition. It had nearly 400 pages, almost (14)__________ were devoted to technical matters and advice on mechanical problems and the laws relating to motoring. (15)__________ were equivalent to the modern Highway Code (16)__________ that time. M. Michelin had the book printed and gave (17)__________ the garage owners, who in turn distributed it to (18)__________customers. (19)__________ there are Michelin Guides for several European countries and restaurants owners hope that Michelin inspectors will think their restaurants (20)__________ to be included in one of them.

1. A. At B. On C. In D. For
2. A. there were B. they were C. it was D. there was
3. A. the grocer B. the grocer's C. the groceries D. the grocer shop
4. A. who B. which C. what D. that
5. A. should B. must C. ought D. had better
6. A. so that they would know B. for to know
   C. for knowing D. that they knew
7. A. go B. to go C. can they go D. could they go
8. A. to repair their cars B. for getting their cars repaired
   C. to get repaired their cars D. to get their cars repaired
9. A. put B. send C. do D. make
10. A. to be able to B. to can
   C. that they were able to D. that they could
11. A. some information B. an information
   C. one information D. some informations
12. A. what was the surface like B. what the surface was like
   C. how was the surface D. how the surface was
13. A. rather B. quite C. fairly D. a few
14. A. half of which B. half of them
   C. the half of which D. the half of them
15. A. they B. that C. which D. what
16. A. in B. at C. on D. while
17. A. it up B. up it C. it away D. away it

18. A. his B. its C. their D. theirs
19. A. In our days B. Those days
C. On the present time D. Nowadays
20. A. too much good B. too good
C. good enough D. enough good

134. **Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.**

LONG-RANGE WEATHER FORECASTING

The British spend (1)__________ time talking about the weather that it is (2)__________ surprising to find that many people take (3)__________ weather forecasting as a hobby. The Meteorological office, (4)__________is responsible (5)__________ people (6)__________the next day, is (7)__________ receiving suggestions from amateur forecasters, offering (8)__________ . Some of (9)__________ people base their forecasts on the movement of the planets, others on past weather records, and (10)__________ few who use their observation of conditions in the countryside. Of course the Meteorological Office's computers (11)__________ to be more accurate than one person working (12)__________, but the computers certainly (13)__________ of mistakes. The small daily variations in British weather are part of more complex patterns that are (14)__________ not clearly understood. An example of this is the monthly long-range weather forecast the Meteorological Office (15)__________ many years but eventually abandoned. The Office began these forecasts (16)__________ an experiment and would not have published them if the Government (17)__________ on it. The trouble was that (18)__________ the Office did not make strong claims for these forecasts, people couldn't help (19)__________ notice of them. "They're just a nuisance," said many people after a wet (20)__________ holiday.

1. A. so long B. such long C. so many D. so much
2. A. even B. quite C. rather D. hardly
3. A. up B. out C. round D. over
4. A. it B. that C. what D. which
5. A. to tell B. to say C. for telling D. for saying
6. A. how will be the weather B. how the weather will be
C. what will be like the weather D. what the weather will be like
7. A. sometimes B. often C. always D. ever
8. A. it advice B. it advices C. to it advice D. to it advices
9. A. this B. that C. these D. those
10. A. there are a B. there are C. they are a D. they are
11. A. ought B. must C. should D. might
12. A. by his own B. by himself C. for his own D. for himself
13. A. do full B. do plenty C. make full D. make plenty
14. A. already B. no longer C. still D. yet

15. A. has published for B. has published since
C. published for D. published since
16. A. to be B. being C. as D. like
17. A. had not insisted B. did not insist
C. was not insisting D. would not have insisted
18. A. in spite of B. although C. however D. nevertheless
19. A. paying B. taking C. to pay D. to take
20. A. week's B. week C. weeks' D. weeks

135. Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.

GOLD MINE IN SCOTLAND

If you were interested (1)_________ a gold miner, you would probably not think (2)_________to Scotland to begin your career. But (3)_________ a gold rush in Scotland a hundred years ago, even though it only lasted (4)_________ a short time. The (5)_________ thing about this gold rush was that the man who started it, a Mr. Gilchrist,(6)_________ back from Australia after (7)_________ many years looking for gold without success. (8)_________, while he was standing on a bridge near his home, he (9)_________ that the stream was shining brightly. He (10)_________ surprised to realise that the gold he had been looking for (11)_________ long time was on his doorstep, so to speak. He (12)_________ to work immediately but he soon told his neighbours about his good (13)_________ and hundreds of men (14)_________ the village, hoping to make their fortunes, too. After a year or so, the gold had gone and (15)_________ but expeditions have been formed (16)_________ since then to see where the gold comes from. So far (17)_________ (18)_________ find the source and interest has died down (19)_________ the greater attractions of the "black gold" off the Scottish coast, the oil discovered in the North Sea which (20)_________ to provide Scotland with great wealth.

1. A. for becoming B. in becoming C. on becoming D. to become
2. A. to go B. of going C. in going D. with going
3. A. there has been B. it has been C. there was D. it was
4. A. during B. while C. for D. since
5. A. strangest B. most strange C. stranger D. more strange
6. A. has just come B. was just coming
C. had just come D. just came
7. A. to pass B. to spend C. passing D. spending
8. A. One time B. One day C. One occasion D. Once upon a time
9. A. noticed B. remarked C. viewed D. accounted
10. A. had to be B. was to be
C. should have been D. must have been
11. A. so B. such C. such a D. a so
12. A. came B. made C. put D. set

13. A. chance B. luck C. sort D. event
14. A. reached to B. reached at C. arrived to D. arrived at
15. A. also had the men B. also the men had
C. so had the men D. so the men had
16. A. from time to time B. on different times
C. for the time being D. in different times
17. A. anyone B. no one C. someone D. none
18. A. has been able to B. could
C. can D. is able to
19. A. because of B. because C. for D. due
20. A. will be probable B. will likely
C. is probable D. is likely

136. **Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.**

SCHOOL UNIFORM

When I was a boy, children always objected to (1)________ school uniform but teachers were (2)________ it because they said all of us looked (3)________. Otherwise, they said, children would compete with (4)________and the poorer children would be unhappy because people would see straight away (5)________. In recent years, however, many schools have (6)________the idea of making children (7)________ uniform but, funnily enough, now that children can wear (8)________they like, they have adopted (9)________. When some journalists visited a (10)________they found that all the boys and girls were dressed (11)________ jeans. One girl said she would rather (12)________wear a coat instead of a jersey because (13)________ wants to look different (14)________ the other children in the class. Parents (15)________ not be as happy about this as children, but they (16)________ to be, because this new kind of uniform is (17)________ the children like, not something (18)________ to wear, and it is also (19)________than school uniforms (20)________.

1. A. wearing B. dressing C. wear D. dress
2. A. keen in B keen on C. eager in D. eager on
3. A. like B. to be like C. alike D. to be alike
4. A. each other B. another C. themselves D. theirselves
5. A. what poors were they B. what poors they were
C. how poor were they D. how poor they were
6. A. left over B. taken off C. put out D. given up
7. A. to wear B. wear C. wearing D. that they wear
8. A. that B. which C. what D. as
9. A. an own uniform B. a uniform of their own
C. a proper uniform D. a uniform of his own
10. A. London school B. London's school
C. school of London D. school at London

11. A. on B. by C. in D. with
12. A. to die than B. to die that C. die that D. die than
13. A. anyone B. no one C. none D. someone
14. A. than B. that C. from D. to
15. A. must B. can C. could D. may
16. A. ought B. should C. had D. would
17. A. a one what B. a one that C. one what D. one that
18. A. it has been forced to them B. they have been forced
C. they have been forcing D. it has been forcing them
19. A. much more cheaper B. much more cheap
C. much cheaper D. more cheaper
20. A. used to be B. use to be
C. are used to be D. are usually being

137. **Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.**

HOW THE AMERICANS CHOSE THEIR FIRST PRESIDENT

Everyone (1)_________of the President of the United States (2)_________ the most powerful man in (3)_________. But when the representatives of the thirteen former British colonies (4)_________ to draw up the constitution of the new country (5)_________ 1788, (6)_________ of them were not sure whether they (7)_________ to have a President at all. There were even (8)_________ who (9)_________ a king,(10)_________their successful war against the British king, George III. The decision was in doubt (11)_________ the last moment. One group wanted (12)_________ for life, while (13)_________ suggested that (14)_________ not be a President, because a Committee would govern the country better; a third group (15)_________ a President (16)_________term of office would last seven years but who could not stand for re-election, because they were afraid he would spend his time (17)_________ votes at the next election. In the end they chose George Washington as President for four years and let him (18)_________ for re-election because they trusted him. But they were (19)_________ to make rules in case a future President (20)_________ badly and these rules were used to get rid of President Nixon two hundred years later.

1. A. use to think B. think C. thinks D. uses to think
2. A. to be B. being C. like D. as
3. A. western world B. the western world
C. West D. occident
4. A. found B. met C. encountered D. put together
5. A. at B. by C. on D. in
6. A. a number B. a big lot C. a large amount D. the most
7. A. should B. would C. ought D. must
8. A. few B. a few C. little D. a little

9. A. had preferred B. would have preferred
C. should have preferred D. were preferring
10. A. although B. however C. nevertheless D. in spite of
11. A. until B. as far as C. so far as D. by
12. A. that the President was elected B. that the President would be elected
C. the President to be elected D. to be elected the President
13. A. another B. other C. the other D. some other
14. A. it should B. it would C. there should D. there would
15. A. would have liked B. would
C. would like D. would be liking
16. A. that's B. whose C. which D. of which
17. A. looking for B. to look for C. to look at D. looking at
18. A. stand B. to stand C. be standing D. that he stood
19. A. so careful B. too careful C. careful enough D. enough careful
20. A. would carry B. carried C. would behave D. behaved

138. Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.

TARKA THE ACTOR

(1)________ an otter to be a film star was the (2)________ (3)________ producer-director David Cobham when he embarked on bringing Henry Williamson's classic novel *Tarka the Otter* to the (4)_________. The main Tarka role (5)_________a hand-reared otter called Spade.

Spade was born in Suffolk and (6)_________the age of three months was taken over by his permanent handler, Peter Talbot. Spade was "imprinted" on Peter - (7)_________, the otter came to (8)_________ a parent and wherever Peter went, Spade followed. This meant that the animal (9)_________ work loose in rivers and along banks with no fear that he would abscond, (10)__________Osla, the young female who played Whitetip. Osla, an orphan cub from the Shetlands (11)_________mother had been (12)_________ by a car, was not so tame and a big enclosure (13)_________ built for her scenes.

Animals (14)________ to act, but they can be made (15)________. When David Cobham wanted shots of Tarka (16)________ the river bank and then pausing, (17)_________ sniffing something, Spade (18)________ taken to the scene in a box that could be opened by a (19)________. When a cameras were ready, the box would be opened, Peter would call and (20)________.

1. A. Training B. The training C. To train D. The train
2. A. most tricky work B. trickiest job
C. more tricky work D. trickier job
3. A. against B. facing C. opposite D. in front of
4. A. fact B. life C. stage D. screen
5. A. has been played by B. has been played for
C. was played by D. was played for

6. A. at B. in C. on D. with
7. A. in another word B. otherwise
C. that is D. it is to say
8. A. remark him as B. remark him for
C. regard him as D. regard him for
9. A. can B. could C. may D. might
10. A. different to B. not as C. not like to D. unlike
11. A. who B. which C. whose D. her
12. A. run over B. overrun C. taken over D. overtaken
13. A. must be B. must have been
C. has to be D. had to be
14. A. cannot B. may not be able
C. must not D. ought not be able
15. A. react B. to react C. reacting D. that they react
16. A. to run along B. to run through
C. running along D. running through
17. A. like he is B. like he were C. as if he is D. as if he were
18. A. has been B. used to being C. was used to be D. would be
19. A. radio signal B. radio's signal
C. signal radio D. signal of the radio
20. A. off would Spade come B. off would come Spade
C. out would Spade come D. out would come Spade

139. Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.

STONE LADIES

When Professor Quentin Bell was a boy, he saw a vanishing lady. A conjuror (1)_________ a woman covered with a white sheet high above his head. After (2)_________there (3)_________a moment supported by his hands, she disappeared. Many years later, the image (4)_________ fascinates him – as we can see in his sculpture.

For Professor Bell is not only the biographer of his aunt, Virginia Woolf. He is an art historian, an academic and (5)_________ an artist, too. He learnt (6)_________pots in Staffordshire; he also studied sculpture at the Central School and painting in Paris. (7)_________ he was a professional potter, but when university teaching began to take (8)_________ most of his time, he started to concentrate(9)_________ sculpture. Now that he (10)_________, he spends most of the day in his studio.

"Quentin is in his shed," said his wife Olivier, when we (11)_________ Cobble Place, their old house near Lewes in Sussex. Quentin Bell, wearing jeans and smiling rather reticently, was at (12)_________ a study for a large female figure destined for the University of Leeds, (13)_________ he was Professor of Fine Arts in the 60s. She will be (14)_________ of his "levitating ladies", who are designed to look (15)_________ floating in space. (16)_________one in the garden who seems to lie (17)_________ above a owerbed. He looks as if she's (18)_________ stone, yet she is only upported by her long hair. Bell enjoys (19)_________ the locals. " 20)_________ do you keep her up, Mr. Bell?" His secret is glass fibre.

. A. arose B. aroused C. raised D. rose
. A. laying B. lying C. being laid D. being lain
. A. at B. in C. during D. for
. A. still B. yet C. already D. no longer
. A. all his life was B. all his life has been
C. for all his life was D. for all his life has been
. A. doing B. making C. to do D. to make
. A. As far as the 1950s B. Until the 1950s
C. As far as the fifties years D. Until the fifties years
. A. in B. in the C. up D. up the
. A. in B. in the C. on D. on the
0. A. no longer teaches B. no more teaches
C. still doesn't teach D. doesn't still teach
1. A. arrived at B. arrived to C. reached at D. reached to
2. A. work in B. the work in C. work on D. the work on
3. A. of which B. in which C. to which D. where
4. A. another B. one other C. other D. the other
5. A. to be B. like being
C. as though they were D. like they were
6. A. It is B. It is a C. There is D. There is a
7. A. in mid-air B. in middle air C. on mid-air D. on middle air
8. A. done from B. done of C. made from D. made of
9. A. mystifying B. it mystifying C. the mystifying D. to mystify
0. A. However B. How ever C. Whatever D. What ever

40. Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C à D.

COLLECTING ANIMALS

(1)_________ no idea of the hard work and worry that go into a collecting 2)_________ the fascinating birds and animals that they pay 3)_________in the zoo. One of the questions that (4)_________ is how I ecame an animal collector (5)_________. The answer is that I have 5)_________ animals and zoos.

According to my parents, the first word I was (7)_________ with any larity was not the conventional "Mamma" or "Dadda", the word "Zoo", 3)_________ repeat (9)_________ in a shrill voice until someone, 10)_________ shut me up, would take me to the zoo. When I grew a little lder, we lived in Greece and I had a great number of pets, ranging from owls sea-horses, and I spent all my spare time exploring the countryside 11)_________fresh specimens to (12)_________ to my (13)_________. ater on I went for a year to Whipsnade Zoo, (14)_________, to get experience of the larger animals, (15)_________ lions, bears, bison an ostrich, (16)_________ were not so easy to keep at home. When I left, luckily had (17)_________ to be able to finance my first trip and (18)_________ regularly ever since then.

Though a collector's job is not an easy one and (19)_________, it is certainl a job which will appeal (20)_________ who love animals and travel.

1. A Most people has B. Most people have
C. The most of people has D. The most of people have
2. A travel to produce B. travel for producing
C. trip to produce D. trip for producing
3. A. to see B. for to see C. for seeing D. for to seeing
4. A I always am asked B. I am always asked
C. is always asked to me D. is asked always to me
5. A. on the beginning B. primarily
C. in principle D. in the first place
6. A. always been interested in B. always been interested on
C. been always interested in D. been always interested on
7. A. able to say B. capable to say C. able to tell D. capable to tell
8. A. that I used B. which I used C. that I would D. which I would
9. A. one time and another B. one time after another
C. over and over again D. for time after time
10. A. in order B. in order to C. in order that D. for
11. A. in search for B. in search of C. on search on D. on search for
12. A. add B. enlarge C. increase D. build up
13. A. pets collection B. pet's collection
C. pets' collection D. collection of pets
14. A. as a keeper student B. like a keeper student
C. as a student keeper D. like a student keeper
15. A. as B. as the C. such as D. such as the
16. A. what B. who C. whose D. which
17. A. enough money of my own B. enough of my proper money
C. of my proper money enough D. of my own enough money
18. A. am going B. was going
C. have been going D. was going to go
19. A. full of disillusions B. full of disappointments
C. plenty of disillusions D. plenty of disappointments
20. A. all these B. all those C. to all these D. to all those

141. **Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, và D.**

CHAOS AT HEATHROW AIRPORT

On the second day of the air traffic controllers' work to rule at Heathro airport the situation was plainly going from (1)_________. (2)_________th airport yesterday afternoon, I found (3)_________of holiday makers queuin t check-in points, (4)__________about their flights. The breakdown in talks etween the union and the management (5)__________an immediate go-slow n Friday night, (6)__________since escalated into the threat of a total strike ext weekend.

A British Airports Authority spokesman, (7)__________the news, said: We thought this would happen. The reason (8)__________that the overnment refuses to authorise the twenty per cent salary increase we greed (9)__________month. We were aware that the rise was not in line with overnment pay policy, but we wanted to prevent(10)__________ "The go-low, which coincides (11)__________holiday weekend of the year, has lready caused many flights (12)__________.

Holidaymakers faced a long wait before eventually (13)__________their estinations. June Kenny, of Manchester, was a typical case: "We were going to y to London (14)__________our way to Ibiza, but when we got to the airport in anchester, they (15)__________a train . (16)__________airport buses in London o we took a taxi. It (17)__________. We've been waiting here all day but we 18)__________know when our plane will take off."

The General Secretary of the Union regretted (19)__________ the public nconvenience and blamed the Government for taking no action. But he dded that he was sure the public would sympathise (20)__________his embers' attitude.

A. bad to worse B. bad to worst C. better to worse D. better to worst
A. In arriving at B. In arriving to C. On arriving at D. On arriving to
A. a thousand B. many thousand C. several thousand D. thousands
A. seeking some information B. seeking some informations
C. searching some information D. searching some informations
A. led B. led to C. has led D. has led to
A. that B. which C. that has D. which has
A. commenting B. remarking C. commenting on D. remarking over
A. for it is B. of it is C. for it it's D. of it it's
A. to the union last B. to the union the last
C. with the union last D. with the union the last
0. A. people to be inconvenienced B. people from being inconvenienced
C. to inconvenience people D. that people are inconvenienced
1. A. to the busiest B. to the most busy
C. with the busiest D. with the most busy
2. A. to cancel B. cancelling C. to be cancelled D. being cancelled
3. A. reaching B. reaching to C. to reach D. to reach to
4. A. at B. by C. in D. on
5. A. said us to catch B. said us that we
C. told us to catch D. told us that we caught
6. A. They were any B. They were no
C. There were any D. There were no
7. A. charged us fifteen pounds B. cost us fifteen pounds
C. charged fifteen pounds to us D. cost fifteen pounds to us

18. A. don't already B. don't still C. already don't D. still don't
19. A. having caused B. to have caused
C. having caused to D. to have caused to
20. A. at B. in C. to D. with

142. **Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, (**
và D.

WHAT IS "POP" MUSIC?

It has always been difficult (1)________ whether "popular music" mean music written for the people or is simply music that (2)________. The sam problem of definition exists with jazz. So many different types of music hav been called jazz (3)________ that it is hard to say (4)________. Jazz ha always been considered (5)________ black music but when I first (6)________ i I used to hear white bands playing music that was like Louis Amstrong's in th 1920s. I found out afterwards that they learnt to do this by playing his record (7)________ until their style was (8)________ his for them to imitate him.

Since then white singers (9)________ Bob Dylan have rediscovered the own folk tradition, instead of (10)________ black roots. But the main change since 1960 have been social and technical. One is that young people have mor money (11)________ records at an earlier age than they (12)________, s Tin Pan Alley, the "pop" music industry , aims (13)________ teenage audienc (14)________ that electronic equipment has developed (15)________ exter that technicians are now (16)________ sound to produce recordings that ar quite different from a live performance.

But the real problem with "pop" music is that Tin Pan Alley has alway worked against (17)________ a genuine music of the people. It take everything original and natural out of it and (18)________cheap commercia imitations. (19)________the American folk singer, Woody Cuthrie, said: They've always (20)________the second-rate songs. They've never wante to play the good ones."

1. A. that I decide B. of deciding C. for me to decide D. for me decide
2. A. like the people B. the people like
C. likes the people D. the people likes
3. A. at one or another time B. in one or another time
C. at one time or another D. in one time or another
4. A. really what is it B. what it really is
C. what really is it D. what really it is
5. A. being B. as being C. to be D. that it is
6. A. gave an interest in B. gave an interest to
C. took an interest in D. took an interest to
7. A. once and again B. over and over again
C. more and more times D. the most times possible
8. A. close enough at B. close enough to
C. enough close at D. enough close to

9. A. as B. like C. for example D. for instance
10. A. borrowing from B. to borrow from
C. borrowing of D. to borrow of
11. A. for spending in B. for spending on
C. to spend in D. to spend on
12. A. used B. used to C. usually had D. would
13. A. at B. to C. at the D. to the
14. A. Another is B. One other is C. Another it's D. One other it's
15. A. in so great B. to so great C. in such an D. to such an

16. A. can mix B. able to mixing
C. capable to mix D. capable of mixing
17. A. its being B. it to be C. being it D. that it was
18. A. replaces it for B. substitutes it for C. replaces it with D. substitutes it with
19. A. As B. Like C. How D. Such as
20. A. liked better B. better liked C. preferred D. rather had

143. **Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.**

PANTOMIME

Pantomime, the traditional Christmas entertainment for children in Britain, has never, (1)__________ I know, become popular abroad, (2)__________ the comic techniques employed in it (3)__________ a clown of Italian origin, Joseph Grimaldi, (4)__________ the early nineteenth century made him the best-loved man in the British theatre. Unfortunately, pantomime is almost (5)__________ anyone who has never seen it as the game of cricket. I once spent half an hour talking about cricket to a foreigner. At last, he could not help (6)__________ me. I had just said that the ball sometimes travelled (7)__________ hour and (8)__________ this time he was sure I was making fun of him. He thought I had been talking about croquet.

Pantomime, then, is the theatrical representation of a fairy story, like *Cinderella*, but (9)__________ in a number of stage conventions that have developed over the years. These conventions, (10)__________ they seem quite normal to children who are used to them, are (11)__________ more complicated than you might expect. (12)__________, the hero (such as the Prince in *Cinderella*) is played by a girl. (13)__________, in case you (14)__________wondering how (15)__________. But Cinderella's sister are played by men, and so on.

What is the most surprising is that pantomime not only survives in 1980 but that it is (16)__________. The main reason for this is that (17)__________to participate. They must (18)__________ the hero if the villain is coming and some of them go (19)__________ to meet the comedian.

"How old are you?" asks the comedian.

"I'm twelve."

"That's funny. When I was (20)________ I was thirteen." Children love it.

1. A. as far as B. as much as C. of what D. to the extent that
2. A. however B. nevertheless C. although D. in spite of
3. A. own a great deal of B. own a great deal to
C. owe a great deal of D. owe a great deal of
4. A. which performances in B. which performances on
C. whose performances in D. whose performances on
5. A. as difficult to explain B. as difficult to explain to
C. so difficult to explain D. so difficult to explain to
6. A. interrupting to B. interrupting C. to interrupt to D. to interrupt
7. A. for 100 km an B. for 100 km the C. at 100 km an D. at 100 km the
8. A. at B. for C. by D. in
9. A. its attraction lays B. its attraction lies
C. it's attraction lays D. it's attraction lies
10. A. as B. for all C. yet D. while
11. A. quite B. fairly C. rather D. just
12. A. At first B. In principle C. In the beginning D. To start with
13. A. Also is the heroine B. Also the heroine is
C. So is the heroine D. So the heroine is
14. A. can be B. are C. will be D. would be
15. A. far sex changes can go B. far can go se changes
C. long sex changes can go D. long can go sex changes
16. A. as popular as ever B. as popular as never
C. so popular as ever D. so popular as never
17. A. it's given the chance to children B. it's given to children the chance
C. to children is given the chance D. children are given the chance
18. A. announce B. advertise C. warn D. threaten
19. A. into the scene B. into the stage C. on to the scene D. on to the stage
20. A. the age of you B. your age
C. the same age than you D. the same age that you

144. Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.

GIRL COMPOSER

When World Premiere for Elizabeth (1)_________ (2)_________ Christmas week, 14-year-old Elizabeth Lane will be able to relieve one of the most exciting nights of her life.

The programme was recorded at a concert to open a series o (3)_________ concerts given by the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra a Croydon in Surrey. But (4)_________ made the evening extra-special fo Elizabeth was the thrill (5)_________ her own Sinfonietta for Strings bein played by the world-famous orchestra. "It was a wonderful evening," she said, "and I shall remember it (6)_________ my life".

This was the first time the orchestra (7)_________ music written b (8)_________ young composer and Elizabeth had actually started work o her Sinfonietta when she was only eleven.

This was certainly a remarkable achievement for (9)_________, but Elizabeth thrives on the complexities of orchestration. She has been composing almost from the time when her mother taught (10)_________ piano (11)_________ three years old.

(12)_________ she's feeling creative or not, much of Elizabeth's week is devoted to (13)_________music. "And when I've written something, I usually play it (14)_________the piano so my parents can criticise."

When they realised that Elizabeth had (15)_________ musical talents, the family moved to Somerset (16)_________ attend the Wells Cathedral School for Gifted Children. "Now I have all my schooling at home and when I'm not (17)_________I spend the time working (18)_________".

Eventually she hopes to (19)_________ as a composer and she already has six commissions to complete (20)_________ next summer.

1. A. is given B. is shown C. will be given D. will be shown
2. A. in TV for B. on TV for C. in TV during D. on TV during
3. A. Wednesday night B. Wednesday night's
   C. Wednesday's night D. Wednesday nights
4. A. what B. which C. that which D. the thing what
5. A. to hear B. to listen C. of hearing D. of listening
6. A. all B. all during C. for all D. through all
7. A. played B. were playing C. have played D. had played
8. A. so B. a so C. such D. such a
9. A. someone B. anyone C. whoever D. whatever person
10. A. her B. to her C. her the D. to her the
11. A. with B. at C. being D. having
12. A. If B. Whether
    C. It makes no difference D. All the same
13. A. play B. the play C. playing D. the playing
14. A. by B. in C. on D. with
15. A. such great B. such a C. so D. so great
16. A. to B. for her C. so as to D. so that she could
17. A. doing academic work B. making academic work
    C. doing academic works D. making academic works
18. A. in a thing musical B. on a thing musical
    C. in something musical D. on something musical
19. A. earn her life B. win her life C. earn her living D. win her living
20. A. in B. by C. in the D. by the

145. Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.

THE CHANGING FACE OF THE BRITISH PUB

According to Government statistics, men of all social classes in Britain visit pubs (1)_________, though the kind of pub they (2)_________ be different and their reasons (3)_________ there vary, too. Nowadays they often take their wives or girl-friends, which used (4)_________.

The fact is that the typical English pub is changing, partly (5)_________ the licensing laws not being so strict as they were, but also because publicans are trying (6)_________ away with the old Victorian image of the pub and instead provide couples with an atmosphere where they (7)_________. Pubs (8)_________ to open except at certain times. (9)_________ they were usually (10)_________ with men drinking (11)_________beer as possible in the time available. But (12)_________ is rapidly becoming (13)_________.

Curiously enough, the old British Licensing laws, (14)_________found so objectionable and absurd, were originally introduced as a temporary measure to stop workers (15)_________ in the First World War. After, the strong puritanical element in Parliament took (16)_________ the law and retained it.

Opening hours are no longer limited to eight hours (17)_________day; the publican can now choose which hours (18)_________. And these days you can even get a cup of coffee if you (19)_________ beer. But in spite of this the puritans (20)_________ that a pub could become a respectable place.

1. A. quite regular B. rather regular C. quite regularly D. rather regularly
2. A. go can B. go may C. go to can D. go to may
3. A. for going B. in going C. why they go D. that they go
4. A. to be not the B. not to be the
   C. to be not the fact D. not to be the fact
5. A. because B. because of C. in that D. for the reason of
6. A. doing B. to do C. making D. to make
7. A. both can enjoy B. both can enjoy themselves
   C. can both enjoy D. can both enjoy themselves
8. A. used not B. would C. were not used D. were used not
9. A. As the result B. For a result
   C. It was the result that D. The result was that
10. A. covered B. crowded C. full D. plenty
11. A. so much B. so many C. as much D. as many
12. A. this kind of pubs B. that kind of pubs
    C. those kinds of pub D. these kinds of pubs
13. A. a past thing B. a thing of the past
    C. an out-of-date thing D. a thing out-of-date
14. A. the foreigners B. that strangers
    C. which foreigners D. which strangers
15. A. drinking B. drink C. to drink D. that they drank
16. A. advantage of B. advantage out of
    C. profit of D. profit out of
17. A. a B. the C. for D. one
18. A. fit him better B. fit him best
    C. suit him better D. suit him best

19. A. would rather it to B. would rather it than
C. prefer it to D. prefer it than
20. A. never would dream to admit B. never would dream of admitting
C. would never dream to admit D. would never dream of admitting

146. Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.

HORSE-RIDING THERAPY

(1)_________ day, many years ago, Joe Royds took a pony called Jupiter along to a (2)_________ centre for mentally handicapped children and, with his wife, Felicity, started to give the children rides. He thought that severely handicapped children (3)_________ riding horses.

Today, more than 130 special schools (4)_________ country have "put their children up", (5)_________ Joe, a retired businessman, terms it. Seventeen more schools (6)_________ adopt horse-riding therapy (7)_________ next summer. Joe has even introduced horse therapy to South Africa, (8)_________ delivered a paper on the subject to the psychology faculty of Witwatersrand University a few months ago. The (9)_________ that the National Society for Mentally Handicapped Children's Riding Fund, of (10)_________ he is manager, is now having discussions with Plessey, the radio communications company, about the (11)_________ measuring the mechanism of horse therapy.

Joe believes that there may be an inexplicable rapport between horses and severely mentally handicapped children that (12)_________ the child, a well-attested increase (13)_________ confidence and sociability, and in the horses a remarkable docility.

The most significant improvement in the child was in (14)_________. "There are 27 cases (15)_________, of children speaking (16)_________ from the saddle."

He thinks there may be several ways in which horse therapy works. One is (17)_________ up on a horse, the child senses a completely unprecedented psychological advantage. The children also appear (18)_________ fear and horses (19)_________ a fearless rider. (20)_________ bred the horse, the more effective the communication.

1. A. A day B. One C. One time D. Once upon a time
2. A. new opening B. newly opening C. new opened D. newly opened
3. A. might derive some benefit of B. can derive some benefit of
C. might derive some benefit from D. can derive some benefit from
4. A. all over the B. all through the C. by the whole D. for the whole
5. A. like B. as C. that D. which
6. A. are likely to B. will likely C. are probable to D. will probable
7. A. at B. in C. on D. by
8. A. where he B. where he has C. in which he D. in which he has

9. A. later development is B. latest development is
C. later development it's D. latest development it's
10. A. that B. which C. the which D. what
11. A. better way in B. better way of C. best way in D. best way of
12. A. produce, in B. produces, in C. produce, to D. produces, to
13. A. to the B. to his C. in the D. in his
14. A. speech B. talk C. the speech D. the talk
15. A. I know of B. what I know of C. of that I know D. of whom I know
16. A. its first words ever B. its first words never
C. their first words ever D. their first words never
17. A. being B. to be C. that being D. that to be
18. A. showing any B. showing no C. to show any D. to show no
19. A. reply immediately to B. reply immediately at
C. respond immediately to D. respond immediately at
20. A. For better B. The better
C. How much better D. So much better

147. **Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.**

THE GREAT DETECTIVES

Sherlock Holmes is probably the archetype for most great detectives in modern fiction. But while I (1)__________ stories like *The Hound of the Baskervilles* (2)__________, I sometimes wish Conan Doyle's success (3)__________great influence on other writers. Writers like Agatha Christie and Ian Fleming, in their different ways, have made people (4)__________ either that murder is a game you play after dinner or else that violence is always justified, (5)__________ the right side. There (6)__________ I can't stand their detectives - Poirot and James Bond - either. In Agatha Christie's case, it is her appalling dialogue and unreal characters (7)__________ me Fleming, (8)__________, is like a chemist measuring out doses of sex, violence and, (9)__________ all, snobbery, and mixing them together.

(10)__________ you what I don't like, I ought to say something about my favourite detectives. Philip Marlowe, created by Raymond Chandler in the 1930s, is a tough American private detective, trying to keep (11)__________ his clients. But what makes Marlowe memorable is Chandler's picture of the corrupt society of California (so beautifully recreated in the film *Farewell My Lovely,*(12)__________ Marlowe), and Marlowe's sense of humour. In one novel, Marlowe is about (13)__________ up by gangsters when an enormous policeman appears, knocks them out, and without (14)__________ to Marlowe, goes into a restaurant for dinner. One of the gangsters, holding his jaw, says: "That's Big Willy. He thinks he's tough." "You mean he's not sure?" remarks Marlowe, looking (15)__________.

Crime is real in Chandler's novels and the same is true of the greatest of all detective stories, (16)__________ Inspector Maigret is the opposite of James Bond. He is happily married. (17)__________. He solves crimes by patient investigation and a deep understanding of the human mind. But there is more to it than that. In Maigret, Simenon succeeded (18)__________ an ideal of justice, one that seems infinitely preferable (19)__________ the technicalities of the law and one that we can all respect and (20)__________.

1. A. enjoy to read B. enjoy reading
C. am enjoying to read D. am enjoying reading
2. A. as much as anyone else B. as much as anyone other
C. so much as anyone else D. so much as anyone other
3. A. had not had a so B. had not had such a
C. would not have had a so D. would not have had such a
4. A. think B. to think C. thinking D. that they think
5. A. in case you are in B. in case you are on
C. provided you are in D. provided you are on
6. A. are good reasons that B. are good reasons why
C. exist good reasons that D. exist good reasons why
7. A. that upsets B. what upsets C. that upset D. which upset
8. A. in the other hand B. on the other hand
C. in the contrary D. on the contrary
9. A. above B. over C. more than D. the most of
10. A. Saying B. Telling C. Having said D. Having told
11. A. faith to B. the faith to C. faith with D. the faith with
12. A. playing Robert Mitchum B. being Robert Mitchum
C. with Robert Mitchum as D. with Robert Mitchum in
13. A. being beat B. being beaten C. to be beat D. to be beaten
14. A. saying anything B. saying nothing
C. to say anything D. to say nothing
15. A. him up B. him down C. up to him D. down at him
16. A. these of Simenon B. those of Simenon
C. the Simenon's ones D. Simenon's ones
17. A. He seldom uses force B. Seldom he uses force
C. He seldom uses the force D. Seldom he uses force
18. A. to create B. in creating C. on creating D. the creating
19. A. than B. that C. to D. for
20. A. sympathise B. sympathise in C. sympathise to D. sympathise with

148. **Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.**

A MONKEY WITH A MOUSTACHE

Sharing even (1)__________ big thing as a marquee with fifty monkeys was an exhausting experience, for these (2)__________ animals can create an awful lot of trouble when they put their minds to it. Of all the monkeys we had, there are three (3)__________. These were Footle, the moustached monkey, Weekes, the red-headed mangabey, and, (4)__________, Cholmondeley, the chimpanzee.

Footle, when he arrived in the camp, was the (5)_________ seen, for with the exception of his long tail, he (6)_________ fitted very comfortably into a teacup, and then left a certain amount of room to spare. His fur was a peculiar shade of grey, and his chest was (7)_________ shirt front; his head, like (8)_________ most baby monkeys, looked (9)_________ big for his body. But the most astonishing thing about him was the broad curved band of white fur across his upper lip, which made him (10)_________ he had a big moustache. I had never seen (11)_________ so ridiculous as this tiny monkey wearing this enormous Santa-Claus-like decoration on his face. (12)_________ days Footle lived in a basket by my bed and (13)_________ fed with milk from a feeding bottle. The bottle was about (14)_________ as he was and he (15)_________ on it with cries of joy when it arrived, stuff the end into his mouth, and wrap his arms and legs round it firmly, (16)_________ I could not take it away before he had finished. He would (17)_________ hold the bottle for him, presumably in case I (18)_________ any of the contents, and so he would roll about on the bed with it in his arms, looking just (19)_________ wrestling with an airship. Sometimes he would be on top, sometimes it would be the bottle, but (20)_________ he was on top or underneath, Footle would still suck away at the milk.

1. A. such B. a such C. such a D. a so
2. A. alive B. live C. living D. lively
3. A. that I remember better B. that I remember best
   C. what I remember better D. what I remember best
4. A. for the last B. for the least
   C. last but not least D. least but not last
5. A. most small monkey I had ever B. most small monkey I had never
   C. smallest monkey I had ever D. smallest monkey I had never
6. A. had B. may have C. should have D. would have
7. A. like a nice white B. like a white nice
   C. as a nice white D. as a white nice
8. A. this one of B. that one of C. this of D. that of
9. A. much too B. too much C. to be much too D. to be too much
10. A. look like B. look as though C. to look like D. to look as though
11. A. anything quite B. anything rather
    C. nothing quite D. nothing rather
12. A. For the few first B. For the first few
    C. On the few first D. On the first few
13. A. must have been B. should have been
    C. had to be D. ought to be
14. A. two times as big B. two times so big
    C. twice as big D. twice so big
15. A. used to throw B. used to throw himself
    C. was used to throw D. was used to throw himself
16. A. for B. in order C. preventing D. so that

17. A. even not let me B. not even let me
C. even not let me to D. not even let me to
18. A. would rob B. would steal C. robbed D. stole
19. A. like he has been B. like he were
C. as if he has been D. as if he were
20. A. whether B. if C. either D. or

149. Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.

IMPRESSIONIST PAINTING IS NOT SO SIMPLE

There are many reasons (1)_________ the enormous popularity of the Impressionnists; but there (2)_________ doubt about the main one. The pictures look (3)_________ easy, easy to understand, easy to enjoy.

The Impressionists, a hundred years ago, enshrined a vision of life that (4)_________ a popular ideal. They belonged to an industrial society, but (5)_________ the odd smoke stack in the distance (6)_________ signs of industry appear in Impressionist painting. (7)_________demeaning sense, is virtually banished.

But Impressionist painting is very deceptive. It may look simple but that is essentially a tribute, not to (8)_________ innocence (9)_________ to their sophistication, their ability to create the proverbial art that conceals art. (10)_________aware of the complexities and paradoxes of painting than Edgar Degas. He was committed to a form of naturalism but knew (11)_________ well that copying (12)_________ you is only a part of the process of creation.

There was (13)_________ objectivity: " (14)_________ wishes to see," Degas once remarked, "and it is that falsity that constitutes art." He knew it was really a matter of equivalents, of observing and representing visual material in a way that (15) _________ justice not only to the observable facts of everyday life but also to the inherent properties of (16)_________, form, colour, texture, line. You cannot get life on to the canvas but you can suggest the restless flow of life by developing the right fragment pictorially (17)_________ to take on larger overtones without sacrificing its naturalistic appearance in (18)_________ given work.

Degas was reserved and self-conscious. "(19)_________ fate it is always to be the spectator of the public, never part of it," Virginia Woolf was later to confess in her diary. Degas (20)_________ agreed.

1. A. for B. why C. of D. because
2. A. can be any B. can be no C. may be any D. may be no
3. A. as B. so C. to be as D. to be so
4. A. represents yet B. represents still
C. yet represents D. still represents
5. A. in spite B. except that C. apart from D. together with
6. A. nearly any B. nearly no C. hardly any D. hardly no

7. A. Work, in any B. Work, in some
C. The work, in any D. The work, in some
8. A. artist's B. artists' C. the artist's D. the artists'
9. A. instead B. on the other hand
C. but rather D. but better
10. A. Anyone was more B. Anyone was so
C. No one was more D. No one was so
11. A. fairly B. quite C. rather D. completely
12. A. that is opposite B. that is in front of
C. what is opposite D. what is in front of
13. A. no such thing as B. not such thing as
C. no such thing as the D. not such thing as the
14. A. One sees as you B. One sees as one
C. You see as you D. You see as one
15. A. shall do B. shall make C. will do D. will make
16. A. art itself B. the art itself
C. arts themselves D. the arts themselves
17. A. for it is able B. for it is capable
C. so that it is able D. so that it is capable
18. A. any B. some C. however D. whatever
19. A. How B. So C. What D. What a
20. A. was B. had C. had to have D. would have

150. Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.

LEARNING HOW TO GET A JOB

Every week a van pulls (1)__________workshop in a run-down Nottingham back street carrying a varied (2)__________-slides for playgroups, hand-made desks and leisure materials for handicapped children
But through the commercial cost of having these made individually would (3)__________ the customers to (4)__________, the Beaver workshop's main aim is much more than simply (5)__________ their needs at cost. The volunteers who spend a 60-day stint doing woodwork and joinery are, (6)__________, there to learn (7)__________ a job. This (8)__________ workshop takes men who have been (9)__________ an average of two years and for a variety of reasons. Most have struggled to get a job – any job – in an area of declining industry

(10)__________ have in common, according to Beaver manager John Lowe, a former civil engineer, is a lack of identity – the legacy of long-term unemployment. (11)__________ jobs they've done in the past, it's (12)__________ never been employed. They've lost confidence (13)__________ "It's easy for the rest of us to say someone should be able to go on and on looking for work but when (14)__________ turned down (15)__________ it reinforces your hopeless view of yourself."

Most of the men who agree (16)__________ in the project have been recommended by probation officers or hostel managers and virtually all of them stick (17)__________. The first assessment of their success rate afterwards suggests that at (18)__________ 60% have got a job within months of leaving, (19)__________ the fact that those with a prison record feel obliged (20)__________ their prospective employers.

1. A. off a looking-ordinary B. of a ordinary - looking
C. out of a looking-ordinary D. out of an ordinary – looking
2. A. merchandise B. load C. goods D. commerce
3. A. avoid B. prevent
C. make impossible D. make it impossible for
4. A. afford them at all B. pay them at all
C. afford all them D. pay all them
5. A. the supplying B. to supply them C. to supply to them D. to supply
6. A. primary B. once and for all
C. first and foremost D. over all
7. A. applying B. applying for C. how to apply D. how to apply for
8. A. only B. unique C. sole D. indifferent
9. A. out of work for B. out of work since
C. outside work for D. outside work since
10. A. That which they all B. That which all they
C. What they all D. What all they
11. A. However B. Whatever
C. It doesn't matter the D. It doesn't matter
12. A. as though they B. as though they had
C. like as if they D. like as if they had
13. A. in each other B. on each other C. in themselves D. on themselves
14. A. one has been B. one was C. you have been D. you were
15. A. most of the time B. all the times
C. such a long time D. time after time
16. A. to take part B. to take place C. with take part D. with take place
17. A. it up B. it out C. up it D. out it
18. A. least a B. last a C. least D. last
19. A. despite B. in spite C. although D. however
20. A. in say B. in saying C. to tell D. to telling

151. **Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.**

THE VILLAGE SCHOOL

Cattistock is (1)__________ people mean (2)__________ a typical English village. It has some 580 inhabitants, a pub called The Fox and Hounds, a rebuilt Tudor church and a Victorian village school. The only blemish is a closure notice which the country council has pinned to (3)__________ door. Unless the notice is lifted, (4)__________ is unlikely, that door will probably shut for the (5)________ the summer. And unless the parents then take over the building and the primary schooling of the children-as (6)________ at Madingley in Cambridgeshire have done-the (7)________ pupils will join larger classes at Maiden Newton two miles away.

If Cattistock (8)________ survive as something more than a home for its oldest inhabitants and for the middle-aged, middle-class immigrants (9)________ children have (10)________ school, it needs to attract more young couples. And (11)________ drawn them to Cattistock in the past is the presence of a successful school on their doorstep.

(12)________ little doubt that (13)________ its size, and because of it, Cattistock Primary School has (14)________. (15)________ a head teacher and one assistant, it is a cheerful building in the very center of the village. Parents are (16)________ the place all the while, helping with cookery and crafts and listening (17)________. And (18)________ children in the school are (19)________ average a year ahead in reading age.

"That's not a middle-class phenomenon, (20)________the way," says the acting headmaster. "It's spread throughout the school. What we lose in competition we gain by close attention."

1. A. that most B. what most C. that the most D. what the most
2. A. as B. like C. by D. for
3. A. a school B. a school's C. the school D. the school's
4. A. what B. that C. but D. which
5. A. last time in B. latest time in C. last time on D. latest time on
6. A. these B. those C. these ones D. those ones
7. A. about thirty B. around thirty C. thirty or so D. thirtyish
8. A. is to B. has to C. shall D. will
9. A. which B. whose C. of whom D. who's
10. A. already left B. yet left C. already left their D. yet left their
11. A. that which has often B. that which often has
C. what often has D. what has often
12. A. It is a B. It is C. There is a D. There is
13. A. as well despite B. as well in spite
C. both despite D. both in spite
14. A. done a good job B. done a good work
C. made a good job D. made a good work
15. A. Staffed by B. Staffed with C. It is staffed by D. It is staffed with
16. A. on and off B. in and out of C. up and down D. to and fro
17. A. the children reading B. to the children reading
C. the reading children D. to the reading children
18. A. it results that B. the result that C. for a result D. as a result
19. A. for B. by C. in D. on
20. A. by B. in C. on D. through

152. Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.

ENGLISH FOOD

Foreign visitors to England often ask (1)_________ on a good restaurant but when their hosts suggest (2)_________ it is usually Italian or French. "But I mean a typically English restaurant," they say. (3)_________ disappoint them, the host answers as best he can. (4)_________ that English people enjoy their own cooking at home but (5)_________ it in public. Even the experts who writes articles on food (6)_________ to use the French word "cuisine". (7)_________ suggests that "cooking" is inferior.

In fact, English cooking is not (8)________ bad as people think. The trouble with it, (9)________ that the most appetizing typical dishes do not go with the wine. At home, English people usually drink either water or beer or even ((10)________ seem) tea with their meals; in restaurant, they sometimes think they (11)________ order wine for the (12)________ of appearances.

(13)_________ a number of exclusive restaurants in Britain are trying to develop a "national cuisine". But their main criterion (14)_________ appears to be to search (15)_________ in ancient cookery books and give the results names like "Mutton Winchester" – it's amazing (16)_________ in the imitation French name, with the adjective after the noun. Why (17)_________ have called it "Winchester Mutton"? At (18)_________ of the scale, there are restaurants in London where you can have regional working-class specialities. Personally I (19)_________ avoid the two extremes and go to a pub. Most pubs serve food that goes well with beer and, (20)_________, who could ask for anything better?

1. A. advices to people B. advice to people
C. people for advices D. people for advice
2. A. one them B. them one C. one to them D. to them one
3. A. Not to B. In order not C. To not D. So as not to
4. A. It is the truth B. The truth is
C. What is true it's D. What the truth is
5. A. are often ashamed of B. are often ashamed with
C. often are ashamed of D. often are ashamed with
6. A. like better B. prefer C. would rather D. are in favour
7. A. which B. what C. that D. and
8. A. so much B. nearly so C. as much D. nearly so much
9. A. in my opinion, is B. in my opinion, it is
C. for my opinion, is D. for my opinion, it is
10. A. however strange it may B. however strange it can
C. whatever strange it may D. whatever strange it can
11. A. had better B. had better to C. would better D. would better to
12. A. good B. reason C. sake D. need
13. A. In this moment B. In this time
C. At present D. Presently

14. A. on doing like this B. in doing like this
C. on doing so D. in doing so
15. A. receipts B. recipes C. for receipts D. for recipes
16. A. the snobbery survival B. the snobbery surviving
C. how survives snobbery D. how snobbery survives
17. A. can't they B. couldn't they C. they can't D. they couldn't
18. A. another end B. another side C. the other end D. the other side
19. A. would rather B. had rather C. would rather to D. had rather to
20. A. being English beer what is it B. being English beer what it is
C. English beer being what is it D. English beer being what it is

153. **Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.**

RUDYARD KIPLING

Intellectuals still feel uncomfortable about Kipling. His name (1)_________ identified with imperialism since the beginning of the century, so he is a writer they would rather you (2)_________ talk about. It is true that George Orwell, who had (3)_________ colonialism himself and hated it, said "(4)_________ that Kipling's view of life can be accepted by any civilized person." But he added that no one who (5)_________ a Fascist (6)_________ have read and understood him. (7)_________ a racist, as *Kim* shows, though he certainly believed the British has a responsibility to administer India for the (8)_________of law and order. What he does not seem (9)_________, as Orwell points out, (10)_________ "an empire is primarily a money-making concern."

Kim is not popular in India. But how often do the people of any country accept a foreigner's picture of them (11)_________ accurate? Yet (12)_________ that *Kim* is about love, the affection between Kim, the Irish orphan, and his two substitute "fathers", the Tibetan lama and the Muslim horse-trader. (13)_________ come out of the book far better than the English.

Kipling admired men of action, (14)_________ ones with a daily responsibility to carry out. His ideal is the Roman centurion in *Puck of Pook's Hill,* defending Hadrian's wall against the barbarians. The centurion knows how (15)_________ but (16)_________ he gets any thanks or not, he does his job.

Like all conservatives, Kipling was a pessimist (17)_________ heart. We know (18)_________history that the centurion's effort was in vain. But there is no reason for (19)_________enjoyed *The Jungle Book* when we were young, (20)_________ it is not a Fascist tract.

1. A. is B. has been C. was D. had been
2. A. don't B. didn't C. not D. not to
3. A. experimented B. experimented the
C. experienced D. experienced the
4. A. It is no use pretending B. It is no point pretending
C. There is no use to pretend D. There is no use to pretend

5. A. accused Kipling to be B. accused Kipling of being
C. charged Kipling to be D. charged Kipling of being
6. A. may B. might C. can D. could
7. A. Neither he was B. Nor he was
C. Nor was he D. He wasn't, either
8. A. sake B. reason C. need D. necessity
9. A. he had realized B. that he realized
C. to be realizingD. to have realized
10. A. is B. is that C. it is D. it is that
11. A. as B. for C. being D. to be
12. A. is the fact B. it is the fact
C. the fact of the matter is D. the fact of the matter it's
13. A. The both B. The both of them
C. Both they D. They both
14. A. especially the B. especially those
C. specially the D. specially those
15. A. corrupt is the Empire B. corrupt the Empire is
C. much corrupt is the Empire D. much corrupt the Empire is
16. A. even B. though C. if D. whether
17. A. at B. by C. in D. to
18. A. from B. from the C. of D. of the
19. A. being ashamed of being B. being ashamed to have
C. being ashamed of having D. being ashamed to have
20. A. as seem to be some critics B. like seem to be some critics
C. as some critics seem to be D. like some critics seem to be

154. **Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.**

VISIONS OF THE FUTURE: HUXLEY AND ORWELL

Visions of the future in modern fiction are seldom optimistic. What (1)_________ makes them so depressing? Are most creative artists pessimists (2)_________ heart or is it simply that they see (3)_________ in technical progress? I (4)_________ to favour the second alternative if it were not for the fact that earlier writers like Jules Verne and H.G.Wells do not seem (5)_________their misgivings.

The (6)_________books of this kind in English are Aldous Huxley's *Brave New World* and *1984*, by George Orwell. Although there are superficial resemblances between them, they are not really very much (7)_________ Huxley's Britain in 2500 is a well-organized sensual paradise but it offers (8)_________. Human beings are conditioned from their artificial birth to fulfill a social role. Only on an Indian reservation in New Mexico (9)_________ unchanged. They thought it was not worth (10)_________ the trouble to educate the Indians in the new methods.

Orwell's book carries the message that once the world becomes divided between dictatorships, human beings can be made (11)_________ they are told to. Children are instructed (12)_________ their parents. Adults like the hero, Winston Smith, are employed to rewrite history (13) _________ that the dictatorship was right. There is no escape. Any attempt to express (14)_________ an individual is discovered and the person is brainwashed. At (15)_________ time when Orwell wrote *1984*, it was fashionable (16)_________ Stalinist Russia. They thought (17)_________ the opposite of Nazi Germany. Not long before his death, Orwell published this warning to (18)_________ realize that all dictatorships are basically the same. The (19)_________c rime in the world of *1984* is to think for oneself, instead of accepting what (20)_________by the state.

1. A. it is B. is that C. is it that D. it is that
2. A. at B. by C. in D. with
3. A. little to approve B. a little to approve
   C. little to approve of D. a little to approve of
4. A. will incline B. will be inclined C. would incline D. would be inclined
5. A. to have shared B. be shared
   C. sharing D. that they shared
6. A. better-known B. best-known C. more known D. most known
7. A. alike B. like C. similar D. different
8. A. very little scope to the individual
   B. to the individual very little scope
   C. a very little scope to the individual
   D. to the individual a very little scope
9. A. life remains B. the life remains
   C. does life remain D. does the life remain
10. A. to make B. making C. to take D. taking
11. A. do however B. do whatever C. to do however D. to do whatever
12. A. to spy at B. to spy on C. spying at D. spying on
13. A. for to show always B. for always showing
    C. so that it always will show D. so that it will always show
14. A. one as B. one like C. oneself as D. oneself like
15. A. a B. the C. that D. this
16. A. for intellectuals to admire B. that intellectuals admired
    C. for intellectuals to marvel D. that intellectuals marveled
17. A. it as B. it being C. of it as D. of it to be
18. A. let people to B. make people to C. let people D. make people
19. A. most dreadful B. more dreadful C. dreadfulest D. dreadfuler
20. A. you are told B. one is told C. you are said D. one is said

155. Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.

VISIONS OF THE FUTURE: BOULLE AND WYNDHAM

Huxley and Orwell are not the only modern writers (1)_________ the future and seen disaster. But neither in *Brave New World* (2)_________ in

1984 (3)_________. It plays a major part, however, in *The Planet of the Apes* and its sequel (at least (4)_________ the film versions taken from Pierre Boulle's original book are concerned). In Boulle's story there was a planet where apes and men had changed (5)_________ in society. In the films, however, this theme was linked to (6)_________, (7)_________ more topical. The astronauts eventually realize that they have returned to Earth two thousand years later. If men have resigned themselves (8)_________ the slaves of apes it is because of a nuclear catastrophe.

A more subtle treatment of the same theme occurs in John Wyndham's novel, *The Chrysalids*. The here is a boy growing up in a strict Puritanical community rather than like a pioneering settlement in the American West. Only as a novel develops (9)_________ that the strange laws of the community, (10)_________that babies born with any physical abnormality are immediately killed, are hardly explicable in (11)_________.

What (12)_________ a community in Northern Canada (13)_________ of years after an atomic war. Here the effects have been comparatively light but the boy's uncle, who has been a sailor, tells him of voyages south where (14)_________ but blackened ashes. Wyndham, in spite of (15)_________ seem to you like total pessimism, has a message of hope, too. The boy, (16)_________ his cousin, the girl he loves, and a few friends, (17)_________ telepathic gifts. Their ability to read (18)_________ save them from his father's anger and they make mental contact with some people in a place called Seeland, which has also escaped (19)_________ effects of the holocaust. When the children appeal for help, the Seelanders rescue them. Seeland, (20)_________, is what we call New Zealand.

1. A. to have looked to B. which have looked to
   C. to have looked into D. which have looked into
2. A. either B. or C. neither D. nor
3. A. was responsible the atomic bomb
   B. was the atomic bomb responsible
   C. the atomic bomb was responsible
   D. the responsible was the atomic bomb
4. A. as far as B. for so much as C. in that D. in the extent that
5. A. places B. the places
   C. each other's place D. their place
6. A. the one that is of nuclear war B. the nuclear war's one
   C. this of nuclear war D. that of nuclear war
7. A. making them B. making them to be
   C. that made them D. that made them to be
8. A. to become B. to becoming C. to grow D. to growing
9. A. we begin to understand B. we begin understanding
   C. do we begin to understand D. do we begin understanding
10. A. one of them is B. one of them it is
    C. one of which is D. one of which it is

11. A. past terms B. the past terms
C. the past's terms D. terms of the past
12. A. is describing Wyndham is B. Wyndham is describing is
C. is describing Wyndham it is D. Wyndham is describing it is
13. A. a few hundreds B. a few hundred
C. some hundreds D. some hundred
14. A. anything can be seen B. nothing can be seen
C it can be seen. anything D. it can be seen nothing
15. A. what can B. that can C. what may D. that may
16. A. the same that B. similar than C. also like D. together with
17. A. has exceptional B. has especial
C. have exceptional D. have especial
18. A. themselves thoughts B. each other's thoughts
C. oneself's thoughts D. each others' thoughts
19. A. from the worse B. from the worst
C. out of the worse D. out of the worst
20. A. it turns out B. it turns up C. that turns out D. that turns up

156. **Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.**

Investigators have long been amassing knowledge and technology for assessing the driving population and designing vehicles that fit drivers. Researchers are helping auto makers design cars that people of all sizes and ages can use safely and easily. Recently, researchers (1)_________ some new seat designs.

What they discovered is that drivers don't actually (2)_________ in their cars the way the (3)_________ intended. Seats that have been touted (4)_________ ergonomically designed to support the lower (5)_________ may be comfortable in the showroom, (6)_________ two hours down the road, the supports (7)_________ actually cause more pain than the traditional seats.

The new seats were (8)_________ in a laboratory driving simulator. This device allows the researchers to configure seats any way they (9)_________ and use laboratory instruments to (10)_________ measurements readily. Volunteers spend time (11)_________ the wheel, reacting to a movie of road (12)_________ depressing the accelerator pedal, manipulating controls, and so forth.

(13)_________ researchers measured the spinal curvature of the (14)_________and then had each one sit in a seat. Physical impressions of the subject's body in the seat (15)_________ recorded. Then, the researchers (16)_________ the overall comfort of the seat, cushion firmness, lumbar support, and backrest angle.

Then, over four days, the subjects evaluated each (17)_________ at half-hour intervals during a three-(18)_________ driving simulation. The seat with prominent lumbar support, the most (19)_________ seat in the initial evaluation, was the least comfortable of the test seats in the lower back area (20)_________ only one-and-one-half hours of driving.

1. A. tested B. discovered C. announced D. found
2. A. put B. sit C. operate D. seat
3. A. drivers B. seats C. designers D. most
4. A. are B. and C. for D. as
5. A. back B. seat C. which D. position
6. A. for B. after C. only D. but
7. A. which B. device C. may D. don't
8. A. experimented B. tested C. designed D. discovered
9. A. wish B. make C. take D. have
10. A. help B. have C. obtain D. meet
11. A. driving B. on C. designing D. behind
12. A. scene B. surface C. conditions D. driving
13. A. Recent B. After C. As D. The
14. A. drivers B. seat C. road D. tester
15. A. who B. are C. were D. had
16. A. evaluated B. decided C. provided D. made
17. A volunteer B. individually C. time D. seat
18. A. minute B. different C. hour D. consecutive
19. A. comfortable B. important C. designed D. common
20. A. after B. for C. by D. took

157. Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.

It may seem unlikely that monkeys or cats would be able to hear the subtleties in human speech. After all, creatures (1)_________ than humans neither speak human languages nor comprehend most of them. (2)_________ scientists who study hearing have found that the auditory (3)_________ of animals and humans respond to speech sounds in remarkably (4)_________ ways.

Scientists see hearing in humans and higher animals (5)_________ an act of computer-like processing (6)_________ which a sound enters the ear and is (7)_________ down into components. These are transported in some coded (8)_________ through the nervous system to the brain, (9)_________ they are put back together_________(10)interpreted.

Scientists believe that, in large part, how speech is processed is (11)_________ on its acoustical properties. Research with (12)_________ shows that they can (13)_________ among subtle nuances in speech. For (14)_________, our ears readily distinguish two similar (15)_________ sounds, "ba" and "da", on the (16)_________ of differing pitch changes that (17)_________ in the first one-twentieth (18)_________ a second of sound. During the 1970s, William Stebbins conducted (19)_________ using monkeys at the University of Michigan Hearing Research Institute which showed that monkeys possess a similar (20)_________ to put similar sounds into distinct categories.

1. A. less B. more C. differ D. other

2. A. Thus B. However C. Most D. Otherwise
3. A. ability B. reaction C. systems D. hearing
4. A. same B. similar C. variety D. all
5. A. have B. by C. as D. are
6. A. from B. data C. system D. in
7. A. broken B. tracked C. sent D. put
8. A. form B. digits C. sound D. area
9. A. which B. where C. while D. when
10. A. for B. and C. without D. after
11. A. based B. depend C. relied D. relying
12. A. animals B. experiments C. evidence D. sound
13. A. communicate B. discriminate C. hear D. differ
14. A. them B. humans C. sure D. example
15. A. wave B. kinds C. speech D. different
16. A. tone B. speech C. basis D. scale
17. A. distinguish B. sound C. change d. occur
18. A. in B. of C. fraction d. century
19. A. survey B. methods C. by d. experiments
20. A. ability B. property C. language d. hearing

158. **Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.**

The piano manufacturing business in the US has seen dramatic changes in the twentieth century, particularly over the past twenty years. In 1900, there were 7,000 piano manufacturers, (1)_________ families that made pianos in their homes At that time, approximately one out of (2)_________six people in the US was (3)_________ in some aspect of the piano business, _________(4) one considers the production of raw or man-made materials used in constructing a piano. Today, however, there are_________(5)about ten independent piano manufacturers and just six major piano companies in the country. (6)_________ the transition (7)_________ family to corporate ownership, the craftsmanship and pride (8)_________ the product seem to have remained high. This, along with use of the most modern manufacturing techniques, (9)_________ the US piano industry of today healthy, (10)_________ somewhat pared down from (11)_________ it was in the early 1900's.

In the (12)_________ two decades, the US piano (13)_________ has been faced with intense (14)_________ from the Koreans and the Japanese, the (15)_________ having already cornered twenty percent of the US market (16)_________ Yamaha and Kawai pianos. In (17)_________, in Hamamatsu, Japan, where Yamaha is manufactured, more pianos are made per year than in (18)_________ other part of the world. But US manufacturers have risen quickly to (19)_________ challenge. Piano companies are increasing their engineering know-how along with their expertise in marketing. These firms are (20)_________ more efficient, profitable methods, and new products that consumers can more easily afford, such as the practical spinet, a much smaller and cheaper piano than the grand.

1. A. including B. the C. whose D. many
2. A. every B. about C. the D. those
3. A. related B. participated C. concerned D. involved
4. A. which B. and C. if D. even
5. A. almost B. only C. fewer D. least
6. A. Although B. At C. Despite D. By
7. A. of B. between C. from D. the
8. A. in B. of C. relating D. made
9. A. helps B. maintain C. lead D. makes
10. A. if B. which C. this D. looks
11. A. what B. that C. when D. last
12. A. early B. past C. next D. recent
13. A. company B. which C. industry D. just
14. A. crisis B. labour C. promotion D. competition
15. A. ones B. shares C. rate D. latter
16. A. by B. to C. with D. are
17. A. time B. fact C. short D. 1990's
18. A. the B. any C. most D. some
19. A. meet B. defeat C. the D. their
20. A. now B. much C. developing D. becoming

159. Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.

Anyone familiar with the history of science has heard some version of the history in which a researcher is going patiently about his daily grind - mixing chemicals and looking into a microscope - when, quite by accident, he makes some earthshaking discovery. Variations on the tale are (1)_________ but the moral is always the (2)_________. Great breakthroughs can be (3)_________ planned nor predicted. You just have to get lucky.

Consider, for example, the legend of (4)_________ Louis Pasteur developed the cholera vaccine. (5)_________ to the standard account, the French chemist (6)_________ never have realized that weakened microorganisms can activate the immune system without causing illness (7)_________ he not gone away on vacation (8)_________ the summer of 1879. Pasteur had been (9)_________ with chicken cholera, the story (10)_________, and happened to leave his germ cultures (11)_________ out when he left Paris for more than two months. Upon his (12)_________ he found that the germ cultures, (13)_________ still active, had become so (14)_________ that they could no longer make a chicken sick. Consequently, he developed a new set of cultures from a natural outbreak of the (15)_________ and resumed his work. Yet he found, to his (16)_________ that the hens he had exposed (17)_________ the weakened germs still failed to (18)_________ cholera. Only then did it occur to Pasteur that he had accidentally immunized (19)_________. Stories such as this (there are countless (20)_________ suggest that discovery is not necessarily a product of well thought out scientific method or logical inquiry. Rather, it is often a product of being at the right place at the right time.

1. A. existing B. true C. endless D. shown
2. A. same B. other C. truth D. best
3. A. not B. neither C. well D. always
4. A. famous B. chemist C. what D. how
5. A. Up B. As C. Compared D. According
6. A. who B. actually C. even D. might
7. A. has B. had C. when D. if
8. A. since B. on C. during D. at
9. A. studied B. dealt C. experimenting D. infectious
10. A. was B. goes C. tells D. began
11. A. hang B. sitting C. worn D. finding
12. A. arrival B. departure C. return D. trip
13. A. which B. were C. though D. they
14. A. less B. strong C. healthy D. weak
15. A. disease B. times C. cholera D. germs
16. A. surprise B. conclusion C. disappointment D. research
17. A. to B. were C. that D. of
18. A. make B. find C. develop D. chicken
19. A. himself B. them C. cholera D. vaccine
20. A. others B. amount C. number D. ones

160. **Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.**

If you ask most people to list what makes them like someone on first meeting, they will say personality, intelligence, and sense of humour. But they're probably deceiving themselves. The characteristic that impresses people the most (1)_________ meeting anyone, from a job applicant (2)_________ a classmate, is appearance. Unfair (3)_________ it may seem, attractive people are frequently preferred (4)_________ their less attractive peers. Research begun in the early '70s has shown that (5)_________ only do good looks influence such things as choice of friends and lovers, but they can also affect grades, selection of jobs, and (6)_________ the outcome of a trial. The very first research on this (7)_________ showed that the more attractive a person is, the more positive (8)_________ people will attribute to him or her. Attractive people are viewed as (9)_________ happier, more sensitive, more interesting, and having better character than their less attractive counterparts.

Related research has investigated (10)_________ attractiveness influences sex typing, the tendency of people (11)_________ assign certain stereotypical qualities to each sex. Along with (12)_________ the good qualities people associate (13)_________ good looks, attractive people tend to fit easily into sexual stereotypes. For example, attractive women are often (14)_________ as being more feminine and attractive men as more masculine.

Good looks can be a serious (15)_________ for some people, (16)_________ women, in work situations that conflict with sexual stereotypes. For instance, attractive women might be (17)_________ a real disadvantage (18)_________ they aspire to occupations in (19)_________ stereotypically made traits, such as aggressiveness, are considered (20)_________ for success.

1.	A. when	B. for	C. is	D. important
2.	A. for	B. to	C. as	D. or
3.	A. that	B. advantage	C. as	D. because
4.	A. than	B. from	C. by	D. over
5.	A. the	B. not	C. people	D. appearance
6.	A. intelligence	B. to	C. even	D. get
7.	A. has	B. research	C. phenomenon	D. case
8.	A. impression	B. the	C. characteristics	D. other
9.	A. being	B. the	C. more	D. if
10.	A. that	B. how	C. about	D. on
11.	A. can	B. to	C. who	D. and
12.	A. research	B. some	C. this	D. all
13.	A. the	B. that	C. with	D. also
14.	A. tending	B. perceived	C. said	D. consider
15.	A. disadvantage	B. advantage	C. matter	D. reason
16.	A. moreover	B. especially	C. as	D. for
17.	A. at	B. in	C. having	D. taken
18.	A. than	B. when	C. that	D. because
19.	A. their	B. which	C. possessing	D. some
20.	A. more	B. negative	C. necessary	D. as

PART B

1. Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.

The population of the world has increased more in modern times than in all ages of history combined. World population **totaled** about 500 million in 1650. It doubled in the period from 1650 to 1850. Today the population is more than three billion. Estimates based on research by the United Nations **indicate** that it will more than double in next twenty-five years, reaching seven billion by the year 2000.

1. By 1850, approximately what was world population?
A. 500 million B. one billion C. three billion D. seven billion
2. World population doubled in the years between__________
A. 500-1650 B. 1650-1850 C. 1650-today D. 1850-2000
3. According to this passage, by the year 2000 the earth's population should exceed the present figure by__________
A. 500 million B. three billion C. four billion D. seven billion
4. In the text, the word **totaled** most nearly means__________
A. amounted of B. counted about C. estimated D. guessed
5. The word **indicate** in the text most nearly means__________
A. show B. point C. come to D. approximate

2. Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.

Parents often have dreams for their children's futures. They hope their children will have a better life than they had. They dream that their children will do things that they couldn't do. Parents who come to the U.S. from foreign countries hope their children will have better education here. They think their children will have more **career** choices and more successful lives. They make many sacrifices so that their children will have more opportunities. They think their children will remain **close** to them because of this. Some children understand and appreciate these sacrifices and remain close to their parents. However, other children feel ashamed that their parents are so different from other Americans.

1. Parents often dream of __________.
A. their children's making a lot of money in the future.
B. one day seeing their children become famous people.
C. one day living on their children's money.
D. a bright future for their children.
2. Parents who come to the U.S. from foreign countries hope that __________
A. their children will have a lot of careers.
B. their children will become successful directors.
C their children will have more opportunities for good education.
D. their children will make a lot of sacrifices.

3. Parents think their children will remain close to them because ________
A. they give their children a lot of money.
B. they know their children will be successful in their lives.
C. of their sacrifices
D. they are living in a foreign country.

4. The word **career** most nearly means _________.
A. education B. travel C. subject D. profession

5. The word **close** most nearly means _________.
A. dear B. friendly C. helpful D. kind

3. **Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.**

Every four or ten years, something happens to the weather system. Everything changes, and scientists don't understand why.

People call this 'El Nino'. It usually happens at Christmas time and El Nino is the Spanish name for the baby Jesus.

The El Nino that started in 1982 was different from the other recent ones. It caused huge changes in the ocean currents. It caused floods in some areas and droughts in others. There were terrible windstorms and huge ocean waves swept houses into the sea. It did billions of dollars worth of damage. Thousands of people lost their lives and thousands of others were left homeless.

In 1983 the winds, ocean currents and pressure areas started to become normal again. Scientists throughout the world are using satellites and research boats to observe the atmosphere and the ocean. It is a very complicated problem, but if the scientists of the world work together, they should be able to find out the causes of El Nino. Then they will be able to predict what will happen and work to prevent a repeat of the death and destruction of 1982-1983.

1. How often does El Nino happen?
A. every four years B. every ten years
C. every fourteen years D. every four or ten years

2. The 1982 El Nino was _________
A. a small one B. a different one C. a drought D. a storm

3. The 1982 El Nino caused _________.
A. droughts B. floods C. windstorms D. all are correct

4. Scientists around the world are _________.
A. studying El Nino B. watching it
C. looking for it D. worrying about it

5. El Nino _________.
A. causes damage B. is mysterious
C. is a natural phenomenon D. A, B and C

4. **Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.**

Many people are unaware of how pesticides affect our food supplies. Health risks are the inevitable result. Pesticides can run off into nearby streams where they are carried from their original dispersal site. This is how pesticides end up in drinking water, fish and games. And because of wind, rain, and evaporation, residues routinely show up in animals in the remotest parts of the world. For example, if grain fields or rough lands are sprayed with pesticides, residues can show up in poultry, eggs, milk, and butter. The end result is that every food we eat carries pesticides a the inevitable consequence of spraying crops with these poisons. And human exposure doesn't even end there: residues are transferred from mother to child through the placenta and mother's milk.

1. The main idea of this paragraph is that __________.
   A. pesticides pose great danger to human life
   B. pesticides poison our drinking water by entering our groundwater and streams
   C. pesticide residues spread throughout our food chain
   D. pesticide residues are found throughout the world
2. According to the paragraph, children ingest pesticides by the way of __________.
   A. eating poultry and eggs B. various foods and liquids
   C. contaminated drinking water D. their mother's milk
3. Pesticide residues wind up in poultry, eggs, and butter because __________.
   A. crops grown for animal feed are sprayed with pesticides
   B. cows and chickens drink large quantities of contaminated water
   C. farmers are careless about cleaning their fields after harvest
   D. pesticides become harmless after killing insect pests
4. A lesson that can be learned from the use of pesticides is that __________.
   A. canned or frozen foods are much safer than fresh produce
   B. most of us can avoid the effects of pesticides by washing our fruits and vegetables
   C. before World War II, farmers were able to grow crops without pesticides
   D. our government should ban pesticides used in our food
5. Which of the following sentences is an opinion?
   A. Pesticides end up in drinking water, fish, and games.
   B. The government exaggerates the danger of pesticides in our food supplies.
   C. Residues are transferred from mother to child through the placenta.
   D. The food we eat contains pesticides from crop sprays.

5. Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.

One step beyond automated machines is the industrial robot, the heart and brain of which is the microcomputer. Unlike most automated machines, industrial robots can be programmed to do a variety of tasks that are usually accomplished by human factory workers Like their human counterparts, industrial robots can be switched from one job to another and can be programmed to **handle** new tasks. Thus far, robots have found their greatest use in assembling mechanical components. However, they are swiftly branching from basic assembly operations to construction and mining, and their most glamorous use of all, the exploration of oceans and outer space

1. The author's main purpose in writing this passage is to __________.
   A. describe the industrial robot and its use
   B. narrate a story about the industrial robot
   C. compare the industrial robot to human factory workers
   D. argue the advantages of the industrial robot
2. The word **handle** could best be replaced by which of the following __________.
   A. do B. make C. succeed D. hand
3. The paragraph following this passage would most likely be about __________.
   A. types and uses of automated machines
   B. how industrial robots are used in exploration
   C. the uses of the microcomputer
   D. how robots assemble mechanical components
4. The passage would most likely be found in __________.
   A. an entertainment magazine B. a medical journal
   C. a book of short stories D. a popular science journal
5. It can be concluded from this passage that __________:
   A. robots will never replace human factory workers
   B. industrial robots are not as versatile as automated machines
   C the microcomputer will soon be used in automated machines
   D. additional uses will be found for the industrial robot

6. Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.

Water if our life source It makes up 70% of our bodies, and the average person usually spends 18 months of his life in the bath or shower

But we are only now learning how to look after water. Acid rain has polluted as many as 18.000 lakes and our seas. And rivers are polluted with waste products. It is now very expensive to try to repair the damage which has been done. We have some hope for the future, though, because new sources of water have been **discovered** People living in the Sahara Desert have found fish swimming in deep underground streams. Scientists also believe there is a **huge** lake underneath London If we have learnt anything from our mistakes, we will try to keep these new areas of water clean

1. According to the text, __________
   A. man knew how to look after water long ago
   B. man has so far used water very carefully
   C. water is extremely important to life
   D. clean water is unlimited

2. This is from _________.
   A. a letter B. a newspaper report
   C. an advertisement D. a theatre programme
3. The word **discovered** most nearly means _________.
   A. invented B. found C. started D. operated
4. The writer is _________
   A. saying how to repair the damage caused by acid rain.
   B. giving information about waste products.
   C. emphasizing the importance of looking after water.
   D. giving information about new sources of water.
5. The word **huge** most nearly means_________
   A. long B. deep C. hidden D. big

7. Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.

A popular theory explaining the evolution of the universe is known as the Big Bang Model. According to the model, at some time between ten and twenty billion years ago, all present matter and energy were **compressed** into a small ball only a few kilometers in diameter. It was, in effect, an atom that contained in the form of pure energy all of the components of the entire universe. Then, at a moment in time that astronomers refer to as T=0, the ball exploded, hurling the energy into space. Expansion occurred. As the energy cooled, most of **it** became matter in the form of protons, neutrons, and electrons. These original particles combined to form hydrogen and helium, and continued to expand. Matter formed into galaxies with stars and planets.

1. Which sentence below best summarizes this passage?
   A. The Big Bang theory does not account for the evolution of the universe.
   B. According to the Big Bang Model, an explosion caused the formation of the universe.
   C. The universe is made of hydrogen and helium.
   D. The universe is more than ten billion years old.
2. According to this passage, when were the galaxies formed?
   A. Ten billion years ago B. Fifteen billion years ago
   C. At T = 0 D. Twenty billion years ago
3. The environment before the Big Bang is described as all of the following EXCEPT _________.
   A. compressed matter
   B. energy
   C. all the components of the universe.
   D. protons, neutrons, and electrons
4. The word **compressed** could best be replaced by _________.
   A. excited B. balanced C. reduced D. controlled
5. The word **it** refers to _________.
   A. energy B. space C. expansion D. matter

8. Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.

The ecosystems of the Earth provide an array of free public services that are essential for the support of civilizations. **They** maintain the quality of the atmosphere, provide food from the sea, manufacture and replenish soils, recycle wastes and nutrients, control the overwhelming majority of crop pests and disease vectors, and so on. People have no idea how to take over these activities satisfactorily. They do know, however, that the theory once advanced in the 19th century – that the productivity of the land can be infinitely increased by the application of capital, labour, and science – is wrong. History has shown that once the natural life – support systems of a civilization have been sufficiently damaged, they cannot usually be replaced. The ancient deforestation and overgrazing of the Mediterranean region is a famous example. And today, a global civilization is ruining the global environment.

1. What is the main topic of this passage?
   A. Free public services B. Support needed for civilizations
   C. The value of ecosystems D. The vastness of the Earth
2. The word **they** refers to _________.
   A. ecosystems B. civilizations
   C. sea D. people
3. The author mentions the Mediterranean region as an example of _________.
   A. the ability of nature to remedy human destruction
   B. the ability of people to make use of natural resources
   C. the manner in which people replenish the environment
   D. the effects of human abuse of natural resources
4. The author suggests that civilizations can survive only if they ________.
   A. greatly expand scientific research
   B. do not destroy the balance of natural processes
   C. replant the forests in the Mediterranean region
   D. invent new procedures to replace obsolete ecosystems
5. The author suggests that the difference between the ancient and the modern situation is that today the problem is _________.
   A. worldwide B. better understood
   C. more manageable D. economic

9. Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.

In the U.S., men and women choose their own spouses. They do this by dating. When they decide on a spouse, they get engaged. They do not need their parents' **consent**. The man usually gives the woman an engagement ring. Before a wedding, the bride's women friends and relatives usually have a party for her. It is called a shower. At the shower, everyone gives the bride a **present** for her future home. The groom's men friends give him a party. It is called a bachelor party. The purpose of this party is to give the groom one last good time as a single man.

Sometimes young people pay for their own wedding This is especially true if they have been working for a while. In other cases, the family of the bride pay for most of the wedding and the reception afterward

1. In the U.S., men and women __________
   A. don't have to pay attention to the law when they get married
   B. must have their parents' permission if they are supposed to get married.
   C. must win their friends' agreement if they are supposed to get married.
   D. could have their own choice in the matter of marriage.
2. At the bachelor party the groom __________
   A. must prove him to be a good future husband.
   B. must promise to behave properly at the wedding
   C. could have one last good time as a bachelor.
   D. could have one last chance of freedom.
3. According to the passage, young people __________
   A. can ask for parental help to pay for their wedding.
   B. can borrow from their friends to pay for the wedding.
   C. at times pay for their wedding
   D. completely rely on their family for their wedding.
4. The word **consent** most nearly means __________.
   A. order B. request C. agreement D. remarks
5. The word **present** most nearly means __________.
   A. gift B. piece of furniture
   C. a piece of advice D. chance

10. **Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.**

Sleep is very important to human beings. An average person spends 220,000 hours of his life sleeping. Until about 30 years ago, no one knew much about sleep, although doctors and scientists have done research in sleep laboratories, they have learnt a great deal by studying people as they are sleeping, but there is still much that they don't understand. Sleeping is a biological need, but your brain never really sleeps. It is never actually blank. The things that were on your mind during the day are still there at night. They appear as dreams which people have discussed for years. Sometimes people believed that dreams had magical powers or that they could tell the future. You may have sweet dreams or nightmares.

Sleep is very important to humans. We spend one third of our life sleeping, so we need to understand everything we can about sleep.

1. How long does an average person sleep during his life time?
   A. 220,000 hours B. a third of his life
   C. 30 years D. A & B are correct
2. Doctors and scientists __________
   A. don't know anything about sleep

B. have learnt much about sleep
C. think there is still things that they don't understand
D. B & C are correct

3. Sleeping is a __________ need.
A. human B. physical C. psychological D. biological

4. When we sleep, __________
A. our brain sleeps too B. our brain still works
C. our brain doesn't work any more D. our brain is quite blank

5. Dreams are things __________
A. that appear when we sleep
B. that never appear when we sleep
C. that were on our mind during the day
D. that are called nightmares

11. Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.

Hurricanes are violent storms that cause millions of dollars in property damage and take many lives. They can be extremely dangerous, and too often people underestimate their fury.

Hurricanes normally originate as a small area of thunderstorms over the Atlantic Ocean west of the Cape Verde Island during August or September. For several days, the area of the storm increases and the air pressure falls slowly. A center of low pressure forms, and winds begin to **whirl** around it. It is blown westward, increasing in size and strength.

Hurricanes hunter then fly out to the storm in order to determine its size and intensity and to trace its direction. They drop **radiosondes**, or instruments for recording temperature, air pressure, and humidity, into the storms. They also look ay the size of waves on the ocean, the cloud, and the eyes of the storm. The eye is a region of relative calm and clear skies in the center of hurricane. People often lose their lives by leaving shelter when the eye has arrived, only to be caught in tremendous winds again when the eye has passed.

1. What is the eye of the hurricane?
A. The power centre of the storm
B. The part that determines its direction
C. The calm centre of the storm
D. The first part that makes landfall.

2. What is a '**radiosonde**' as mentioned in paragraph 3?
A. A high-frequency air wave
B. A type of isotope
C. A device that records the sounds inside the storm
D. An instrument for determining factors that provide insight into the characteristics of the storm.

3. The word **whirl** in paragraph 2 most nearly means ________
A. cool B. weaken C. spin D. collapse

4. It is implied in the passage that hurricane hunters strive to __________ the hurricane.

A. learn about B. control
C. destroy D. change the direction of

5. Indications that a hurricane is forming are _________.
   A. increased power of the eye and decreased air pressure
   B. increased size of the hurricane and decreased air pressure
   C. decreased size of the hurricane and increased air pressure
   D. eastward movement and decreased air pressure

12. Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.

Among the more than 1.5 million species of living things that have been described and named, the human species is unique in that its members adapt to the environment primarily by a complicated form of learned behaviour called culture, which is transmitted from generation to generation by the symbol system of language. For all practical purposes, geographic variation in our species is now irrelevant because people adapt to the environment primarily by means of behaviour, whose biological basis is in the brain and is not reflected in superficial differences in body surfaces. When they first **evolved**, people who have dark-coloured skins, but few human beings now live under natural conditions. Also, technological advances have assured that at the present time, human beings of various races are as likely to reproduce in one environment as in another. The superficial differences between existing human races are thus largely relics of the past and are not of much functional significance today.

1. The author's main point in this passage is that _________.
   A. the differences between human races today are not very important
   B. language is important to the human species
   C. people with dark-coloured skins were better adapted to living near the equator
   D. geographic variation plays an important part in the human species
2. According to the passage, the human species is unique because of _________.
   A. having different coloured skins
   B. adaptation to the environment through cultural behaviour
   C. technological advances in human reproduction
   D. not living in natural conditions
3. In can be inferred from the passage that members of the human species _________.
   A. don't live near the equator
   B. are biologically different from each other
   C. transmit their learned behaviour through language
   D. cannot reproduce between races
4. The tone of this passage can best be described as _________.
   A. informational B. hypothetical
   C. pessimistic D. critical

5. The word **evolved** most nearly means __________.
   A. gradually developed from a simple form to a more complex one
   B. appeared on the earth
   C. came into being
   D. assumed form

13. Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.

People who travel frequently on business or for pleasure often suffer from health problem, yet over half of these problems can easily be prevented. The most common ailment, a headache, can be avoided by taking along an ample supply of aspirins or other pain relievers. Another common **affliction** is motion sickness caused by the constant movement of a vehicle. Ginger capsules, sold in most health-food stores, have been found effective as a remedy. Other familiar problems include sunburn, which can be prevented by using an effective sunscreen, and insect bites, which can be controlled with use of a repellent spray or ointment. For everyday cuts and scratches, a first-aid kit containing bandages and antiseptic cream is recommended.

1. What is the best title for the passage?
   A. Frequent Travellers B. Avoiding Travel Ailments
   C. Common Health Problems D. Travelling for Business or Pleasure
2. According to the passage, travelers are most commonly bothered by __________.
   A. sunburn B. motion sickness
   C. insect bites D. headaches
3. The word **affliction** can best be replaced by __________.
   A. result B. experience C. ailment D. supply
4. According to the passage, what can be used to remedy motion sickness?
   A. A moving vehicle B. Pain-killers
   C. Ginger capsules D. A first-aid kit
5. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the passage as a solution to a health problem?
   A. Sunscreen B. Cold cream C. Repellent spray D. Aspirin

14. Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.

Of all the natural wonders of the world, few are as spectacular as Niagara Falls. Located on the Niagara River along the border between the United States and Canada, Niagara Falls actually consists of two falls, the American Falls and The Horseshoe Falls. The former is on the U.S. side of the border, in the state of New York, while the latter is on the Canadian side. About 85% of the water in Niagara River flows over the Horseshoe Falls, which is the more impressive of the two falls.

About 10 million people visit the falls each year, most during the summer tourist season. Sightseers can ride steamers up close to the boiling water of the falls, or view **them** from parks on both sides of the river. Niagara Falls has long been a popular honeymoon destination for newlyweds.

1. Which of the following is entirely on the U.S. side of the border with Canada?
   A. Niagara River B. American Falls
   C. Niagara Falls D. Horseshoe Falls
2. It can be inferred from the passage the Horseshoe Falls ________
   A. is the larger of the two falls
   B. is the less impressive fall
   C. has 15% of the Niagara River flowing over its edge
   D. is in the state of New York
3. According to the passage, where can people watch the falls?
   A. From trains B. From airplanes
   C. From parks or boats D. From cars or buses
4. In paragraph 2, the word **them** refers to ________
   A. steamers B. sightseers C. parks D. waterfalls
5. According to the passage, Niagara Falls ________
   A. is a favourite spot of newlyweds
   B. generates very hot water
   C. can be viewed from only one side of the Niagara River
   D. is only impressive during the summer tourist season

15. **Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.**

People usually sing because they like music or because they feel happy. They express their happiness by singing. When a bird sings, however, its song usually means much more than that the bird is happy. Birds have many reasons for singing. They sing to give information. Their songs are their language.

The most beautiful songs are sung by male birds. They sing when they want to attract a female bird. It is their way of singing that they are looking for a wife.

Birds also sing to tell other birds to keep away. To a bird, his tree or even a branch of tree, is his home. He does not want strangers to come near him, so he sings to warn them.

If a bird cannot sing well, he usually has some other means of giving important information. Some birds dance, spread out their tails or make other sing. One bird has a most unusual way of finding a wife. It builds a small garden of shell and flowers.

1. Why do people usually sing?
   A. They like birds B. They feel happy
   C. They want to tell a story D. They like studying music.
2. Which birds sing the most beautiful songs?
   A. Birds in a good temper B. Male birds
   C. Female birds D. Female birds which attract male birds.

3. What warning does a bird sometimes sing?
A. A warning to keep away
B. A warning to come quickly
C. A warning about the approach of people
D. A warning to stop singing

4. What do most birds usually do if they cannot sing well?
A. warn other birds to go away B. give their information in another way
C. find a wife D. fly high in the sky

5. What is one bird's unusual way of attracting a female bird?
A. It dances B. It spreads out its tail
C. It searches for a wife D. It uses shells and flowers to make a garden.

16. Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.

Italy enjoyed a highly developed and specialized civilization from about 264 B.C. until the fall of the Roman Empire in 476 A.D. Important contributions were made in art, science, education, religion, and architecture. Remains of Roman aqueducts and amphitheatres can still be seen in various parts of Africa and Europe today.

Probably the most lasting of the Roman heritage to the world can be found in aws based on Roman legal principles as found in England, Latin America, and he United States, as well as the Roman alphabet which forms the basis of many anguages among which are English, Spanish, and German.

1. During how many centuries did Italy enjoy an advanced civilization?
A. 3 B. 4 C. 6 D. 8

2. Which of the following is considered to be the most enduring heritage of he Romans?
A. art B. science C. law D. education

3. Where can we still find evidence of Roman architecture today?
A. Latin America B. Africa C. India D. the United States

4. All of the flowing are true EXCEPT __________.
A. Roman law was so advance that other nations adopted Roman legal principles
B. Some Roman-built structures are still standing
C. Roman superiority began to decline in the fourth century A.D.
D. The ancient Romans were talented in many areas

5. Which of the following languages is not given as using the Roman alphabet?
A. English B. German C. Russian D. Spanish

17. Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.

Traditionally, mental tests have been divided into two types. Achievement ests are designed to measure acquired skills and knowledge, particularly those hat have been explicitly taught. The proficiency exams are required by some states for high school graduation are achievement tests. Aptitude tests are designed to measure a person's ability to acquire new skills or knowledge. For example, vocational aptitude tests can help you decide whether you would do better as a mechanic or musician. However, all mental tests are in some sense achievement tests because they assume some sort of past learning or experience with certain objects, words, or situations. The difference between achievement and aptitude tests is one of degree and intended use.

1. The author's main purpose in this passage is to _________.
   A. show importance of testing
   B. relate a story about aptitude and achievement tests
   C. compare and contrast achievement and aptitude tests
   D. criticize the use of testing to measure a person's ability
2. This passage would most likely appear in _________.
   A. an art journal
   B. a novel
   C. a psychology book
   D. a medical journal
3. Which of the following conclusions can be drawn from this passage?
   A. Aptitude and achievement tests are interchangeable.
   B. An aptitude test might be helpful to a person contemplating a career move.
   C. All high school students should take proficiency exams.
   D. Tests are a means of acquiring skills and knowledge.
4. The paragraph preceding this one most likely deals with _________.
   A. other types of psychological testing
   B. the relation between education and achievement
   C. career choices
   D. the requirements for high school graduation
5. The author's attitude toward the subject of testing is _________.
   A. indifferent
   B. objective
   C. critical
   D. emotional

18. Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.

Now that I have extracted your tooth, I want to give you some words of advice. Remember that this is surgery. You need to go home and rest for the rest of the day. You shouldn't do your regular work. Since you are an adult, it might take you longer to heal than if you were a child. The numbness will wear off after a few hours, and if it's painful after that, you should take two aspirins.

Now, the most important thing to remember is to apply ice to your cheek immediately when you get home. This will keep the swelling down. You can use an ice bag or put chopped ice in a towel. Hold it on your cheek over the extraction area for twenty minutes, and then take it off for twenty minutes. Keep this up for four or five hours.

Secondly, don't rinse your mouth today. Tomorrow you should do it gently every three or four hours with salt water. Continue this rinsing for several days. Don't be alarmed if there is some bleeding this morning. A little bleeding is normal following an extraction. I've put gauze pads about a half hour after you get home. That's all you need to do. Call me any time if you have a lot of bleeding or pain. And remember to apply ice right away.

1. Who is probably speaking?
   A. A nurse B. A dentist C. A doctor D. An assistant
2. How long will the patient's mouth be numb?
   A. For a few hours
   B. For half an hour
   C. Until tomorrow
   D. Until the swelling does down
3. What does the speaker say is the most important thing to do?
   A. Rinse the patient's mouth
   B. Take two aspirins
   C. Sleep
   D. Put ice on the patient's cheek.
4. When does he say to rinse with salt water?
   A. Tonight
   B. In half an hour
   C. Tomorrow
   D. In four or five hours
5. What kind of person does the speaker seem to be?
   A. Angry B. Worried C. Helpful D. Excited

19. Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.

Tomatoes are probably the most popular garden vegetable grown in the United States. This can be attributed to their unique flavour, attractiveness, richness as a source of vitamin C and A, and versatility as a food. The popularity of peppers can be attributed to the same factors, although they are usually not consumed in large enough quantities to make them an important nutritional factor in the diet.

The cultivated tomato originated in the Andes mountains of South America. It was introduced to other areas of the world by Indians and European travelers. The first reports of the tomato in North America was in 1710 where it was grown primarily as an ornamental plant. Tomatoes began gaining wide acceptance as a food plant in the United States between 1820 and 1850.

Peppers are also native to tropical America and were grown by American tribes in both North and South America over 2,000 years ago. The small red hot peppers were discovered by Columbus in the West Indies and introduced into Europe where they became popular before gaining widespread acceptance in the United States. Peppers became one of the first New World foods used commercially in Europe.

1. The topic of this passage is ________.
   A. food discoveries of early Europeans
   B. the nutritional value of garden vegetables
   C. tomatoes and peppers
   D.why tomatoes are more popular than peppers
2. According to the passage, why are peppers not an important nutritional factor in a diet?
   A. People don't eat enough of them.
   B. They lack the necessary vitamins.
   C. They are less tasty than tomatoes.
   D. Peppers are found in tropical climates.

3. It can be inferred from the passage that tomatoes were first used in North America _________.

A. for food

B. as decoration

C. in place of peppers

D. for nutritional purposes

4. All of the following can be inferred from the passage about peppers EXCEPT _________.

A. peppers became popular in the United States later than in Europe

B. peppers were bought and sold in Europe

C. red peppers are highly spiced

D. peppers originated fairly recently in North and South America

5. The word **unique** is closest in meaning to_________

A. unparalleled B. special C. peculiar D. unified

20. **Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.**

Excavations, or "digs" are the most important means by which archaeologists get their information. By examining aerial photographs, old pictures, maps, documents and landmarks, they make the decision about where a good place might be to dig. After painstakingly removing layers of soil, often using small tools, and trowels, they look for artifacts. This process continues until they reach an undisturbed layer of soil which has no trace of human occupation.

Brushing away the soil that hides an artifact is like brushing away time. The tiny fragments help to create a more complete picture of the past. Although archaeology is the study of the remains of past human societies, it is not the same as history. Historians use written records to find out about the past, whereas archaeologists use the objects they find such as pots, bones, and tools to find out about the past.

1. According to the passage, all of the following help archaeologists decide where to dig EXCEPT _________.

A. old pictures

B. maps

C. newspapers

D. aerial photographs

2. It can be inferred from the passage that archaeologists excavate an area _________.

A. quickly

B. efficiently

C. slowly and carefully

D. perfectly

3. Which of the following tools would most probably be used at a dig?

A. a trowel

B. a crane

C. a large shovelD. a dump truck

4. Which of the following layers would be the one at which archaeologists would stop digging?

A. one with the remains of an 18th century wall

B. a layer of undisturbed soil

C. a layer containing deep cuts

D. one with the remains of Bronze Age tools

5. All of the following would be something an archaeologist uses to learn about the past EXCEPT __________

A. a bone fragment B. an axe from the Bronze Age
C. a letter from a war general D. a piece of pottery

21. **Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.**

In an effort to produce the largest, fastest, and most luxurious ship afloat, the British built the S.S. Titanic. It was so superior to anything else on the seas that it was dubbed 'unsinkable'. So sure of this were the owners that they provided lifeboats for only 950 of its possible 3,500 passengers.

Many passengers were aboard the night it rammed an iceberg, only two days at sea and more than half way between England and the New York destination. Because the luxury liner was travelling so fast, it was impossible to avoid the ghostly looking iceberg. An **unextinguished** fire also contributed to the ship's submersion. Panic increased the number of casualties as people jumped into the icy water or fought to be among the few to board the lifeboats. Four hours after the mishap, another ship, the Carpathia, rescued the survivors – less than a third of those originally abroad.

The infamous Titanic enjoyed only two days of sailing glory on its maiden voyage in 1912 before plunging into 12,000 feet of water near the coast of Newfoundland, where it lies today.

1. Which of the following is not true?
   A. Only a third of those aboard perished.
   B. The Carpathia rescued the survivors.
   C. The Titanic sank near Newfoundland.
   D. The Titanic was the fastest ship afloat in 1912.
2. Which of the following did not contribute to the large death toll?
   A. panic B. fire C. speed D. Carpathia
3. How many days was the Titanic at sea before sinking?
   A. 2 B. 4 C. 6 D. 8
4. The word **unextinguished** means most nearly the same as __________
   A. indestructible B. uncontrollable
   C. undiscovered D. unquenched
5. In general Titanic means __________
   A. gigantic B. beautiful C. poetic D. sweet

22. **Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.**

What makes it rain? Rain falls from clouds for the same reason anything falls to Earth. The Earth's gravity pulls it. But every cloud is made of water droplets or ice crystals. Why doesn't rain or snow fall constantly from all clouds? The droplets or ice crystals in cloud are exceedingly small. The effect of gravity on them is minute. Air currents move and lift droplets so that net downward displacement is zero, even though the droplets are in constant motion.

Droplets and ice crystals behave somewhat like dust in the air made visible in a shaft of sunlight. To the casual observer, dust seems to act in a totally **random** fashion, moving about chaotically without fixed direction. But in fact dust particles are much larger than water droplets and they finally fall. The average size of the cloud droplet is only 0.0004 inch in diameter. It is so small that it would take sixteen hours to fall half a mile in a perfectly still air, and it does not fall out of moving air at all. Only when the droplet grows to a diameter of 0.008 inch or larger can it fall from the cloud. The average raindrop contains a million times as much water as a tiny cloud droplet. The growth of a cloud droplet to a size large enough to fall out is the cause of rain and other forms of precipitation. This important growth process is called "coalescence".

1. What is the main topic of the passage?
   A. The mechanics of rain
   B. The weather patterns of North America
   C. How Earth' s gravity affects agriculture
   D. Types of clouds
2. Ice crystals do not immediately fall to Earth because _________.
   A. they are kept aloft by air currents
   B. they combine with other chemicals in the atmosphere
   C. most of them evaporate
   D. their electrical charges draw them away from the earth
3. The word **random** in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to _________.
   A. unpredictable B. perplexing C. independent D. abnormal
4. What can be inferred about drops of water larger than 0.008 inch in diameter?
   A. They never occur.
   B. They are not effected by the force of gravity.
   C. In still air they would fall to earth.
   D. In moving air they fall at a speed of thirty-two miles per hour.
5. How much bigger is the rain drop than a cloud droplet?
   A. 200 times bigger B. 1,000 times bigger
   C. 100,000 times bigger D. 1,000.000 times bigger

23. **Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.**

Edwin Forrest, often acknowledged as America's first national idol of American theatre, was born in Philadelphia in 1806. He was only 14 years old when he played Young Norval in Home's Douglas. He gained experience supporting Edmund Kean in Shakespearean roles. In 1826 he established himself as one of the great tragedians of the century with his role as Othello in a New York debut. His acting was bold and forceful, though he was also criticized for his boasting and loud language. His violent temper did not **injure** his reputation as an actor, though, and his last appearance as Richelieu in Boston in 1871 was greeted with acclaim.

1. Which of the following statements is best supported by this passage?
   A. Though Edwin Forrest was criticized, his reputation was not damaged.
   B. Forrest was a great actor, but was brought down by his uncontrollable temper.
   C. Though bold in his acting, in reality Forrest's life was a tragedy.
   D. Forrest became a national idol at age 14, but was ruined later.
2. Which of the following roles was NOT one that Forrest played?
   A. Young Norval B. Edmund Kean C. Othello D. Richelieu
3. According to the author Forrest was __________.
   A. angry B. temperamental C. satisfied D. creative
4. The word **injure** could best be replaced by which of the following?
   A. support B. damage C. critique D. offend
5. According to the passage, what happened in 1826?
   A. New York produced a new tragedian.
   B. Forrest was in a New York play.
   C. Forrest made his first debut.
   D. *Othello* became known as a great tragedy.

24. Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.

We were sorry to hear about the accident. Anyway, you mustn't feel too anxious about work. A lot of people are away on holiday this month, so there's not as much business as usual. When you are feeling a little better, we'd like to come and see you; we'll bring some of your favourite chocolate. Now for office news. Have you heard that the boss is getting married next month? She tried to keep it quiet but one of the secretaries heard her talking about wedding arrangements over the phone, so now of course everyone knows! We're collecting money to buy her a present. It's really difficult to know what to get her as she had most things. Someone has suggested theatre or concert tickets, which is a good idea. We can find out from her personal assistant what her plans are and when she has a free evening. The only problem is that although we know what she likes, we don't know whether her future husband shares her tastes.

All being well, we'll see you some time next week. Until then we all send our good wishes and hope you recover quickly.

1. What is the writer trying to do in the text?
   A. to give some cheerful news B. to offer professional advice
   C. to describe her office work D. to suggest ways to recover
2. Why would somebody read the text?
   A. to find out about a wedding present
   B. to arrange to see friends
   C. to learn about a person's accident
   D. to help them stop worrying
3. What does the writer suggest about one of the secretaries?
   A. She's hard-working. B. She talks too much.
   C. She likes secrets. D. She enjoys weddings.

4. Why is it difficult to buy the boss a present?
   A. She already has a lot of things B. No one knows her fiancé
   C. They haven't much money D. She's been married once before
5. Which of the following words do you think the writer sent?
   A. Really pleased to hear your news. Hope all goes well on the big day Don't forget to send us a photo.
   B. Under stress? Don't worry. Have a good rest, hope the weather stays fine and you come back feeling fit and healthy.
   C. What bad luck! Anyway, glad things aren't serious. Keep smiling anc see you soon.
   D. Come and have supper with us next week before going to the theatre That should cheer you up. I hope you can come.

25. **Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.**

The diseases connected to smoking are a big problem. Doctors think tha the annual medical cost for lung cancer, heart disease, and other illnesses connected to smoking is between 12 and 35 million pounds
And smoking costs society money in other ways. Between 27 and 61 billior pounds are spent each year on sick days when people don't go to work, or wages that you don't get when you don't go to work, and on work lost at the company when you are sick.

This money counts the wages from people who die of cancer at younc age and stop paying taxes. This doesn't count fire started by cigarettes which kill fifteen hundred people yearly and injure another four thousand Smoking costs every man, woman and child in the UK from one hundred anc ten to two hundred and fifty pounds each year in the lost work and wages When you add another fifty to one hundred and fifty pounds yearly ir insurance cost, that comes to one hundred and sixty to four hundred and ter pounds. If everyone stopped smoking, a family of four could have up to one thousand six hundred and forty pounds a year more.

Smoking will also cause other problems. People who don't smoke will live longer, and so they will take money from the government when they are old. But they will also work for more years and pay more taxes.

In the end, the value of a non-smoking nation is not in pounds. The gooc health of the people is the true value of us all.

1. If everyone stopped smoking, all the United Kingdom ________.
   A. would have more money B. would live longer
   C. would have less money D. would have no more problems
2. Every year companies lose ________ because of the diseases connected to smoking.
   A. money B. work C. wages D. time
3. If everyone stopped smoking, a family of four could have ________ more each year.
   A. from 110 pounds to 260 pounds B. from 1,340 to 1,430 pounds
   C. from 160 pounds to 410 pounds D. 1,640 pounds

4. The true value for the UK of not smoking is __________.
   A. more working B. more taxes C good health D. more money
5. This text is about __________.
   A. taxes which are not paid by smokers
   B. diseases that smokers get
   C. how much smoking costs in the UK
   D. how much the UK get if everyone stopped smoking

26. **Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.**

Are there intelligent beings on other planets in our solar system? Most scientists don't think so. If there is, the only likely place is Mars.
It is fun to imagine our kind of human on other planets, but they would probably look so different that we might not recognize them as people at all. Living things have a wonderful way of adapting themselves to conditions around them in order to stay alive. Plants grow in the Arctic. Some simple animals can survive being boiled or frozen. Creatures can live in the blackest depths of the sea under thousands of tons of pressure.

We can really say that our kind of air is the only kind living things could breathe, or that they must have water of certain climate. Creatures that breathed other gases or lived in temperatures that would kill earthmen, however, certainly wouldn't look like us.

Are there people anywhere else in the universe? Maybe there are. In our own **galaxy** there are millions of stars. Some must have planets with conditions like those on earth. Somewhere in space there could be other thinking beings. If their planets is older, they may know more than we do. They may be traveling in space.

1. Most scientists don't think that __________.
   A. Mars is a planet
   B. there is Mars
   C. man is intelligent
   D. there is man on other planets in our solar system
2. Scientists think that any intelligent beings on other planets in our solar system would __________.
   A. live under thousands of tons of pressure
   B. be very different from us
   C. already be traveiling in space
   D. have adapted themselves to conditions better than we have done
3. Our kind of air __________.
   A. is the only air in the world
   B. is not likely the only kind living things could breathe
   C. consists of water and certain climate
   D. is of gases and temperatures
4. **Galaxy** means __________.
   A. the world of movies B. the outer space
   C. the other worlds D. a film

5. "They" in "They may be traveling in space" (paragraph 4) refers to __________.

A. planets B, conditions
C. billions of stars D. other thinking beings

27. Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.

Because of the severe drought which has continued this year, water rationing will go into effect on Monday. Lawns cannot be watered with automatic sprinklers; driveways, porches, and decks cannot be hosed down. You may water by hand, but only on even-numbered days. Cars can be washed on Wednesdays only. The city has hired a new drought patrol crew, which will be looking for offenders. If you are caught, there will be a $50 fine for the first offence and a $100 fine for the second offence. We realize that this is strict, but the drought has affected us dramatically. We ask your cooperation in conserving water.

Besides the drought rules, we ask that you be prudent in your household water use. Turn off the faucet while you brush your teeth. Take short showers, you might even consider turning off the water as you soap up. Don't wash dishes under running water, and when you wash your clothes, save the final rinse water to begin your next load. Let's all work together to save our community's water.

1. What is the main problem the speaker is referring to?
A. The lack of water B. The quality of water
C. The cost of water D. The abundance of water
2. What should people do on Monday?
A. Water their cars B. Disconnect their washing machines
C. Wash their decks D. Turn off the sprinklers
3. If you have a lawn, what are your rules?
A. Use the sprinkler on Mon-Fri B. Water by hand
C. Water on Wednesdays D. Don't water
4. What will the drought patrol crew do?
A. Fine citizens B. Look for water resources
C. Ration water D. Write new water rules
5. What does the speaker suggest?
A. Paying $50 B. Fining your neighbour
C. Reusing washing machine water D. Taking baths instead of showers

28. Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.

When I injured my back I had to take a break from my running career. I decided to introduce more women to the sport, to show them how much fun it can be and to give them the confidence to get out and run. I decided to start a running club for women in my area because I was annoyed by the attitude of many race organizers. They complained about the lack of women in the sport but also used this as an excuse for not providing separate changing facilities.

I put up posters and 40 women, young and old, fit and unfit, joined. All of them were attracted by the idea of losing weight but I don't think they had really thought about running before. When or if they did, they had a picture of painful training. They didn't think of chatting and smiling while running in beautiful places, like by a river.

At first they ran only for a minute - now they can run for thirty minutes. They've also learned from other runners about diet and keeping fit in general. I want to do something for women's running and I have had so much pleasure watching their - almost as much as they've had themselves.

1. What is the writer's main aim in writing the text?
   A. to describe her own running career
   B. to complain about race organizers
   C. to talk about women runners
   D. to describe good running method
2. What would a reader find out from the text?
   A. the best kind of places for running
   B. how runners can avoid injuring themselves
   C. the progress made by the women in the club
   D. the teaching skills of the writer
3. What is the writer's opinion of the runners she trained?
   A. They were too serious. B. They needed encouraging.
   C. They couldn't develop their skills. D. They were difficult to train.
4. Why did the women join the running club?
   A. to have a good time B. to meet other people
   C. to help them lose weight D. to become top runners
5. Which of the following would be the best title for the club poster?
   A. Discover the Pleasures of Running.
   B. Riverside Running Club for Women.
   C. Athletics Competition: How to Win.
   D. Keep Fit by Training Hard.

29. **Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.**

After inventing dynamite, Swedish-born Alfred Nobel became a very rich man. However, he foresaw its universally destructive powers too late. Nobel preferred not to be remembered as the inventor of dynamite so in 1895, just two weeks before his death, he created a fund to be used for awarding prizes to people who had made worthwhile contributions to mankind. Originally there were five awards: literature, physics, chemistry, medicine, and peace. Economics was added in 1968, just sixty-seven years after the first awards ceremony.

Nobel's original legacy of nine million dollars was invested, and the interest on this sum is used for the awards which vary from $30,000 to $125,000.

Every year on December 10, the anniversary of Nobel's death, the awards (gold medal, illuminated diploma, and money) are presented to the winners. Sometimes politics plays an important role in the judges' decisions.

Americans have won numerous science awards, but relatively few literature prizes.

No awards were presented from 1940 to 1942 at the beginning of World War II. Some people have won two prizes, but this is rare; others have shared their prizes.

1. When did the first award ceremony take place?
   A. 1895 B. 1901 C. 1962 D. 1968
2. Why was the Nobel prize established?
   A. to recognize worthwhile contributions to humanity
   B. to resolve political differences
   C. to honour the inventor of dynamite
   D. to spend money
3. In which area have Americans received the most awards?
   A. literature B. peace C. economics D. science
4. Which of the following statements is not true?
   A. Awards vary in monetary value.
   B. Ceremonies are held on December 10 to commemorate Nobel's invention.
   C. Politics can play an important role in selecting the winners.
   D. A few individuals have won two awards.
5. In how many fields are prizes bestowed?
   A. 2 B. 5 C. 6 D. 10

30. **Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.**

In the spring of 1934, storms swept across the Great Plains, but they were not rainstorms. They were the result of sun and drought and a terrible wind that blew millions of tons of topsoil from 300,000 square miles in Kansas, Oklahoma, Colorado, and New Mexico. This was the Dust Bowl. It buried fences, fields, and homes. **It** choked cattle and sickened the people who stayed. Three hundred and fifty thousand settlers **fled**, many becoming part of a slow, sad caravan along Route 66 to California

But wind and drought were not the only factors that combined to create the Dust Bowl. Only fifty years earlier, a carpet of buffalo grass had covered the Great Plains, protecting the soil and retaining the moisture in the ground. By the turn of the century, farmers had settled, homesteading the regions that had been used as range land. The increased demand for wheat during World War I encouraged farmers to plow and plant even wider areas. Forty percent of the land that they plowed up had never been exposed to rain, wind, or sun before. When the drought and wind came, the land had been prepared for disaster.

1. With which of the following topics is the passage primarily concened?
   A. The Dust Bowl B. The Great Plains
   C. Homesteading D. World War I

2. Where did many of the homesteaders go when they abandoned their farms?

A. To Kansas B. To New Mexico C. To Texas D. To California

3. The author mentions all of the following as having contributed to the disaster EXCEPT __________.

A. wind B. drought C. homesteading D. rain

4. The word **fled** in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to which of the following phrase?

A. passed away B. became ill C. ran away D. gave up

5. The word **it** in paragraph 1 refers to__________

A. topsoil B. the Dust Bowl C. wind D. result

31. **Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.**

Every word on a label describing a food, a drug, a cosmetic, or a medical device is important in protecting you and your family from buying an inferior product, from misusing a good one, from being tricked by dangerous quackery, or from unknowingly possessing an item harmful to health.

First of all, the label on a can or package of food must be completely truthful. If a loaf of bread is made with soy flour, the loaf cannot be labeled as white bread.

A label must not be misleading. This restriction is somewhat vague and therefore cannot prevent all violations. Although the government tries to eliminate all misleading labels, the consumer must nevertheless be always on guard. Just because a can of sardines has a fancy-sounding foreign name, don't take for granted that the fish were imported. It is the law, too, that manufacturers must list their names and places of business on their labels.

Manufacturers must use common names in identifying their products so that anyone can readily understand what he is buying. Synthetic foods must be prominently labeled as artificial. Foods composed of two or more ingredients must bear labels listing all ingredients in the order of predominance.

1. According to the article, the main purpose of a label is to __________.

A. attract the consumer B. protect the consumer

C. list the ingredients D. protect the manufacturers.

2. Careful reading of the label will prevent __________.

A. misusing of a product B. buying an inferior product

C. buying a harmful substance D. A, B, and C

3. The author suggests that __________.

A. some labels are misleading in spite of government inspection

B. all labels are misleading

C. most labels are vague

D. the government does nothing about misleading labels

4. A foreign name on a label __________.

A. is never misleading

B. always indicates that the product is an import

C. may lead one to believe the product is an import
D. is never completely truthful

5. The most important ingredient of a product must be listed ________.
A. first B. last C. in the middle D. as artificial

32. Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.

The cheetah is a large, catlike animal known for its great speed. The fastest creature over short distances, the cheetah is capable of sprinting up to 70 miles per hour. At one time its range of movement included the Middle East and part of central Asia and India, but today the effects of hunting and farming have restricted the cheetah mostly to central and eastern Africa.
An adult cheetah usually lives alone within a well-defined territory. Male and female cheetahs meet only briefly for the purpose of mating. The cheetah keeps enemies away with its sharp claws which, unlike those of other cats, cannot be fully retracted. The cheetah is also one of the few big cats that can purr as well as roar.

1. What is the cheetah best known for?
A. Its size and strength
B. Its similarities to the cat
C. Its range of movement
D. Its sprinting ability

2. Where is the cheetah primarily found today?
A. Asia B. India C. Africa D. Middle East

3. It can be inferred from the passage that the number of cheetahs ________.
A. has fluctuated greatly
B. has somewhat increased
C. has remained stable
D. has declined over the years

4. The author indicates that an adult cheetah ________.
A. leads a lone existence
B. does not mate very often
C. maintains family life within a given territory
D. has a wide range of movement

5. It can be inferred from the passage that most big cats ________.
A. can only purr
B. cannot purr or roar
C. can only roar
D. purr as well as roar

33. Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B C và D.

Sound travels in waves through the air like waves through the water; the higher the wave, the greater its power. The waves are alternate rings of compressed and rarefied air moving away from a central source at a constant speed. As each wave of first compression and then rarefaction encounters an object, it exerts a force – a push and then a pull – on the object. That is why sound can break a glass or cause a screen to vibrate.

The greater the number of waves a sound has, the greater its frequency is. The strength or intensity of sound, sound level, is measured in decibels (db). The decibel unit is named after Alexander Graham Bell, the inventor of the telephone and an important researcher into the nature of sound. Because hearing varies widely, what may seem loud to one person may not to another. Although loudness is a personal judgment, precise measurement of sound is made possible by use of the decibel scale.

This scale of Sound Levels and Human Response measures sound pressure or energy according to international standards.

1. It can be inferred from the passage that a sound measured at 100 decibels is louder than ____________.
   A. any other sound ever measured
   B. a sound measured at 110 decibels
   C. a sound measured at 80 decibels
   D. the machine measuring it
2. It can be concluded from the passage that ____________.
   A. sound waves can be measured scientifically
   B. sound has no physical effect on any object
   C. everyone judges loudness the same way
   D. the decibel scale is a purely subjective device
3. Sound waves move outwards from a central point at ____________.
   A. varying speeds
   B. a speed of 1,181 kilometers per hour
   C. greater and greater speeds
   D. a steady, continuous speed
4. During a loud thunderstorm, a window may rattle because ____________.
   A. lightning strikes the glass with force.
   B. the sound of the rain is heard through the glass.
   C. the air is colder on one side of the glass than on the other
   D. the claps of thunder create powerful sound waves that exert pressure on the glass.
5. The term "decibel" comes from ____________.
   A. the intensity of twelve bells B. the inventor of the telephone
   C. the inventor of the hearing aid D. a term for rarefied air

34. Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.

Louis Braille was born in the 19th century. When he was three years old, a tragic accident at his father's workshop left him blind permanently. As a young boy, Louis was hardworking and intelligent. His teachers suggested that he should be enrolled in the National Institute for Blind Youths. At that time, this was the only school for the blind in France.

At the institute, Louis was eager to learn to read and write. To his great disappointment, the few books he found at the institute used raised letters. This method of reading was difficult for the blind, who had to slowly feel each letter. By the time they reached the end of the sentence, they had forgotten what the beginning was about.

Louis wanted to develop an easier reading system for the blind. His idea of such a system came from Charles Barbier, a French army officer. Barbier had invented a system called 'Night Writing', which was made up of dots and dashes. Soldiers used this system to communicate with one another during the night. Louis adapted this system for his own use, he got rid of the dashes and produced a simple system based on dots. For example, 'A' is represented by a single dot, many blind students found this system much easier to use. This cam to be known as the 'Braille' system. Today, millions of blind people are able to read, thanks to the work of a dedicated young blind man.

1. Blindness did not prevent Louis from _________.
   A. studying hard   B. being creative
   C. helping people   D. A, B and C
2. The National Institute, where Louis took education, provided the blind with _________.
   A. books with raised letters
   B. only some books that cannot be read easily
   C. the new books on some subjects
   D. no books teaching the blind how to read
3. The old method of reading was not satisfactory because _________.
   A. it required much time and memory from the blind readers
   B. it made the blind read and understand each letter slowly
   C. it used only raised letters which many blind students could not understand
   D. it did not help the blind readers to understand the reading material
4. Louis invented the 'Braille' system after _________.
   A. being a soldier in the army
   B. making friends with Charles Barbier
   C. knowing Barbier's 'Night Writing' system
   D. getting rid of the dashes in Barbier's system
5. In the 'Braille' system Louis used only dots so that _________.
   A. the reading and writing speed could be improved
   B. he could open classes to teach the blind to use it easily
   C. the system could be assessable to other blind readers
   D. he could prove he was a really intelligent man

35. Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.

Canning is a method of preserving food over extended periods of time. The process involves sealing food in containers and heating it in order to kill bacteria that could eventually cause spoilage. While most canned food is produced by commercial companies, some is done at home.

Homegrown fruits and vegetables such as apples and tomatoes are the most popular foods to can. Even certain kinds of meat are suitable for canning. However, it is not advisable to heat produce such as avocados because of the changes in taste and texture that occur. Other foods, including cucumbers and peppers, can be canned only if they are first pickled and then cooked at very low temperatures.

Properly canned food can be saved for **as long as** three years. If not properly sealed, the food can be spoiled by the growth of organisms. In severe cases, bacteria can cause a fatal form of poisoning called *botulism*. For this reason, it is very important to check the seal of the jar or bottle regularly to make sure it has remained undisturbed.

1. According to the passage, what is needed to kill bacteria that spoil food?
   A. An airtight seal B. Heat
   C. A commercial company D. Homegrown produce
2. According to the passage, which of the following is NOT suitable for canning?
   A. Apples B. Tomatoes C. Cucumbers D. Avocados
3. The phrase **as long as** in paragraph 3 can best be replaced by which of the following?
   A. up to B. a minimum of C. exactly D. while
4. It can be inferred from the passage that bacteria __________.
   A. is rarely harmful B. develops very slowly
   C. is one type of organism D. is a result of canning foods
5. According to the passage, *botulism* can be avoided by __________.
   A. disturbing the container from time to time
   B. properly sealing a jar or bottle
   C. reheating the canned food
   D. promoting the growth of beneficial organisms

36. **Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.**

Unlike the eye, the ear has no lid, therefore noise penetrates without protection. Loud noises instinctively signal danger to any organism with a hearing mechanism, including human beings. In response, heartbeat and respiration accelerate. In fact, there is a general increase in functioning brought about by the flow of adrenaline released in response to fear.

Because noise is unavoidable in a complex, industrial society, we are constantly responding in the same ways that we would respond to danger. Recently, researchers have concluded that noise and our response may be much more than an annoyance. It may be a serious threat to physical and psychological health and well-being, causing damage not only to the ear and brain but also to the heart and stomach. We have long known that hearing loss is America's number one nonfatal health problem, but now we are learning that some of us with heart disease and ulcers may be victims of noise as well.

1. What's the author's main point?
   A. Noise may pose a serious threat to our physical and psychological health.
   B. Loud noises signal danger.
   C. Hearing loss is America's number one nonfatal health problem.
   D. The ear is not like the eye.

2. According to the passage, people respond to loud noises in the same way that they respond to __________.
   A. annoyance B. danger C. damage D. disease
3. It can be inferred from this passage that the eye __________.
   A. responds to fear B. enjoys greater protection than the ear
   C. increases functions D. is damaged by noise
4. Noise is __________.
   A. not a serious problem today
   B. America's number-one problem
   C. an unavoidable problem in an industrial society
   D. a complex problem
5. What was the topic of the paragraph that preceded this passage?
   A. the eye B. heart disease C. ulcers D. fear

37. **Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.**

FIRE

Man discovered fire many thousands of years ago. The first time he saw fire was probably when a tree was struck by lightning. He soon learned how to make fire for himself, however. Man probably made his first fires by rubbing two sticks together.

Fire was very important to man. He needed fire to keep himself warm at night. He used fire to cook his food. He used fire to frighten away enemies and wild animals. In some parts of the world he used fire to signal messages. Red Indians, for example, used fire to make smoke signals. In some other countries people lit fires to warn their friends of danger.

Fire is also used to give light. Before the invention of the oil lamp, man used burning sticks as torches. And before man discovered gas and electricity, he hung small fires in wire baskets from post to light the streets.

One man used fire to tell the time. He invented a candle clock. He made a candle that took exactly twelve hours to burn. Then he marked this candle in twelve equal parts. He lit the candle and could tell the time by counting the number of parts left of the burning candle. But the candle clock did not always work well. If there was a wind blowing on the candle, the flame burned too quickly.

1. Man probably first made fire __________.
   A. from a tree struck by lightning B. by rubbing two sticks together
   C. from wire baskets hung on posts D. from a candle
2. Man probably first used fire __________.
   A. to tell the timeB. to send signals
   C. to light the streets D. to keep warm at night
3. Fire was used by Red Indians __________.
   A. to make gas and electricity B. to burn down the streets
   C. to frighten away enemies D. to send messages
4. The first street lights were __________.

A. large bonfires
B. candles
C. burning trees
D. small fires in hanging baskets

5. The candle clock burned for __________.
A. one hour B. 12 hours C. a day D. 12 days

38. **Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.**

Ever since humans have inhabited the earth, they have made use of various forms of communication. Generally, this expression of thoughts and feelings has been in the form of oral speech. When there is a language barrier, communication is accomplished through sign language in which motions stand for letters, words, and ideas. Tourists, the deaf, and the mute have had to resort to this form of expression. Many of these symbols of whole words are very picturesque and exact and can be used internationally, spelling, however, cannot.

Body language transmits ideas or thoughts by certain actions, either intentionally or unintentionally. A wink can be a way of flirting or indicating that the party is only joking. A nod signifies approval, while shaking the head indicates a negative reaction.

Other forms of nonlinguistic language can be found in Braille (a system of raised dots read with the fingertips), signal flags, Morse code, and smoke signals. Road maps and picture signs also guide, warn, and instruct people. While verbalization is the most common form of language, other systems and techniques also express human thoughts and feelings.

1. Which of the following best summarizes this passage?
A. When language is a barrier, people will find other forms of communication.
B. Everybody uses only one form of communication.
C. Nonlinguistic language is invaluable to foreigners.
D. Although other forms of communication exist, verbalization is the fastest.

2. Which of the following statements is not true?
A. There are many forms of communication in existence.
B. Verbalization is the most common form of communication.
C. The deaf and mute can use an oral form of communication.
D Ideas and thoughts can be transmitted by body language.

3. Which form other than oral speech would be the most commonly used among blind people?
A. picture signs B. Braille C. body D. signal flags

4. Sign language is said to be very picturesque and exact and can be used internationally except for __________.
A. spelling B. ideas C. whole words D. expressions

5. In the passage the word VERBALIZATION most nearly means __________.
A. the expressions of human thoughts and feelings in the form of written words
B. the transmission of ideas and thoughts by certain actions
C. putting ideas and feelings into words
D. communication accomplished through sign language

39. Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.

Today I'd like to begin a discussion on the problem of the heating up the earth. First we'll touch on the relationship between fluorocarbons and the ozone layer. You probably remember that the ozone layer is the protective shield around the earth. It is important to all life, because it filters out harmful ultraviolet light from the sun. Ozone itself, a form of oxygen, is regularly made by the action of the sun in the upper atmosphere. It is also regularly destroyed by natural chemical processes.

The problem now is that too much of the ozone layer is being destroyed. Scientists suspect that certain chemicals, such as fluorocarbons, are contributing to the depletion of the ozone layer. And how do we use fluorocarbons? The most common uses are in spray cans and cooling systems. The chemical pollution from these fluorocarbons can account for some of the ozone losses that have been reported. There are, however, new studies linking the sun itself to the depletion of the ozone layer. We'll go into that new study more next time.

1. Who is the most likely speaker?
   A. A doctor B. A mechanic C. A professor D. A chemist
2. What is the speaker's main topic?
   A. Ultraviolet light B. The use of spray cans
   C. Air-conditioning systems D. Fluorocarbons and the ozone layer
3. What is the most important purpose of the ozone layer?
   A. Providing fluorocarbons B. Shielding the sun
   C. Protecting the earth D. Destroying chemicals
4. What is the ozone layer made of?
   A. Fluorocarbons B. Oxygen
   C. Shields D. Ultraviolet light
5. What will the speaker probably discuss next?
   A. How to make air conditioners with fluorocarbons.
   B. Harmful effects of ultraviolet light.
   C. The makeup of the ozone layer.
   D. The sun as a cause of ozone layer depletion.

40. Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.

The search for alternative sources of energy has led in various directions. Many communities are burning garbage and other biological waste products to produce electricity. Converting waste products to gases or oil is also an efficient way to dispose of waste.

Experimental work is being done to derive synthetic fuels from coal, oil shale and coal tars. But to date, that process has proven expensive. Other experiments are underway to harness power with giant windmills. Geothermal power, heat from the earth, is also being tested.

Some experts expect utility companies to revive hydroelectric power derived from streams and rivers. Fifty years ago hydroelectric power provided one third of the electricity used in the United States, but today it supplies only four percent. The oceans are another potential source of energy. Scientists are studying ways to convert the energy of ocean currents, tides, and waves to electricity. Experiments are also underway to make use of the temperature differences in ocean water to produce energy.

1. Which is the best title of the passage?
    A. The Use of Water Productions for Energy.
    B. The Search for Alternative Sources of Energy.
    C. Efficient Ways of Disposing of Waste.
    D. New Discoveries in Geothermal Power.
2. Fifty years ago one third of the electricity in the United States was provided by __________.
    A. wind   B. waste products
    C. water   D. oil
3. In the second paragraph, the phrase "synthetic fuels" could best be replaced by which of the following __________.
    A. Biological fuels   B. Low burning fuels
    C. Fast burning fuels   D. Artificial made fuels
4. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the passage as an alternative source of energy?
    A. Burning of garbage   B. Geothermal power
    C. Synthetic fuels   D. Electricity
5. According to the author, the impracticality of using coal, oil shale and coal tars as sources of energy is due to __________.
    A. their being time consuming   B. their being money consuming
    C. the scarcity of sources   D. the lack of technology

41. **Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.**

Computer programmer David Jones earned £35,000 a year designing new computer games, yet he cannot find a bank prepared to let him have a cheque card. Instead, he has been told to wait another two years until he is 18.

The 16-year-old works for a small firm in Liverpool, where the problem of most young people of his age is finding a job. David's firm releases two new games for the expanding home computer market each month.

But David's biggest headache is what to do with his money. Despite his salary, earned by inventing new programmes within tight schedules, with bonus payments and profit-sharing, he cannot drive a car, take out a mortgage, or obtain credit cards.

He lives with his parents in their council house in Liverpool, where his father is a bus driver. His company has to pay £ 150 a month in taxi fares to get him the five miles to work and back every day because David cannot drive.

David got his job with the Liverpool-based company four months ago, a year after leaving school with six O-levels and working for a time in a computer shop. "I got the job because the people who run the firm knew I had already written some programmes," he said.

"I suppose £35,000 sounds a lot but actually that's being pessimistic. I hope it will come to more than that this year." He spends some of his money on records and clothes, and gives his mother £20 a week. But most of his spare time is spent working.

"Unfortunately, computing was not part of our studies at school," he said. "But I had been studying it in books and magazines for four years in my spare time. I knew what I wanted to do and never considered staying on at school. Most people in this business are fairly young, anyway."

David added: "I would like to earn a million and I suppose early retirement is a possibility. You never know when the market might disappear."

1. Why is David different from other young people of his age?
   A. He earns an extremely high salary B. He is not unemployed
   C. He does not go out much D. He lives at home with his parents
2. David's greatest problem is __________.
   A. making the banks treat him as an adult
   B. inventing computer games
   C. spending his salary
   D. learning to drive
3. He was employed by the company because ___________.
   A. he had worked in a computer shop
   B. he had written some computer programmes
   C. he works very hard
   D. he had learnt to use computers at school
4. He left school after taking O-levels because __________.
   A. he did not enjoy school
   B. he wanted to work with computers and staying at school did not help him
   C. he was afraid of getting too old to start computing
   D. he wanted to earn a lot of money
5. Why does David think he might retire early?
   A. You have to be young to write computer programmes.
   B. He wants to stop working when he is a millionaire.
   C. He thinks computer games might not always sell so well.
   D. He thinks his firm might go bankrupt.

42. Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.

Up to about 1915, movies were short and programmes were made up to several works. Then D. W. Griffith and others began making longer films which provided the same powerful emotional appeal as did melodrama and presented spectacles far beyond what the theatre could offer. Consequently, after World War I increasing numbers of spectators deserted the theatre for the movies.

This trend was accelerated in the late 1920's as a result of two new elements. In 1927 sound was added to the previously silent film, and thus one of the theatre's principal claims to superiority vanished. In 1929 a serious economic depression began. Since audiences could go to the movies for a raction of what it cost to see a play, theatre-going became a luxury which ew could afford, especially as the depression deepened.

By the end of World War II, the American theatre had been reduced to about thirty theatres in New York City and a small number of touring companies originating there.

1. One thing that movies could do better than the theatre was ________.
   A. provide longer programmes
   B. provide emotional appeal
   C. provide more melodrama
   D. provide greater spectacles
2. Up to the 1920s one objection to films was that ________.
   A. they were too short
   B. they were silent
   C. they were too expensive
   D. they did not tell a complete story
3. One thing that made people choose the movies over the theatre was ________.
   A. World War I
   B. the fact that films were less expensive
   C. the fact that films were silent
   D. the fact that films were shorter
4. By the end of World War II ________.
   A. theatre had become entertainment for the mass
   B. theatre-going was no longer considered a luxury
   C. professional theatrical performances were confined mainly to New York City
   D. there were no theatrical performances outside of New York City
5. When the author of this paragraph says "this trend was accelerated in the ate 1920's", he means that ________.
   A. many more people went to the theatre than the movies
   B. the shift away from the movies to the theatre was slowed down
   C. the popularity of the theatre was gradually increasing
   D. the shift away from the theatre to the movies was speeded up

43. Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.

People commonly complain that they never have enough time to accomplish tasks. The hours and minutes seem to slip away before many planned chores get done. According to time management experts, the main reason for this is that most people fail to set priorities about what to do first. They get tied down by trivial, time-consuming matters and never complete the important ones.

One simple solution often used by **those** at the top is to keep lists of tasks to be accomplished daily. These lists order jobs from most essential to east essential and are checked regularly through the day to assess progress. Not only is this an effective way to manage time, but also it serves to give individuals a much-deserved sense of satisfaction over their achievements. People who do not keep lists often face the end of the work day with uncertainty over the significance of their accomplishments, which over time can contribute to serious problems in mental and physical health.

1. Which of the following is the best title for the passage?
   A. Common Complaints About Work B. Accomplishing Trivial Matters
   C. Achieving Job Satisfaction D. Learning to Manage Time

2. According to the passage, why do many people never seem to have enough time to accomplish things?
   A. They do not give priority to the tasks.
   B. They get tied down by one difficult problem.
   C. They fail to deal with trivial matters.
   D. They do not seek the advice of time management experts.

3. In paragraph 2, the word **those** refers to __________.
   A. daily lists B. trivial matters C. priorities D. people

4. The passage states that one solution to time management problems is to __________.
   A. consult a time management expert
   B. accomplish time-consuming matters first
   C. keep daily lists of priorities and check them regularly
   D. spend only a short time on each task

5. The paragraph following the passage most probably discusses __________.
   A. mental and physical health problems
   B. another solution to time management problems
   C. ways to achieve a sense of fulfillment
   D. different types of lists

44. Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.

By the end of the first quarter of the nineteenth century a number of our Eastern institutions – Harvard, Yale, Columbia and Pennsylvania – had some of the necessary ingredients of a university, but hardly yet the point of view. They were little clusters of schools and institutes. Indeed, after the Revolution, the schools of Pennsylvania and Harvard had assumed the somewhat pretentious title of university, and, shortly after, the university of Virginia was founded under the guidance of Thomas Jefferson. In the South, Georgia and later North Carolina began to rise. The substance in all these was mainly lacking though the title was honored. There were rather feeble law, medical and divinity schools, somewhat loosely attached to these colleges. It has been commonly recognized, however, that the first decade after the close of the Civil War, that is, from about 1866 to 1876, was the great early flowering of the university in America.

1. In the opinion of the author in this passage, in 1825 __________.
   A. only Harvard, Yale, Columbia and Pennsylvania could truly be called universities
   B. all American educational institutions could justifiably claim to be universities
   C. those institutions that called themselves universities were not justified in doing so

D. no American institutions of higher education had any of the necessary ingredients of a university

2. Thomas Jefferson founded ___________
A. the university of Pennsylvania B. Harvard
C. the university of Virginia D. the university of Georgia

3. The Civil War ended ___________.
A. about 1866 B. about 1876
C. about 1856 D. during the decade from 1866 to 1876

4. The words "little clusters" in the passage most nearly means ___________.
A. small groups B. small colleges
C. small buildings D. small organizations

5. The university idea really began to develop ___________.
A. in the first quarter of the nineteenth century
B. just after the revolution
C. during the last quarter of the nineteenth century
D. just after the Civil War

45. **Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.**

SORE THROAT

Most sore throats are caused by an infection which treatment with antibiotics cannot cure. But with simple remedies the patient normally gets better in 4 or 5 days.

Tonsillitis, however, usually starts with a sore throat which causes pain on swallowing. With children – and some adults – there may be a fever and the patient is obviously not feeling well. It may be possible to see while spots on the back of the throat. The neck may also swell, both of which are the normal response to infection.

Sometimes a sore throat may occur with the common cold, and with influenza there may be dryness of the throat, pain on coughing and loss of voice.

Treatment

Aspirin: To help relieve the pain on swallowing and (if there is one) the fever. Use aspirin tablets dissolved in water so that the patient can gargle before swallowing. Repeat the treatment every four hours.

Drink: Encourage the patient to drink plenty.

Food: Food should not be forced on a patient who does not want to eat.

Steam: If there is pain in throat on coughing, breathing in steam may help.

Children

Young children, who may not be able to gargle, should be given aspirin dissolved in water every 4 hours in the right dose for their age.

At one year: A single junior aspirin.
At five years: Half an adult aspirin.
At eight years: One whole adult aspirin.

When to see the doctor:

If the sore throat is still getting worse after 2 days.
If the patient complains of earache.
If the patient's fever increases.
If the patient or parent is very worried.

1. According to the passage it would appear that most sore throats ___________.
   A. require an immediate visit to a doctor
   B. respond quickly to treatment with an antibiotic
   C. rarely turn out to be serious illnesses
   D. result in tonsillitis even when treated
2. One of the signs of tonsillitis can often be ___________.
   A. difficulty in swallowing food and liquid
   B. pain in the chest when coughing
   C. white spots appearing on the neck
   D. earache during the first four or five days
3. In order to treat a sore throat one should ___________.
   A. prevent the patient from eating too much
   B. give the patient up to 4 aspirin tablets every hour
   C. make certain the patient takes in plenty of liquid
   D. make the patient gargle with hot liquid
4. You should call the doctor in if ___________.
   A. the infection spreads to another member of the family
   B. swelling occurs in the region of the ears
   C. the patient's throat is still sore after two days
   D. the patient's condition continues to worsen
5. What difference is there in the way adults and young children should be treated with aspirin?
   A. Young children should not be allowed to gargle with it.
   B. Adults should be given tablets to swallow whole.
   C. Young children should be given aspirin more often than adults.
   D. Adults should be given larger doses of aspirin than children.

46. Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.

Scientists have established that influenza viruses taken from man can cause the disease in animals. In addition, man can catch the disease from animals. In fact, a great number of wild birds seem to carry the virus without showing any evidence of illnesses. Some scientists conclude that a large family of influenza viruses may have evolved in the bird kingdom, a group that has been on the earth 100 million years and is able to carry the virus without contracting the disease. There is even convincing evidence to show that virus strains are transmitted from place to place and from continent to continent by migrating birds.

It is known that two influenza viruses can recombine when both are present in an animal at the same time. The result of such recombinations is a great variety of strains containing different H and N spikes. This raises the possibility that a human influenza virus can recombine with an influenza virus from a lower animal to produce an entirely new spike. Research is underway to determine if that is the way that major new strains come into being. Another possibility is that two animal influenza strains may recombine in a pig, for example, to produce a new strain which is transmitted to man.

1. According to the passage, scientists have discovered that influenza viruses ________.
   A. cause ill health in wild birds
   B. do not always cause symptoms in birds
   C. are rarely present in wild birds
   D. change when transferred from animals to men.
2. What is known about the influenza virus?
   A. It was first found in a group of very old birds.
   B. All the different strains can be found in wild birds.
   C. It existed over 100 million years ago.
   D. It can survive in many different places.
3. New strains of viruses are transmitted to men by ________.
   A. a type of wild pig B. diseased lower animals
   C. a group of migrating birds D. a variety of means
4. It can be inferred from the passage that all of the following are ways of producing new strains of influenza viruses EXCEPT ________.
   A. two influenza viruses in the same animal recombining
   B. animal viruses recombining with human viruses
   C. two animal viruses recombining in one animal
   D. two animal viruses recombining in a human
5. The passage would most likely be assigned reading for courses in which one of the following subjects?
   A. The History of Medicine B. Medical Science
   C. Botanical Science D. Life Studies

47. **Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.**

SHOPPING CENTRES

In many old cities in Europe, there are narrow twisting roads with many shops huddling together along the two sides. These commercial places are not so modern and convenient as those called shopping centres in modern cities, especially in the suburbs of the big cities in the United States.

Shopping centres have developed rapidly because of the shift of the population to the suburbs, the growing use of and dependence upon the automobile and the heavy traffic in downtown areas.

A shopping centre is a large group of stores facing a huge central enclosed mall which may be covered, heated and air-conditioned. A shopping centre is also surrounded by a parking area with space for thousands of cars.

We can buy all kinds of food and get anything we need in a shopping centre. Unlike a supermarket, where groceries are chiefly sold, a shopping centre provides us with all services besides food. We can get our hair cut, eyes examined, clothes washed; we can book our tickets for a world tour and even enroll in special classes.

Shopping centres are, therefore, very convenient for customers, but they lack the "sense of closeness" as felt in older commercial centres.

1. The rapid development of shopping centres is mainly due to ________.
   A. the fast-growing prosperity of suburban people
   B. the increased use of the automobile
   C. the growing use of heavy cars in big cities
   D. the shift of the population to downtown areas
2. A shopping centre is a large group of stores facing a huge central mall which is ________.
   A. narrow and winding
   B. very crowded with automobiles
   C. used as a store-house for heaters and conditioners
   D. shaded and comfortable
3. American shopping centres are especially established in the suburbs because ________.
   A. the customers want to avoid the heavy traffic in downtown areas
   B. the traffic is heavier in the suburbs than in the downtown areas
   C. there are few people moving from the downtown areas to the neighbouring regions
   D. the streets in the downtown areas are so narrow and twisting
4. Customers can't find the "sense of closeness" in a modern shopping centre because ________.
   A. all the items in the stores are very expensive
   B. the shopkeepers are not very cordial
   C. it is too modern and conventional
   D. they worry too much about the safety of their cars
5. In the shopping sections of many old cities in Europe, the stores are located ________.
   A. in the suburbs B. in residential areas
   C. along poor, dirty roads D. along small, winding streets

48. Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.

The grasshopper is an insect found in all but the most frigid parts of the world. There are two main types of grasshoppers: long-horned grasshoppers and short-horned grasshoppers. The insects are distinguished by the length of their antennae, or feelers, which can be called horns as well. Short-horned grasshoppers are also known as locusts.

Most grasshoppers start laying eggs in the late summer and early fall. The eggs hatch the following spring. Unlike most insects, newborn grasshoppers resemble adults, except for the absence of wings. In the second month of life, a young grasshopper sheds its shell and grows a new one several times. This process, called molting, is the transition from youth to adulthood.

Grasshoppers spend their time in fields and meadows eating the leaves of plants and trees. Some varieties are particular about what they eat, but most will consume anything they can find. At times they may destroy whole crops of grain, especially as swarms of locusts. In the western United States, grasshoppers destroy several million dollars worth of crops every year, despite efforts by farmers to control them with chemicals.

1. What is the main subject of this passage?
   A. Insects of the world
   B. Characteristics of grasshoppers
   C. Cold-weather insects
   D. The horns of the grasshoppers
2. According to the passage, grasshoppers do not survive well __________.
   A. unless the temperature is quite frigid
   B. if the two types share the same habitat
   C. without the use of antennae
   D. in extremely cold areas
3. According to the passage, how can we distinguish grasshoppers?
   A. By the length of their feelers
   B. By the number of horns
   C. By the shape of their wings
   D. By the size of their bodies
4. It can be inferred from the passage that grasshopper eggs __________.
   A. are uniform in size
   B. are laid in early spring
   C. require several months to hatch
   D. have very soft shells
5. According to the passage, which of the following most commonly destroy crops?
   A. Misuses of chemicals
   B. Short-horned grasshoppers
   C. Swarms of long-horned grasshoppers
   D. Field and meadow insects.

49. **Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.**

Regulations for the road user at railway level crossing

1. Approach a level crossing at a moderate speed and cross it with care. Do not cross too slowly. Never drive over it too close to another vehicle. Never drive on to one unless you can see the road is clear on the other side. Never stop on or immediately beyond any level crossing.
2. Many level crossings have gates operated automatically or by an attendant. Some also have orange lights followed by flashing red "Stop" lights. Do not pass the lights once they show. If there are no lights at all, stop when the gates begin to close.
3. There are some unattended level crossings with gates which road users have to open themselves, "Stop" signs, and small red and green lights. Do not cross when the red light is showing, as a train is coming. There is a special railway telephone, and if you are driving a very large or slow-moving vehicle, or are on foot with animals, you must first telephone the nearest station to make sure it is safe for you to cross. Open both gates before you

cross and close them after you. When you have crossed, telephone the station to let them know you are over.

4. Some other unattended level crossings have gates but have no red lights. At such crossings, stop, look both ways, listen and make sure there is no train coming. If there is a special railway telephone, first telephone to make sure it is safe for you to cross. Before you cross with a vehicle or with animals, open the gates on both sides wide, and then check once again that no train is coming. Drive your vehicle or animals right across and well clear of the crossing and then close both gates.

1. All the level crossings described in the passage have ________.
   A. flashing lights B. attendants
   C. telephones D. gates
2. According to the instructions, you should cross all level crossings ________.
   A. without hesitating
   B. in a vehicle
   C. as cautiously as possible
   D. as far as possible from the car in front
3. You should never drive on to any level crossing if ________
   A. another vehicle is approaching
   B. the exit isn't clear
   C. the attendant has not operated the lights
   D. a green light is flashing
4. At a crossing with gates you open yourself you are told to telephone the station if ________.
   A. a red light is showing B. your car breaks down close to it
   C. you are driving a very large vehicle D. you have not closed the gates
5. Imagine you are going to drive across an unattended level crossing which has no lights at all. What is the final thing you must do before actually crossing?
   A. Open the near gate wide B. Look to see if a train is coming
   C. Telephone the nearest station D. Listen for any animals approaching

50. **Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.**

PURE SCIENCE AND APPLIED SCIENCE

Many of the latest scientific accomplishments fall in the realm of "pure" science. This is research for the sack of increasing man's knowledge without concern about how the knowledge is going to be used. In contrast with pure science is "applied" science. The production of synthetic diamonds is an example of applied science. In applied science the facts and principles of pure science are used in the solution of a problem which was or will have immediate economic and social importance.

Often in the past, applied science has gone far ahead of pure science. Its practical applications have been used for man's good even before the basic facts and principles were understood For example, the telegraph, telephone and electric motor, which could not work without electrons, were invented before man discovered the electron. People were vaccinated long before viruses were investigated. Chemicals like sulfuric acid and soda were manufactured long before man began to understand the nature of the atom. Today, however, if applied science is to grow it must depend more and more on increased knowledge of pure sciences.

1. The aim of pure science is __________.
   A. to promote the production of pure chemical
   B. to solve practical problems of everyday life
   C. to develop human knowledge of general principles of science
   D. to apply scientific facts to the invention of electronic devices
2. Applied science has __________
   A. made our lives more comfortable with the understanding of basic scientific theories
   B. made our lives more enjoyable with the production of everything we need
   C. given us the basic facts and principles of science
   D. helped us research for the sake of increasing man's knowledge
3. In the past, applied science went far ahead of pure science because __________.
   A. pure science has been discovered only in recent years
   B. men understood the basic facts and principles of pure science before they discovered and invented things
   C. pure science had been considered less important than applied science.
   D. many inventions and discoveries had been made before men knew the basic scientific theories
4. The fact that vaccination had been practised long before the investigation of viruses means __________
   A. people devoted a lot of time to the study of pure science
   B. applied science went far ahead of pure science
   C. pure science went far ahead of applied science
   D. the study of pure science was delayed for a long time
5. If applied science is to develop more efficiently __________.
   A. its practical applications must be used for man's good
   B. people must devote more time to the study of the neutron and atomic energy
   C. it must rely on the increasing knowledge of pure science
   D. people must solve problems of immediate economic and social importance

51. Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.

MONEY MATTERS FOR STUDENTS

GETTING A GRANT

Who pays? The local education authority (LEA) for the area in which the student is living.

Who can get this money? Anyone who gets a place on a first degree course although a student who has already attended a course of advanced further education may not. Students must also have been resident in the UK for at least three years, which can exclude some students from overseas.

SPECIAL CASES

If a student has worked before college: A student who is 26 or more before the course starts and who has worked for at least three of the previous six years will get extra money - £155 a year if 26, increasing to a maximum of £615 at 29 or more.

If a student is handicapped: LEAs will give up to £500 to help meet extra expenses-such as buying a tape recorder for a blind student, extra heating or special food.

Banking: Most of the big banks offer special services to students who open accounts (in the hope that they will stay with the bank when they become rich executives). A student won't usually have to pay bank charges as-long as the account stays in credit. Some banks allow students to overdraw by £100 or so, and still don't make charges (though they do charge interest).

1. A student from Japan who has been staying in England for a year and intends to go to college in a few months will __________.
   A. get money if he is taking a first degree course
   B. be unable to get money from any LEA
   C. get money from an LEA when he has finished his course
   D. have to open a bank account before he gets any money
2. A 31-year-old nurse wishes to qualify as a doctor at a university. She has worked since she was 25. How much extra money will she get a year?
   A. none B. £155 C. £615 D. £715
3. A student who cannot walk has to buy a wheelchair costing £750 to go to classes. How much of the cost will he have to pay himself?
   A. £150 B. £250 C. £ 500 D. £ 750
4. You are a new student. Why may a bank welcome you as a customer?
   A. They know you receive money regularly.
   B. They charge students extra.
   C. They hope you will be rich in the future.
   D. They need student accounts in term-time.
5. How much can students overdraw in some banks?
   A. £100 B. £150 C. £200 D. £250

52. **Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.**

During the teenage years, many young people can at times be difficult to talk to. They often seem to dislike being questioned. They may seem nwilling to talk about their work in school. This is a normal development ecoming independent of teenagers trying to be adult while they are still rowing up. Young people are usually more willing to talk if they believe that uestions are asked out of real interest and not because people are trying to heck up on them.

Parents should do their best to talk to their sons and daughters about chool work and future plan but should not push them to talk if they don't vant to. Parents should also watch for the danger signs: some young people n trying to be adult may experiment with sex, drugs, alcohol or smoking. arents need to watch for any signs of unusual behaviour which may be onnected with these and get help if necessary.

1. This passage is taken from a ___________
   A. handbook for parents B. school timetable
   C. teenage magazine D. book for children
2. Why do adults sometimes find teenagers difficult to talk to?
   A. Because most teenagers are quiet.
   B. Because teenagers don't want to talk to other people.
   C. Because teenagers think adults are not honest.
   D. Because most teenagers hate adults.
3. When can you expect young people to be more talkative than usual?
   A. when people talk to them because they are really interested and not just checking on them.
   B. when adults give them a lot of money to spend.
   C. when adults talk to them about something other than their work in school.
   D. when adults talk to them about sex, alcohol and drugs.
4. Some teenagers experiment with drinking and smoking because ________.
   A. cigarettes and alcohol are available everywhere
   B. cigarettes and alcohol are cheap
   C. women like smoking and drinking men
   D. they regard them as a mark of adulthood
5. The word **behaviour** in the passage most nearly means ___________.
   A. feeling B. manners C. activities D. reaction

3. Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.

Are we being served? More than two thirds of those questioned in a ecent survey think service in Britain's shops is not good enough and would ay more for better treatment. This disappearance of personal service is not ew. Our present dissatisfaction began at least 40 years ago. When goods vere scarce there was time to take pleasure in the complicated art of selling, rom greeting the customer to wrapping goods. The end of the war, and the carcity of goods which accompanied the wartime period, changed all that. eople wanted choice and quantity, to help themselves to what was on offer. elf-service was born.

Throughout the Sixties and Seventies, productivity was the important word. In shops, goods were piled up to ensure bigger sales. Supermarkets grew larger. The customer, by contrast, shrank beneath the enormous piles of goods, pushed by the sound of the background music towards the check-out.

At the end of the Seventies, however, owners of the larger stores thought again. The customer was becoming more aware of what was on offer. Spending power had moved to younger people with higher expectations from their hours of shopping. Design consultants were called in and through the high street swept newly-designed stores and goods. The customer benefited, no doubt about it, but look at any row of high street shops from the north to the sound of Britain. They all look the same. They offer similar ranges of goods on similarity colour-coordinated shop liftings.

The amusing thing is that market forces may be driving shops back to the first principles of selling. In an attempt to be different from the competition, many of them are examining the quality of personal service. According to retail research analysts, customer care programmes are an important competitive weapon. Already, a number of big British companies have started new schemes. Edward Whitefield, who advises companies on selling, says that about 50 of Britain's top 500 companies are now trying to improve their customer service. Many more, he believes, will follow.

1. A recent survey showed that about one third of those questioned __________
   A. were satisfied with the shop service in Britain.
   B. would pay higher prices for better service.
   C. thought the service in Britain could be much better.
   D. thought that personal service had disappeared.
2. It appears that, after the end of the war, customers __________.
   A. wanted better service from shopkeepers
   B. disliked the idea of everyone helping themselves in shops
   C. discovered that some goods were becoming scarcer
   D. lost interest in personal service
3. During the Sixties and Seventies, store owners were mainly concerned with __________
   A. a better choice for the customer B. the amount of goods sold
   C. the type of assistants employed D. the type of music played in their shops
4. By the end of the Seventies, however, store owners had decided to make shopping __________.
   A. easier for young people B. available at all hours
   C. a more pleasant experience D. the same in all stores
5. Many large companies reaslise that better customer service __________.
   A. will increase competition B..benefits smaller stores
   C. attracts more business D. improves the quality of goods

54. **Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.**

There are two main types of concrete dams: arch dams and gravity dams. Arch dams are tall , curved shells of concrete that can be as little as 3 metres thick. Their arched shape gives them ***great strength***. Large gravity dams are also made of concrete, but it is their vast weight that prevents them from bursting.

The largest dams are embankment dams, which are made by piling up a huge barrier of earth and rock. A core of clay or concrete in the middle keeps water from seeping through the dam. The side is covered with stones to protect it from water. Rogunsky Dam in the former Soviet Union is the world's highest dam. It is 325 metres high. Hoover Dam, one of the world's highest concrete dams, measures 221 metres in height. It is an arch dam that spans the Colorado River and supplies water for irrigation and electricity to California, Arizona and Nevada.

1. The **great strength** referred to in paragraph 1 is a result of__________
   A. size B. weight C. shape D. concrete
2. It can be inferred from the passage that gravity dams differ from arch dams in that gravity dams are __________
   A. thicker than arch dams
   B. not as sturdy as arch dams
   C. not as attractive as arch dams
   D. made of a different material than arch dams
3. According to the passage, the core of clay in the centre of an embankment dam serves which purpose?
   A. To support the structure B. To hold the side together
   C. To form the shape of the dam D. To prevent water seepage
4. According to the passage, how tall is the Hoover Dam?
   A. 325 metres B. 185 kilometres C. 221 metres D. 3 metres
5. According to the passage, the water supplied from Hoover Dam is used for __________.
   A. strength and support B. irrigation and electricity
   C. protection and irrigation D. electricity and support

55. Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.

The population of the world has increased more in modern times than in all other ages of history combined. World population totalled about 500 million in 1650. It doubled in the period from 1650–1850. Today the population is more than five billion. Estimates based on research by the United Nations indicate that it will more than double in the twenty-five years between 1915 and the year 2000, reaching seven billion by the turn of the century.

No-one knows the limits of population that the earth can support. Thomas Malthus, an English economist, developed a theory that became widely accepted in the nineteenth century. He suggested that because world population tended to increase more rapidly than the food supply, a continual strain was exerted upon available resources. Malthus cited wars, famines, epidemics, and other disasters as the usual limitations of population growth.

With recent advances in science and technology, including improved agricultural methods and great strides in medicine, some of the limiting factors in population growth have been lessened, with obvious results. International organizations have put forward several recommendations to alleviate the problem of overpopulation, including an increase in food production, general economic development in target areas, and a decrease in birth rates. Most experts agree that it will be necessary to combine all three recommendations in an effort to effect a lasting solution.

1. The title below that best expresses the ideas in this passage is ________.
   A. Thomas Mathus's Theory
   B. The United Nations' Estimate
   C. Limiting Factors in Population Growth
   D. A Brief History of Population and Overpopulation
2. World population doubled in the years between ________.
   A. 500-1650 B. 1650-1850 C. 1650-today D. 1850-2000
3. According to this passage, by the year 2000 the earth's population should exceed the present figure by how much?
   A. 500 million B. Five billion C. Two billion D. Seven billion
4. According to this passage, why has overpopulation been caused?
   A. Improved technology B. Disasters
   C. Scarcity D. Precaution
5. What do most experts recommend in order to solve problems of overpopulation?
   A. Famine and epidemic
   B. Medical advanced and improved agricultural methods
   C. Economic development and a decline in the birth rate
   D. Conservation of available resources

56. **Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.**

FIRE INSTRUCTIONS

THE PERSON DISCOVERING A FIRE WILL:

1. OPERATE THE NEAREST FIRE ALARM. (This will cause the Alarm Bells to ring, and also send a signal to the telephone switchboard operator who will immediately call the Fire Brigade).

2. ATTACK THE FIRE WITH AVAILABLE EQUIPMENT, IF IT IS SAFE TO DO SO

FIRE ALARM BELLS

The Fire Alarm Bells will ring either in the area of A Block (Workshops and Administration Offices) or in the area of B Block (Teaching) and C Block (Sports Hall). *Those in the area where the Alarm Bells are ringing* should take action as indicated below. Others should continue with their work.

ON HEARING YOUR FIRE ALARM:

1. Those in class: will go to the Assembly Area under instructions given by the teacher.

2. Those elsewhere: will go to the Assembly Area by the most sensible route, and stay near the Head of their Department.

ASSEMBLY AREA

The Assembly Area is the playing field which is south of the Sports Hall. Here names will be checked.

PROCEDURE

1. Move quietly.
2. DO NOT stop to collect your personal belongings
3. DO NOT attempt to pass others on your way to the Assembly Area.
4. DO NOT use the lift.

FIRE ALARMS

Fire Alarms are situated as follows:

1. **Administration Block**

At the Reception Desk; at east end of connecting corridor; outside the kitchen door, back of the stage in the Main Hall

2. **Teaching Block**

At the bottom of both stairways and on each landing.

3. **Workshops**

Outside Machine Shop No 1; Engineering Machine Shop No 2

4. **Sports Hall**

Inside entrance lobby

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1. The passage consists of advice on fire safety for __________
   A. people using a new kind of equipment
   B. workers in an engineering factory
   C. young children at school
   D. students at college
2. When a person discovers a fire what is the first thing he should do?
   A. Attempt to put it out himself B. Telephone the switchboard operator
   C. Start the alarm bells ringing D. Contact the fire brigade
3. Everyone in the block where the fire bell has rung must gather for a check of names __________.
   A. in another block B. in the administration office
   C. in one of the playing fields D. in the sports hall
4. Imagine you are a typist in the administration office, when a fire breaks out in the sports hall. What should you do, according to the fire instructions?
   A. Look for the fire-fighting equipment
   B. Go quickly to the assembly areas
   C. Go to the reception desk
   D. Carry on with the work you are doing
5. Imagine you are a teacher. What is your first duty in case of fire?
   A. To check the names of your students from a list.
   B. To lead your students out of the building.
   C. To get detailed instructions from your Head of Department.
   D. To patrol the stairways and landings.

57. **Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.**

The fourth letter of the Greek alphabet was named after delta. Its sign was a triangle – a three-sided figure. Today the word delta means the triangular group of islands at the mouth of a river.

Deltas are formed by the rivers themselves. Large rivers may carry sand and fine soil as they sweep towards their mouths. Near their outlets, rivers usually slow, and can less easily carry their burdens. Sand and silt are dropped when rivers enter a large-body of water.

Not all rivers form deltas. Oceans currents may be strong enough to sweep the river water away before sand and silt are deposited. Or the deposits may themselves be swept away.

The fertile soil of the Nile delta has made it famous. Man's history in this delta dates back for thousands of years.

1. In ancient Greece, delta was the name of __________.
   A. a group of islands   B. a kind of soil
   C. the third letter of the alphabet   D. the fourth letter of the alphabet
2. The sign for "delta" was __________.
   A. a circle   B. a trim triangle   C. a rectangular   D. a square
3. Islands at the mouths of rivers are called deltas because they __________.
   A. are formed by rivers   B. are built up by volcanoes
   C. form a triangular group   D. form a rectangular group
4. Deltas are built up by __________.
   A. the rivers themselves   B. volcanoes
   C. both A and B   D. neither A nor B
5. One kind of deposit named in the story is __________
   A. lava   B. gravel   C. silt   D. none of these

58. **Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.**

Are we being served? More than two thirds of those questioned in a recent survey think service in Britain's shops is not good enough and would pay more for better treatment. This disappearance of personal service is not new. Our present dissatisfaction began at least 40 years ago. When goods were scarce there was time to take pleasure in the complicated art of selling, from greeting the customer to wrapping goods. The end of the war, and the scarcity of goods which accompanied the wartime period, changed all that. People wanted choice and quantity, to help themselves to what was on offer. Self-service was born.

Throughout the Sixties and Seventies, productivity was the important word. In shops, goods were piled up to ensure bigger sales. Supermarkets grew larger. The customer, by contrast, shrank beneath the enormous piles of goods, pushed by the sound of the background music towards the check-out.

At the end of the Seventies, however, owners of the larger stores thought again. The customer was becoming more aware of what was on offer.

Spending power had moved to younger people with higher expectations from their hours of shopping. Design consultants were called in and through the high street swept newly-designed stores and goods. The customer benefited, no doubt about it, but look at any row of high street shops from the north to the sound of Britain. They all look the same. They offer similar ranges of goods on similarity colour-coordinated shop liftings.

The amusing thing is that market forces may be driving shops back to the first principles of selling. In an attempt to be different from the competition, many of them are examining the quality of personal service. According to retail research analysts, customer care programmes are an important competitive weapon. Already, a number of big British companies have started new schemes. Edward Whitefield, who advises companies on selling, says that about 50 of Britain's top 500 companies are now trying to improve their customer service. Many more, he believes, will follow.

1. A recent survey showed that about one third of those questioned __________

A. were satisfied with the shop service in Britain.
B. would pay higher prices for better service.
C. thought the service in Britain could be much better.
D. thought that personal service had disappeared.

2. It appears that, after the end of the war, customers __________.

A. wanted better service from shopkeepers
B. disliked the idea of everyone helping themselves in shops
C. discovered that some goods were becoming scarcer
D. lost interest in personal service

3. During the Sixties and Seventies, store owners were mainly concerned. with __________

A. a better choice for the customer B. the amount of goods sold
C. the type of assistants employed D. the type of music played in their shops

4. By the end of the Seventies, however, store owners had decided to make shopping __________.

A. easier for young people B. available at all hours
C. a more pleasant experience D. the same in all stores

5. Many large companies reaslise that better customer service __________.

A. will increase competition B. benefits smaller stores
C. attracts more business D. improves the quality of goods

59. **Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.**

In 1920, after some thirty-nine years of problems with disease, high costs, and politics, the Panama Canal was officially opened, finally linking the Atlantic and Pacific Ocean by allowing ships to pass through the fifty-mile canal zone instead of travelling some seven thousand miles around Cape Horn. It takes a ship approximately eight hours to complete the trip through the canal and costs an average of fifteen thousand dollars, one-tenth of what it could cost an average ship to round the Horn. More than fifteen thousand ships pass through its locks each year.

The French initiated the project but sold their rights to the United States. The latter will control it until the end of the twentieth century when Panama takes over its duties.

1. Who controls the Panama Canal at present?
   A. France B. Panama C. the United States D. Canal Zone
2. In approximately what year will a different government take control of the Panama Canal?
   A. 2000 B. 2100 C. 3001 D. 2999
3. On the average, how much would it cost a ship to travel around Cape Horn?
   A. 1,500 dollars B. 15,000 dollars
   C. 150,000 dollars D. 1,500,000 dollars
4. In what year was construction probably begun on the canal?
   A. 1881 B. 1920 C. 1939 D. 1999
5. What can be understood from this reading?
   A. This is a costly project which should be reevaluated.
   B. Despite all the problems involved, the project is beneficial.
   C. Many captains prefer to sail around Cape Horn because it is less expensive.
   D. Due to all the problems, three governments have had to control the canal over the years.

60. Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.

Alfred Wainwright told me that one day in November 1952 he decided to set himself a new task. He would climb all the hills and mountains in the English Lake District and keep a notebook and drawings of all the routes, just for his own enjoyment. He was by then forty-five, with a full-time job, and he calculated that doing the 200 or so climbs in his spare time would take him thirteen years, nearly up to his sixtieth birthday.

It was the publication of the new maps on the 1 to 25,000 scale which set off the idea. He'd always felt disappointed by the 1 to 50,000 maps because of the lack of detail. On a 1 to 50.000 map a walker can be walking about all day in an area represented by 10 square centimetres. With the larger-scale maps, he has the impression of covering more ground more quickly. He can move from the top of the map to the bottom in a day. He wanted to check out the new, bigger-scale maps and fill in for himself details like fields and walls.

"I love maps. Maps have always been my favourite literature. I would always rather study a map than read a book, even a map of a place I have never been to and never will. Have you ever tried to draw a map? There's nothing like it for real interest and concentration. I like to follow streams up from the valley to their source, and if I cannot do it on the ground I like to do it on maps. I like to stand on a mountain top and see the valley below as on a map."

"Sometimes I think I should have taken up map-making as a career, instead of which I turned out to be an accountant, sitting in an office all day, with figures that passed in and out of the mind. The figures that stay there permanently are the heights of mountains – Scafell Pike 3,206, Bowfell 2,960, Pillar 2,927."

1. In 1952 Alfred Wainwright decided to keep a notebook so that he would have ___________.
   A. information for making maps
   B. a new interest to concentrate upon
   C. record of his daily life
   D. a place to note down figures
2. Why did Wainwright like the 1 to 25,000 maps?
   A. They were easier to read
   B. They encouraged people to check their routes.
   C. They gave more information.
   D. They showed small streams.
3. On a day's walk Wainwright likes to ___________.
   A. climb several mountains   B. walk along way very quickly
   C. follow the course of streams   D. make maps of valleys
4. Why does Wainwright say he prefers maps to books?
   A. He prefers drawing to writing.
   B. He likes being outdoors as much as possible.
   C. Travelling has taken up a lot of his time.
   D. Working out their meaning fascinates him.
5. What does Wainwright have to do in his daily job?
   A. Make plans and diagrams   B. Calculate figures
   C. Climb mountains   D. Produce maps

61. Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.

Hatred is a fundamental emotion that has deep roots in society and culture. Psychologists believe that group identity and cohesion depend on a large extent on having a common enemy. It seems that the existence of 'bad guys' is an important element in defining who we are within a larger realm. It could be said that human beings love to hate.

The first signs appear early in life when a child, faced with blame for some mistake, immediately accuses another child or an inanimate object such as a teddy bear. Later, on the schoolyard playground, children in rival groups vie for attention and influence. These basic responses translate into more powerful emotions later in life.

One area where deep-rooted hatred is exhibited is in the ethnic clashes that constantly occur around the globe. These conflicts are not only over territory but also involve emotional issues of group identity and unity of purpose. For many, there is no 'us' without a 'them' to hate. In a world where conflict between superpowers is on the decline, it may be that humanity will have difficulty adapting to a state of mutual respect and cooperation.

1. Which of the following is the best title for the passage?
   A. Roots of Society　　B. Group Unity
   C. A Basic Emotion　　D. Social and Cultural Problems
2. According to the passage, what is believed to be an important aspect c defining group identity?
   A. Facing a common enemy　　B. Being reluctant to hate
   C. Accepting blame for past actions D. Ignoring a larger realm
3. In paragraph 2, the word **vie** could best be replaced by which of th following?
   A. cooperate　B. compete　C. manipulate　D. defend
4. According to the passage, early childhood responses to blame _________
   A. are not related to stronger feelings in adulthood
   B. are complex expressions of emotions
   C. demonstrate how human beings love to hate
   D. are not well understood by psychologists
5. The author suggests that when children make mistakes, they _________
   A. join rival gangs on schoolyard playgrounds
   B. rarely accept responsibility for their actions
   C. need emotional support from personal objects like teddy bears
   D. readily admit to their errors

62. Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.

Here on Skye I do more than deliver letters and parcels. There aren't an buses or trains on this part of island, so the post office also runs a passenge service. The bus which I drive has eleven seats, so people from the farms an villages can get into Broadford for shopping or for work.

I live in Elgol, a small village on the south-west coast of the island. I leav Elgol post office every morning at 8 a.m. and drive my bus 24 km to Broadford. stop for passengers and empty the five post boxes along the road.

I also pick up the school children that live along my route and take then to the school in Broadford. There's a school for young children in Elgol, bu the older children have to travel into the town.

It usually takes me about three hours to finish my round. I take shoppin to some of the elderly people who can't always get to Broadford; I deliver mil and newspapers six days a week. I shouldn't deliver animals, but sometimes take a puppy or a rabbit as a passenger. The Post Office charge people, of course, for all these extra services. It's 70p to travel from Elgol t Broadford and it costs 10p to deliver a pint of milk.

People often ask me how I like living here on Skye, especially since come from the city. Well, it's difficult to explain, but here I feel part of th community; it's good to know that you are helping people. I'd hate to live i the city again.

1. What doesn't he take on his bus?
   A. mail　　B. shopping
   C. milk　　D. children to school in Elgol

. What is not true about the village of Elgol?

A. It's on the coast. B. It's got several shops.

C. It's very small. D. It's got a school.

i. How much does it cost a passenger from Elgol to Broadford who carries ı pint of milk?

A. 70p B. 10p

C. 80p D. none of the above

. How long does it usually take the bus driver to drive from Elgol to 3roadford?

A. about one hour B. about one hour and a half

C. about 2 hours D. about 3 hours

. How far is it from Elgol to Broadford?

A. 24 km B. 48 km C. 12 km D. 64 km

3. Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.

Winter driving is dangerous because it's so difficult to know what is going o happen and accidents take place so easily. Fog can be waiting to meet ou over the top of the hill. Ice might be hiding beneath the melting snow. vaiting to send you off the road. The car coming towards you may suddenly lide across the road.

Rule Number One for driving on icy roads is to drive smoothly. Uneven novements can make a car suddenly very difficult to control. So every time ou turn the wheel, touch the brakes or increase your speed, you must be as jentle and as slow as possible. Imagine you are driving with a cup of hot offee on the seat next to you. Drive so that you wouldn't spill it.

Rule Number Two is to pay attention to what might happen. The more ice here is, the further down the road you have to look. Test how long it takes to top by gently braking. Remember that you may be driving more quickly than ou think. In general, allow double your normal stopping distance when the oad is wet, three times this distance in snow, and even more on ice. Try to tay in control of your car at all times and you will avoid trouble.

I. What is the writer trying to do in this text?

A. To complain about bad winter driving.

B. To give information about winter weather.

C. To warn people against driving in winter.

D. To advise people about safe driving in winter.

2. Why would someone read this text?

A. To find out about the weather.

B. To get information on driving lessons.

C. To learn about better driving.

D. To decide when to travel.

3. What does the writer think?

A. People should avoid driving in the snow.

B. Drivers should expect problems in winter.

C. People drive too fast in winter.
D. Winter drivers should use their brakes less.

4. Why does the writer talk about a cup of coffee?
A. To explain the importance of smooth movements.
B. Because he thinks refreshments are important for drivers.
C. Because he wants drivers to be more relaxed.
D. To show how it can be spilt.

5. Which traffic sign shows the main idea of the text?
A. Drive Carefully – Ice On Road Ahead
B. Reduce Speed Now – Fog Ahead
C. Drive Carefully – Road Repairs Ahead
D. Slow Down – Accident Ahead

64. Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.

Isn't it amazing how much time we spend talking about food? "Have yo ever eaten...?" "What did you have for lunch?" and so on. And yet when yo travel from one country to another, you find that people have quite differen feelings about food. People often feel that what they eat is normal, and tha what other people eat is strange or silly.

In most parts of Asia, for example, no meal is complete without rice. I England, people eat potatoes every day. In the Middle East, bread is th main part of every meal. Eating, like so many things we do, becomes a habi which is difficult to change. Americans like to drink a lot of orange juice an coffee. The English drink tea four or five times every day. Australians drin large amount of beer, and the French drink wine every day.

The sort of meat people like to eat also differs from one country t another. Horsemeat is thought to be delicious in France. In Hong Kong, som people enjoy eating snakes. New Zealanders eat sheep, but they never ea goat meat. The Japanese don't like to eat sheep meat because of its smell but they enjoy raw fish.

So it seems that although eating is a topic that we can talk about fo hours, there is very little common sense in what we say about it. People everywhere enjoy eating what they have always been eating, and there i very little we can do to change our eating habits.

1. The writer thinks that ___________.
A. people eat only what is normal to everybody
B. people often change their feelings about food
C. people have different opinions about food
D. people like eating different foods as they travel from one country t another

2. In many Asian countries ___________.
A. people almost always have rice in their meal
B. rice is a perfect food
C. rice is included in every menu
D. rice is completely eaten

The text is mainly about ___________.
A. people's attitude to food B. the importance of meat
C. strange dishes in the world D. food and life

The Japanese enjoy eating raw fish because ___________.
A. it doesn't smell B. it is special to them
C. it is well boiled D. it is not good to have fish cooked

People everywhere think that ___________.
A. we can spend few hours talking about food
B. there is very little common sense in talking about food
C. there is very little common sense in what we say about the eating habits.
D. we should do much to change our eating habits

5. Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.

VOLUNTARY SERVICE OVERSEAS VSO

VSO is a registered charity dedicated to assisting in developing countries. ore specifically, it is a recruitment agency which finds, selects, and places olunteers in response to overseas requests.

This work makes it distinctive among other charities and organizations in e UK. It sends people, not money, so that its services are, in effect, entirely omplementary to the efforts being made by agencies like Oxfam, Christian id and Save the Children Fund with whom it often works directly.

SO tries to respond to requests from overseas which ask for volunteers. Its ias is firmly towards the poorest members of the community and it takes reat care to avoid undermining job opportunities for local people.

Both staff and volunteers also pay special attention to women's roles in evelopment projects. This is because women's roles in child-rearing, in education nd community cohesion are essential in any healthy process of change.

Over the past 38 years, more than 21,000 volunteers have worked broad with VSO. There are now over 1,900 volunteers working in 59 of the ess developed countries in Africa, Asia, the Pacific and the Caribbean.

The application of each volunteer is carefully considered in order to select nd interview candidates against each job request from the field, to seek the erson with the right blend of skills and personality.

SO, the Work

VSO volunteers do not go to developing countries as visiting experts with ll the answers. It is always a process of sharing and learning. The aim is hat when the volunteer returns home, there exists a community with a tronger sense of independence and self-reliance... and a volunteer with a ew understanding and appreciation of life and people everywhere. The ange of jobs required of VSO is wide-reflecting the needs of any society in he modern world.

VSO is different from other charities and organizations in the UK because ___________.

A. is a registered body

B. sends financial aids to developing countries
C. sends volunteers to help abroad
D. recruits volunteers to work in Britain

2. Requests from overseas most likely to be dealt with are those whic
__________.
A. specifically ask for female staff and volunteers
B. require volunteers to work with the local inhabitants
C. require help and advice on health care
D. need help to train less wealthy members of the community

3. According to those who work for VSO, who plays the most important par in bringing about changes?
A. charitable organizations
B. volunteers from abroad
C. women in local communities
D. staff who recruit volunteers

4. What happens when VSO wants to appoint new volunteers?
A. They give preference to applicants living abroad.
B. They give each applicant several interviews.
C. They refer applications to countries requesting volunteers.
D. They match all applicants to jobs very carefully.

5. The volunteer chosen to go out to a developing country __________.
A. must have experience of working overseas
B. will quickly become an expert in the field
C. will gain more knowledge about the world we live in
D. must leave the country before it becomes independent

66. **Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.**

Cabbage is a very common vegetable native to England an northwestern France but now grown in many parts of Europe, Asia, and th American continents. There are three kinds of cabbage, and all have th common characteristic of leaves grown very close together, forming a hard round head. The three types are white, savoy, and red. While the white an red cabbages have prominent veins in their leaves, the Savoy has wrinkle and blistered leaves.

Cabbage seeds are quite small. Farmers normally sow the seed in row that are about 36 inches apart. After young plants have sprouted, the row are thinned to allow a space of 18 to 24 inches apart between plants Cabbage is a biennial. Farmers normally grow it one year, store it during th winter, and replant it in the spring to produce seed. By controlling th temperature to which the plant is subjected in this way, farmers can produc either heads or seeds.

1. Where was cabbage originally found?
A. All over the world.
B. In France and England.
C. In Europe, the Americas, and Asia.
D. In Asia.

2. What is the main difference given in the passage between the types o cabbage mentioned?
A. Taste.
B. Method of cultivation.

C. Appearance D. Ability to withstand cold.

3. Which of the following is not a characteristic of the cabbage?
   A. Loose leaves and soft heads.
   B. Biennial growing season.
   C. Being grown successfully in many parts of the world.
   D. Small seeds.
4. How are the young plants cultivated?
   A. Foot and a half to two feet apart, in rows that are three feet from the adjacent rows.
   B. In rows that are 18 to 24 inches from nearby rows.
   C. In three-foot rows, very close together.
   D. No closer than 36 inches from the next plant.
5. What is a biennial?
   A. Something that is able to fertilize seeds without another plant.
   B. A member of the cabbage family.
   C. Something that grows over a two-year period, alternating between producing plants and seeds.
   D. Something that cannot withstand cold temperatures.

67. Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.

Over the past 600 years, English has grown from a language of few speakers to become the dominant language of international communication. English as we know it today **emerged** around 1350, after having incorporated many elements of French that was introduced following the Norman invasion of 1066. Until the 1600s, English was, for the most part, spoken only in England and had not extended even as far as Wales, Scotland, or Ireland. However, during the course of the next two centuries, English began to spread around the globe as a result of exploration, trade (including slave trade), colonization, and missionary work. Thus, small enclaves of English speakers became established and grew in various parts of the world. As these communities proliferated, English gradually became the primary language of international business, banking, and diplomacy.

Currently, about 80% of the information **stored** on computer systems worldwide is in English. Two-thirds of the world's science writing is in English, and English is the main language of technology, advertising, media, international airports, and air traffic controllers. Today there are more than 700 million English users in the world, and over half of these are nonnative speakers, constituting the largest number of nonnative users than any language in the world.

1. What is the main topic of this passage?
   A. the number of nonnative users of English
   B. the French influence on the English language
   C. the expansion of English as an international language
   D. the use of English for science and technology

2. The word **emerged** in paragraph 1 could best be replaced by which o the following _________.

A. appeared B. hailed C. frequented D. engaged

3. Approximately when did English begin to be used beyond England?

A. in 1066 B. around 1350

C. before 1600 D. after 1600

4. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the word **stored** ir paragraph 2?

A. bought B. saved C. spent D. valued

5. According to the passage, approximately how many nonnative users o English are there in the world today?

A. a quarter million B. half a million

C. 350 million D. 700 million

68. **Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.**

FIRE FIGHTING

How to fight a fire

Anyone who uses fire-extinguishers should know a few basic facts abou how to make them work. This leaflet will tell you the most important things tc remember if you have to put a fire out.

Water extinguishers

You can put most fires out with water extinguishers. However, you shoulc not use water extinguishers if the fire involves electrical equipment or if it has been started by flammable liquids such as petrol or parafin.

As in all fires, make sure that the wind is behind you-if you do this, the smoke will blow away from you. Point the jet of water at the bottom of the fire anc move it slowly higher.

Remember that you should only use extinguishers for small fires. If there is any danger of the fire spreading to anything that can explode-a gas cylinder for example-you should not try to put the fire out yourself. Instead leave the building immediately and call the fire brigade.

Foam extinguishers

You can use a foam extinguisher for fires caused by burning liquids suck as petrol. Never point the jet directly into the liquid itself as this may make i splash and spread the fire. Instead, try to point the extinguisher up into the ai so that the foam goes up and falls on top of the burning liquid.

Whatever the kind of fire, do not stand up straight-if you can stay down, this will help you to avoid the smoke, and you may be able to get closer to the fire. Get out of the building at once if you think your escape route might be cut off by smoke or fire.

Carbon Dioxide extinguishers

Some fire extinguishers are filled with a gas called carbon dioxide. You can use these to put out fires which have been caused either by electrica equipment or flammable liquids. If the fire has been caused by electrica

equipment, switch the equipment off and point the extinguisher straight at the fire. If the fire has been caused by a liquid like petrol, point the extinguisher at the nearest edge of the fire, and move it from side to side.
Remember, never stay in a building if it is dangerous to do so, or if the fire grows beyond your control. Make sure you are standing near an exit in case this happens.

1. Water extinguishers can be used ___________.
   A. on the majority of small fires
   B. unless the wind is blowing the wrong way
   C. on fires that involve liquids like petrol
   D. to put out fires in electrical equipment
2. According to the text, you should leave the burning building ___________.
   A. as soon as the fire alarm goes off
   B. as soon as you discover a fire
   C. if the smoke is blowing towards you
   D. if there is a risk of something blowing up
3. If you use a foam extinguisher, you need to ___________.
   A. aim it at the centre of the liquid that is burning
   B. try and cover the liquid with the foam
   C. aim it at the edge of the liquid
   D. get as close to the fire as possible
4. You should not stand up to fight a fire ___________.
   A. if the fire involves electrical equipment
   B. under any circumstances
   C. because this will allow you to keep a safe distance
   D. because extinguishers are heavy to carry
5. The overall purpose of the text is to ___________.
   A. persuade people to buy an extinguisher
   B. explain how fire extinguishers work
   C. tell people how to use extinguishers
   D. train professional fire-fighters

69. Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.

The agricultural revolution in the 19th century involved two things: the invention of labour-saving machinery and the development of scientific agriculture. Labour-saving machinery naturally appeared first where labour was scarce. "In Europe," said Thomas Jefferson, "the object is to make the most of their land, labour being abundant; here it is to make the most of our labour, land being abundant." It was in the United States, therefore, that the great advances in 19th century agricultural machinery first came.

At the opening of the century, with the exception of a crude plough, farmers could have carried practically all of the existing agricultural implements on their backs; by 1860, most of the machinery in use today had been designed in an early form. The most important of the early inventions was the iron plough. As early as 1790 Charles Newbold of New Jersey had been working on the idea of a cast-iron plough and spent his entire fortune introducing his invention. The farmers, however, were not interested in it, claiming that the iron poisoned the soil and made the weeds grow. Nevertheless, many people devoted their attention to the plough, until in 1869 James Oliver of Indiana turned out the first chilled-steel plough.

1. What is the main topic of the passage?
   A. The need for agriculture advances to help feed a growing population.
   B. The development of safer machines demanded by the labour movement.
   C. Machinery that contributed to the agricultural revolution
   D. New Jersey as a leader in the agricultural revolution.
2. Which of the following can be inferred from what Thomas Jefferson said?
   A. Europe was changing more quickly than the United States.
   B. Europe had greater need of farm machinery than the United States did.
   C. The United States was finally running out of good farmland.
   D. There was a shortage of workers on United States farms.
3. What point is the author making by stating that farmers could carry nearly all their tools on their backs?
   A. Farmers had few tools before the agricultural revolution
   B. People in the United States were traditionally self-reliant
   C. Life on the farm was extremely difficult.
   D. New tools were designed to be portable.
4. According to the passage, which of the following statements about Charles Newbold is true?
   A. He was James Oliver's assistant.
   B. He was born in Europe.
   C. He was opposed to scientific agriculture.
   D. He spent his own money promoting his invention.
5. Why did farmers reject Newbold's plough?
   A. Their horses were frightened by it.
   B. They preferred lighter tools.
   C. It was too expensive.
   D. They thought it would ruin the land.

70. Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.

Hydrogen, the lightest and simplest of the elements, has several properties that make it valuable for many industries. It releases more heat per unit of weight than any other fuel. In rocket engines, tons of hydrogen and oxygen are burned, and hydrogen is used with oxygen for wedding torches that produce temperatures as high as 4,000 degrees F and can be used in cutting steel. Fuel cells to generate electricity operate on hydrogen and oxygen.

Hydrogen also serves to prevent metals from tarnishing during heat treatments by removing the oxygen from **them**. Although it would be difficult to remove the oxygen by itself, hydrogen readily combines with oxygen to form water, which can be heated to steam and easily removed.

Hydrogen is also useful in the food industry for a process known as hydrogenation. Products such as margarine and cooking oils are changed from liquids to semisolids by adding hydrogen to their molecules. Soap manufacturers also use hydrogen for this purpose.

Hydrogen is also one of the coolest refrigerants. It does not become a liquid until it reaches temperatures of – 425 degrees F. Pure oxygen gas is used in large electric generators to cool the coils. In addition, in the chemical industry, hydrogen is used to produce ammonia, gasoline, methyl alcohol, and many other important products.

1. What is the author's purpose in the passage?
   A. To explain the industrial uses of hydrogen
   B. To describe the chemical properties of hydrogen
   C. To discuss hydrogenation
   D. To give examples of how hydrogen and oxygen combine
2. How can hydrogen be used to cut steel?
   A. By cooling the steel to a very low temperature
   B. By cooling the hydrogen with oxygen to a very low temperature
   C. By heating the steel to a very high temperature
   D. By heating the hydrogen with oxygen to a very high temperature
3. The author mentions all of the following as uses for hydrogen EXCEPT _________
   A. To remove tarnish from metals
   B. To produce fuels such as gasoline and methyl alcohol
   C. To operate fuel cells that generate electricity
   D. To change solid foods to liquids
4. The word **them** in paragraph 2 refers to _________
   A. fuel cells B. metals C. treatments D. products
5. It can be inferred from the passage that hydrogen _________
   A. is too dangerous to be used for industrial purposes
   B. has many purposes in a variety of industries
   C. has limited industrial uses because of its dangerous properties
   D. is used in many industries for basically the same purpose

71. Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.

As heart disease continues to be the number-one killer in the United States, researchers have become increasingly interested in identifying the **potential** risk factors that **trigger** heart attacks. High-fat diets and "life in the fast lane" have long been known to contribute to the high incidence of heart failure. But according to new studies, the list of risk factors may be significantly longer and quite surprising.

Heart failure, for example, appears to have seasonal and temporal patterns. A higher percentage of heart attacks occur in cold weather, and more people experience heart failure on Monday than on any other day of the week. In addition, people are more susceptible to heart attacks in the first few hours after waking. Cardiologists first observed this morning **phenomenon** in the mid-1980, and have since discovered a number of possible causes. An early-morning rise in blood pressure, heart rate, and concentration of heart stimulating hormones, plus a reduction of blood flow to the heart, may all contribute to the higher incidence of heart attacks between the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 10:00 a.m.

In other studies, both birthdays and bachelorhood have been implicated as risk factors. Statistics reveal that heart attack rates increase significantly for both females and males in the few days immediately preceding and following their birthdays. And unmarried men are more at risk for heart attacks than their married counterparts. Though stress is thought to be linked in some way to all of the aforementioned risk factors, intense research continues in the hope of further comprehending why and how heart failure is triggered.

1. What does the passage mainly discuss?
   A. Risk factors in heart attacks.
   B. Seasonal and temporal patterns of heart attacks.
   C. Cardiology in the 1980s.
   D. Diet and stress as factors in heart attacks.
2. The word **potential** in paragraph 1 could best be replaced by which of the following?
   A. harmful B. unknown C. primary D. possible
3. The word **trigger** in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to which of the following?
   A. involve B. cause C. affect D. encounter
4. According to the passage, which of the following is not possible cause of many heart attacks?
   A. Decreased blood flow of the heart B. Increased blood pressure
   C. Lower heart rate D. Increase in hormones
5. The word **phenomenon** in paragraph 2 refers to which of the following?
   A. habit B. illness C. occurrence D. activity

72. **Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.**

Western people rely on technical and mechanical solutions in everything they do. Refrigerators preserve their food, washing machines clean their clothes and computers are supposed to solve all their problems. When they are ill, they rely on the surgeon's knife. If their hearts are running down, then they must be repaired, they should be replaced, just as an old car sometimes gets a new engine. But up to now we have had a shortage of donors to give their hearts: to keep one person alive, another donor had to die.

Nowadays there are more and more talks about using monkeys. Every monkey has a near-human heart, and humans have always been over careful in respecting the lives and well-being of other animals. This includes the life and well-being of other humans. Therefore in the early years of the 21st century-I was told –the mass killings of monkeys may occur. We'll need to use their hearts for human consumption.

Monkeys, of the whole, are happier creatures than their near relatives, Homo Sapiens, or man. They know fear, of course, and they face real dangers, but they are also more intelligent than us. They create no unnecessary dangers for themselves, they run no businesses, chase no money, are unimpressed by gold-that utterly useless metal, and they do not care at all about hell or evil spirits. I have a vague feeling that it is not monkeys' hearts that we ought to implant in ourselves, but monkeys' brains.

1. According to the author, Westerners believe health problems can be solved by __________.
   A. spending more money on scientific research
   B. taking more precautions
   C. using technical or mechanical methods
   D. increasing the number of doctors
2. The problem with heart transplants has been that __________.
   A. artificial hearts do not work very well
   B. there are not usually enough donors
   C. some of the heart donors are too old
   D. many people die after the operations
3. The author suggests that in the future __________
   A. people will care less about their human being
   B. monkey hearts will form part of our diet
   C. monkeys will become extinct
   D. monkey hearts will be used in transplant operations
4. The author says that monkeys __________.
   A. live in a relatively safe world in the jungle
   B. are not capable of feeling emotions like fear
   C. are not capable of logical thinking
   D. are usually more content than humans
5. The author suggests that __________
   A. human beings will return to a more natural lifestyles
   B. we are wrong to think of ourselves as cleverer than monkeys
   C. monkeys would be better at running the world than humans
   D. scientists should work out how to do brain transplants

73. **Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.**

The forest from which man takes his timber is the tallest and most impressive plant community on Earth. In terms of man's brief life it appears permanent and unchanging, save for the seasonal growth and fall of the leaves, but to the forester it represents the climax of a long succession of events.

No wooded landscape we see today has been forest for all time. Plants have minimum requirements of temperature and moisture and, in ages past, virtually every part of Earth's surface has at some time been either too dry or too cold for plants to survive. However, as soon as climatic conditions change in favour of plant life, a fascinating sequence of changes occurs, called a primary succession.

First to colonize the barren land are the lowly lichens, surviving on bare rock. Slowly, the acids produced by these organisms crack the rock surface, plant debris accumulates, and mosses establish a shallow roothold. Ferns may follow and, with short grasses and shrubs, gradually form a covering on plant life. Roots probe even deeper into the developing soil and eventually large shrubs give way to the first trees. These grow complete domination closing their ranks and forming a climax community which may endure for thousands of years.

Yet even this community is not everlasting. Fire may destroy it outright and settlers may cut it down to gain land for pasture or cultivation. If the land is then abandoned, a secondary succession will take over, developing much faster on the more hospitable soil. Shrubs and trees are among the early invaders, their seeds carried by the wind, by birds and lodged in the coats of mammals.

For as long as it stands and thrives, the forest is a vast machine storing energy and the many elements essential for life.

1. Why does the forest strike mankind as permanent?
   A. The trees are so tall.
   B. It is renewed each season.
   C. Our lives are short in comparison.
   D. It is an essential part of our lives.
2. What has sometimes caused plants to die out in the past?
   A. Interference from foresters. B. Variations in climate.
   C. The absence of wooded land. D. The introduction of new types of plants
3. In "a primary succession", what makes it possible for mosses to take root?
   A. The type of rock. B. The amount of moisture.
   C. The amount of sunlight. D. The effect of lichens.
4. What conditions are needed for shrubs to become established?
   A. Ferns must take roots.
   B. The ground must be covered with grass.
   C. More soil must accumulate.
   D. Smaller plants must die out.
5. Why is "a secondary succession" quicker?
   A. The ground is more suitable.
   B. There is more space for new plants.
   C. Birds and animals bring new seeds.
   D. It is supported by the forest.

74. Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.

Lead poisoning in children is a major health concern. Both low and high does of paint can have serious effects. Children exposed to high doses of lead often **suffer** permanent nerve damage, mental retardation, blindness, and even death. Low doses of lead can lead to mild mental retardation, short attention spans, distractibility, poor academic performance, and behavioural problems.

This is not a new concern. As early as 1904, lead poisoning in children was linked to lead-based paint. Microscopic lead particles from paint are absorbed into the bloodstream when children ingest flakes of chipped paint, plaster, or paint dust from sanding. Lead can also enter the body through household dust, nail biting, thumb sucking, or chewing on toys and other objects painted with lead-based paint. Although American paint companies today must comply with strict regulations regarding the amount of lead used in their paint, this source of lead poisoning is still the most common and most dangerous. Children living in older, **dilapidated** houses are particularly at risk.

1. What is the main topic of the passage?
   A. problems with household paint B. major health concerns for children
   C. lead poisoning in children D. lead paint in older homes
2. As used in paragraph 1, which of the following is closest in meaning to the word **suffer**?
   A. experience B. reveal C. feel pain from D. grieve with
3. In paragraph 2, the word **dilapidated** is closest in meaning to which of the following?
   A. poorly paintedB. unpainted
   C. fallen down D. broken down
4. According to the passage, what is the most common source of lead poisoning in children?
   A. household dust B. lead-based paint
   C. painted toys D. dilapidated houses
5. What does the author imply in the final sentence of the passage?
   A. Lead-based paint chips off more easily than newer paints.
   B. Poor people did not comply with the regulations.
   C. Old homes were painted with lead-based paints.
   D. Old homes need to be rebuilt in order to be safe for children.

75. **Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.**

There are three theories to the wild ancestor of the dog: the first is that it was wolf only, the second is that it was wolf with a later admixture of jackal, and the third is that the domestic dog may have been derived from a wild species that has since disappeared from the face of the earth. A fourth theory might be that of Charles Darwin, that "the domestic dogs of the world have descended from two good species of wolf (Canis Lupus and Canis Latrans), and from two or three doubtful species of wolves (namely, the European, Indian, and North African forms), from at least one or two south American canine species, from several races or species of Jackal, and perhaps from one or more extinct species".

1. According to the passage one theory maintains that __________.
   A. the modern dog may be the same as the wolf
   B. modern dogs may be as wild as their ancestors
   C. modern dogs may have half wolf ancestors
   D. the relation between dogs and wolfs will never be established
2. One other theory concerning the dog is that __________.
   A. it is linked to both wolves and jackals
   B. its ancestors were a mixture of wolves
   C. it derives primarily from jackals
   D. its parents were wolves and jackals
3. In the passage the writer refers to the theory that __________
   A. the modern dog may soon disappear
   B. the modern dog may be some kind of wild species.
   C. the wild species of the modern dog may have died out
   D. the ancestors of the modern dog are extinct
4. Charles Darwin is mentioned because __________.
   A. he might have had a theory about the origins of dogs
   B. he studied domestic dogs and different kinds of wolves
   C. he had some ideas about the origins of dogs
   D. he showed the differences between some kinds of wolves
5. Among the animals Darwin investigated were __________.
   A. several kinds of extinct jackals
   B. several admixtures of canine species and the jackals
   C. many possible ancestors of the domestic dog
   D. European, Indian, and North American forms of Canis Lupus and Latrans

76. **Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.**

Of the three leading contributors to heart disease, only high blood cholesterol can be controlled by change of diet. This fact is important in view of the estimate that over 150 million Americans have excessive levels of cholesterol in their bloodstreams.

Cholesterol, a waxy substance found in animal tissues, helps to form hormones, and to maintain the structure of cells. Most cholesterol is manufactured by the body, but some surplus quantities enter the blood through food intake. Foods heavy in saturated fats, such as beef, butter, and whole milk, increase the natural level of cholesterol in the body.

Problems occur when fatty compounds **build up** on the walls of arteries. The deposits gradually narrow blood vessels, and at some point the flow of blood to the heart or brain can be blocked. A clot that blocks an artery to the brain can cause a stroke, while one that blocks an artery to the heart can cause a coronary attack.

1. What is the main idea of this passage?
   A. Leading causes of heart disease B. Changes in diet
   C. High blood cholesterol D. Contributions to heart research

It can be inferred from the passage that millions of Americans ________.

A. are overweight B. should have blood transfusions

C. should alter their eating patterns D. frequently check their cholesterol levels

In what way does cholesterol benefit the body?

A. It regulates the release of hormones

B. It cleans away wax in animal tissues

C. It increases the flow of blood in the bloodstream

D. It preserves cell structure

How can surplus amounts of cholesterol build up in the body?

A. from eating foods rich in saturated fats

B. From increasing overall food intake

C. From failing to check blood pressure

D. From hormonal imbalances

In paragraph 3, **the word build up** is closest in meaning to which of the ollowing?

A. detach B. accumulate C. combine D. dissipate

7. Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.

Jules is now in his sixties, and is one of the many homeless people who ve on the streets; he buys a newspaper most days. Today, with his fellow ramps, he reads about yesterday's student demonstrations.

Like many of the tramps who live under the bridges in Paris, Jules was ot always so poor. A long time ago he was in the Navy, and like many who ave been to sea for a long time, he has stayed slim and fit. Despite the strict rganization on board ship, he loved the life, and had the opportunity to see nany countries. He visited Poland and Russia; in South Africa he realized vhat he valued in each country was the people he met. He was always stonished and delighted by the ways in which the people he met differed rom one country to another. Some day, he hopes, everyone will see the vorld as he does.

After many happy years in the Navy, he had to retire. The good things in fe always come to an end. His mother and father had long since died and e'd lost touch with his other relatives. He came to Paris and became an ndustrial designer. He was happy, although it wasn't the same as the sea. e never wanted to get married and have children.

And then there was the period of darkness. He smiles sadly. He shrugs is shoulders and looks at his hands. There are tears in the corners of his yes. This is something that he cannot bring himself to talk about. "It all went vrong," he whispers.

He was silent for a minute, then recovered. He began to talk more loudly. Look at me now-it makes me angry. And what about the President? He's een in power for years, and look what he's done for us. Nothing! I'm still out n the streets and I live the life of a dog".

1. It would appear that Jules ___________.
   A. takes an interest in important events
   B. has organized a protest recently
   C. has no contact with other homeless people
   D. is not as poor as he used to be
2. When Jules was in the Navy, he ___________.
   A. only visited three countries
   B. enjoyed the strict life on board ship
   C. likes meeting people from different countries
   D. was very well paid for the job he did
3. Jules changed his job because he ___________.
   A. was too old to stay in the Navy
   B. wanted to start a family
   C. wanted to be near his relatives in Paris
   D. did not enjoy the work any more
4. Jules lost his job and became a tramp because ___________.
   A. of reasons he does not want to discuss
   B. he did not have any family
   C. of the death of his parents
   D. he was tired of doing a normal job
5. The text states that Jules thinks the President ___________.
   A. has not had enough time to change things
   B. should not allow homeless people to stay on the streets
   C. should increase pensions for old people
   D. should have done more to help people like him

78. **Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.**

Do you want to be slim? Do you worry about your family's health? The you should try Fruitibix, the new healthy fruit and nut biscuit. Fruitibix taste wonderful, but it contains less sugar than most other biscuits. Each biscui contains dried fruit and nuts, including apples, coconut and banana Sometimes you feel like eating something between meals. Now, instead o having a chocolate bar, bite into a Fruitibix. It won't make you fat and it wi keep you healthy.

At lunch time, instead of chips and hamburgers, have a Fruitibix. It contain all the essential foods for a balanced meal. And if you are in a hurry, and yo don't have time for a proper meal. Fruitibix will give you the energy to keep o going. So whenever your children ask for something sweet, give them Fruitibi instead of cakes or chocolate. They will love the taste and it won't harm thei teeth. Discover Fruitibix. It's on our supermarket shelves now!

1. This is from ___________.
   A. a letter　　B. a magazine
   C. a student's notebook　　D. an advertisement
2. The writer wants to ___________.
   A. persuade people to buy a product

B. explain why people use this product
C. give advice about healthy living
D. compare this with other sorts of food

Why, in the writer's opinion, should people eat Fruitibix instead of ocolate?

A. Fruitibix tastes better than chocolate.
B. Fruitibix contains more fat than chocolate.
C. Fruitibix is cheaper and easier to eat than chocolate.
D. Fruitibix is healthier and less fattening than chocolate.

Why does the writer say that Fruitibix is useful when you are in a hurry?

A. You don't need to cook it. B. You can buy Fruitibix everywhere.
C. It's as good as a proper meal. D. It won't be harmful to your teeth.

Which of these people ought to buy Fruitibix?

A. Mrs. Brown is looking for something special to serve for dessert at a dinner party she is giving for her boss and his wife.
B. Mr. Green wants something to take with him to the office. He is going to be very busy tomorrow, and he thinks he might not have time for lunch.
C. Mr. Taylor is going on a fishing trip and he wants to take something to eat with him. Some kinds of fruit, like bananas, make him feel sick, but he enjoys salty food.
D. Mrs. Booth's baby daughter was ill yesterday. She is getting better now, but her doctor had advised Mrs. Booth to give her liquid food without any sugar or salt in it.

9. Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.

Probably the most important factor governing the severity of forest fires is eather. Hot, dry weather lowers the moisture content of fuels. Once a fire as started, wind is extremely critical because it influences the oxygen supply nd the rate of spread. Forest type and forest conditions are also important ctors. For example, fire is more likely to occur in conifers than in ardwoods; slash-covered or bushy areas are especially hazardous because e rate at which combustion consumes fuel is proportional to fuel volume nd surface area.

Some fires are caused by lightning; others are caused by people. Those aused by people may be accidental or intentional (incendiary). The causes f fire in the United States show large regional differences. In the Rocky ountains more than 70 percent of the fires are caused by lightning, whereas cendiary fires amount to only about 1 percent. In contrast, more than 40 ercent of the fires in the South are incendiary, whereas lightning causes nly 1 percent.

In this passage, the author's main purpose is to ___________.

A. argue B. inform C. persuade D. entertain

Which of the following best describes the organization of the passage?

A. A comparison and contrast of the factors governing forest fires is followed by a list of causes.

B. A description of the conditions affecting forest fires is followed by description of the causes.
C. An analysis of factors related to forest fires is followed by an argumer against the causes of fires.
D. Several generalizations about forest fires are followed by a series conclusions.

3. It can be concluded from the passage that __________.
A. there are not many people living in the Rocky Mountain area.
B. there are more fires in hardwood forests than in pine forests
C. winter is the worst season for fires
D. fire prevention techniques vary from region to region

4. The paragraph following this passage would most likely be abo __________.
A. the causes of hot, dry weather
B. the various uses of hardwoods
C. methods of controlling fires
D. the geographical differences between the Rocky Mountain area an the Southern states.

5. The author of this passage would most likely be __________.
A. a forest ranger B. a meteorologist
C. a historian D. a business person

80. Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D

By far the most common snake in Britain is the adder. In Scotland, in fac there are no other snakes at all. The adder is also the only British snake wit a poisonous bite. It can be found almost anywhere, but prefers sunr hillsides and rough open country, including high ground. In Ireland there ar no snakes at all.

Most people regard snake bites as a fatal misfortune, but not all bites ar serious, and very few are fatal. Sometimes attempts at emergency treatme turn out to be more dangerous than the bite itself, with amateur heroicall but mistakenly, trying do-it-yourself surgery and other unnecessa measures.

All snakes have small teeth, so it follows that all snakes can bite, but on the bite of the adder presents any danger. British snakes are shy anima and are far more frightened of you than you could possibly be of them. Th adder will attack only if it feels threatened, as can happen if you take it b surprise and step on it accidentally, or if you try to catch it or pick it up, whic it dislikes intensely. If it hears you coming, it will normally get out of the wa as quickly as it can, but adders cannot move very rapidly and may attac before moving if you are very close.

The effect of a bite varies considerably. It depends upon several thing one of which is the body-weight of the person bitten. The bigger the perso the less harmful the bite is likely to be, which is why children suffer far mor eriously from snake bites than adults. A healthy person will also have better sistance against the poison.

Very few people actually die from snake bites in Britain, and though these tes can make some people very ill, there are probably just as many cases bites having little or no effects, as there are of serious illnesses.

Adders are most likely to be found ___________.
A. in wilder parts of Britain and Ireland
B. in Scotland and nowhere else
C. on uncultivated land throughout Britain
D. in shady fields in England

If you are with someone who is bitten by an adder you should ___________.
A. try to catch the adder
B. make no attempt to treat the bite
C. not worry about the victim
D. operate as soon as possible

We are told that adders are ___________.
A. normally friendly towards people
B. unlikely to bite except in self-defence
C. aggressive towards anyone in their territory
D. not afraid of human beings

If an adder hears you approaching, it will usually ___________.
A. move out of your path
B. take no notice of you at all
C. disappear very quickly
D. wait until you are close then attack

We are told that in general British people think snakes are ___________.
A. not very common in Britain
B. usually harmless
C. more dangerous than they usually are
D. unlikely to kill people by their bite

1. Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.

Barbara Tuchman was an American Pulitzer Prize-winning historian who new how to stand out from the crowd. Author of books such as *The First alute*, her bestselling account of the American Revolution, Tuchman had a pecial talent for making history appealing to common people. Unlike other ublished historians, Tuchman did not limit herself to a dry retelling of facts. ler prose skillfully combined scholarly treatment with high drama.

Tuchman also distinguished herself by declining to pursue a doctorate egree, which won her the disrespect of many of her mainstream colleagues. o them, the lack of advanced training made her books suspect as literary orks and teaching tools. A few **others**, however, maintained that her art of istorical investigation might actually have suffered if she had acquired a Ph.D. egree. They point to the boring efforts of historians whose works, for the most art, lie buried on library shelves. Tuchman, on the other hand, **succeeded in** ringing history to the attention of the masses.

1. Which of the following is the best title for the passage?
   A. Pulitzer Prize-Winning Historians
   B. The Works of Barbara Tuchman
   C. An Account of the American Revolution
   D. Barbara Tuchman: A Unique Historian
2. According to the passage, Barbara Tuchman had the special ability t
___________.
   A. make historical facts interesting
   B. write many bestselling books
   C. overcome the effects of advanced training
   D. limit her accounts to historical facts
3. In paragraph 2, the word **others** could best be replaced by which of th
following?
   A. literary works B. colleagues
   C. teaching toolsD. common people
4. It can be inferred from the passage that many mainstream historian
___________.
   A. viewed Tuchman with great respect
   B. suffered as a result of Tuchman's literary success
   C. dismissed Tuchman's works as popular prose
   D. never attained advanced degrees
5. The word **succeeded** in paragraph 2 could best be replaced by which
the following?
   A. managed to B. followed C. preceded D. obeyed

82. Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D

ATLANTIC COLLEGE

Last week I went to visit Atlantic College, an excellent private college i Wales. Unusually, it gives young people much needed experience of lif outside the classroom, as well as the opportunity to study for their exam The students, who are aged between 16 and 18 and come from all over th world, spend the morning studying. In the afternoon they go out and do really useful activity, such as helping on the farm, looking after people wit learning difficulties, or checking for pollution in rivers.

One of the great things about Atlantic College students is that they com from many different social backgrounds and countries. As few can afford th fee of £20,000 over two years, grants are available. A quarter of the studen are British, and many of those can only attend because they receiv government help.

"I really admire the college for trying to encourage internation understanding among young people", as Barbara Molenkamp, a student fro the Netherlands, said "You learn to live with people and respect them , eve the ones you don't like. During the summer holidays my mother couldn believe how much less I argued with my sister."

To sum up, Atlantic College gives its students an excellent education, using methods which really seem to work.

1. What is the writer trying to do in the text?
   A. To give an opinion about a particular student.
   B. To give an opinion about a special type of education.
   C. To describe the activities the students do in their free time.
   D. To describe his own experience of education.
2. What can a reader find out from this text?
   A. How to become a student at Atlantic College.
   B. What kind of programme Atlantic College offers.
   C. What the British education system is like.
   D. How to get along better with other people.
3. What is the writer's opinion of Atlantic College?
   A. It doesn't allow students enough study time.
   B. Its students are taught to like each other.
   C. It doesn't give good value for money.
   D. Its way of teaching is successful.
4. How has Barbara changed since being at Atlantic College?
   A. She knows a lot about other countries.
   B. She is more confident than her sister now.
   C. She finds it easier to get on with other people.
   D. She prefers her new friends to her family.
5. Which advertisement uses correct information about Atlantic College?

A.	B.
Study at Atlantic College **Courses for 16-18 year olds** **Lessons all morning, sport in the afternoon**	**Study at Atlantic College** **Courses for 16-18 year olds** **Morning lessons and afternoon activities**
C.	D.
Study at Atlantic College **Classes on international topics** **Many free places available** **Students of all ages welcome**	**Study at Atlantic College** **Learn English in a beautiful place** **Lots of weekend activities** **Help with fees available**

33. Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.

Paper is named for papyrus, a reedlike plant used by ancient Egyptians as writing material more than 5,000 years ago. The Chinese invented the paper that we use 2,000 years ago..

A piece of paper is really made up of tiny fibres, not unlike a piece of material. The fibres used in paper, however, are plant fibres, and there are millions of them in one sheet. In addition to the plant fibre, dyes and additives such as resin may be used. Dyes can make the paper different colours; resins may add weight and texture

Where do these fibres come from? The majority of paper is made fro the plant fibre that comes from trees. Millions are cut down, but new trees ar planted in their places. Paper may be also made from things like old rags, c pieces of cloth. Wastepaper, paper that has been made and used, can b turned into recycled paper. This recycling process saves forests, energy an reduces air and water pollution.

1. According to the passage, the paper that we use was first invented b __________.
   A. the Chinese B. The Egyptians C. ancient culturesD. foresters
2. What is the main ingredient in most paper?
   A. resin B. cardboard C. plant fibre D. papyrus
3. According to the passage, the primary source of the plant fibre used i paper is __________.
   A. rags B. trees C. fabric D. wastepaper
4. According to the passage, recycling paper does all of the followin EXCEPT __________.
   A. reduce the need for link B. save forests
   C. save energy D. reduce air pollution
5. The primary purpose of the passage is to __________.
   A. refuse the theory that Egyptians were the inventors of paper
   B. advocate the use of recycling
   C. give a historical perspective to the uses of paper
   D. explain how paper is made, and from where it came

84. **Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.**

PLANET EARTH

The planet Earth is 4,600 million years old. It is difficult for us to thin about such an enormous length of time because it has little meaning for us We can, however, simplify the idea to make it more understandable. We ca compare the planet Earth to a person of forty-six years of age.

Nothing is known about the first seven years of this person's life. Ver little information exists about the middle period either. It was only at the ag of forty-two that the Earth began to flower.

Dinosaurs and great reptiles did not appear until one year ago, when th planet of forty-five. Mammals only arrived eight months ago. In the middle c last week, man-like apes became ape-like men and began to communicat with each other. Last weekend, the Ice Age covered the Earth.

Modern man has only been around for four hours. During the last hou man discovered agriculture. The Industrial Revolution and the rise of larg cities began just sixty seconds ago.

During that short time, modern man has made a rubbish tip of the Earth. I one minute, he has increased his numbers to terrible proportions, and ha caused the death of hundreds of species of animals. He has robbed an destroyed the planet in his search for fuels. Now he stands, like a violent, spoi child. delighted at the speed of his rise to power, on the edge of the final mass destruction and of killing all the life which exists in the solar system.

1. The passage tells us that __________.
   A. a great deal is known about how the Earth was created
   B. life on Earth began relatively recently
   C. more is known about the first part of the Earth's life than the middle part
   D. scientists are well-informed about the middle part of the Earth's life
2. We are informed by the author that __________.
   A. the dinosaurs appeared during the middle period
   B. mammals and great reptiles both appeared at the same time
   C. there were more than forty-five kinds of great reptiles
   D. ape-like men appeared before the last Ice Age
3. The author is mainly interested in __________.
   A. the time when man first evolved from apes
   B. what has happened since the Industrial Revolution
   C. the effects of farming
   D. the period before the last Ice Age
4. It would appear that the main danger ahead is that __________.
   A. man will destroy everything on Earth
   B. man will use up all the fuels
   C. there will be a population explosion
   D. more species of animal may die out
5. The author's general view of man seems to be that __________.
   A. he has no right to be so destructive
   B. he has been the most successful animal
   C. he will be able to control the environment
   D. he has learned a lot from past mistakes

85. **Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.**

GOOD NEIGHBOURS

The "**Neighbourhood Watch**" scheme all started a few years ago in the quiet village of Millington after a number of burglaries in the village and the surrounding area. The residents of the village came up with the idea that they themselves could keep an eye on their neighbours' property while they were away on holiday. Since then, and with the support of the government and police, more than 50,000 "Neighbourhood Watch" schemes have been set up all over the country.

The object of each "Watch" group is to reduce the opportunities that criminals have in any particular street or area. Each resident who is a member of the scheme agrees to call the police whenever they see something suspicious. Everything is done calmly and discreetly – it is the police who actually check out each report and investigate what is happening. Residents who are part of the "Watch" are not supposed to act as police or put themselves in any danger.

When a new Neighbourhood Watch scheme is set up in an area, the first thing people notice is the large, brightly coloured "Neighbourhood Watch" sign. This is a great deterrent to most burglars and vandals, because very few of them will take a chance of breaking into someone's house if they know that there is a high risk of being seen by neighbours keeping a look-out. Burglars also know that people who are part of "Neighbourhood Watch" schemes are more likely to have fitted good locks to their doors and windows.

There's another benefit too. In the time since the "Neighbourhood Watch" scheme came into existence, there is growing evidence of a new community spirit. It is bringing people together as never before, and encouraging people to care for each other. New friendships are being made, and contact is often established with old people living on their own, who are often the most frightened and the most at risk.

1. The "Neighbourhood Watch" scheme in Millington was started ________.
   A. because the police could not protect people
   B. before any others in the country
   C. after 50,000 burglaries in the area
   D. because some residents wanted to go away for a holiday
2. When members of a "Watch" group see suspicious individuals, they ________.
   A. try and frighten them away
   B. try and arrest them
   C. contact the police
   D. call the other members of the "Watch" group
3. When a new "Watch" scheme starts in an area ________.
   A. people fit new locks to their doors and windows
   B. the police send fewer officers to the area
   C. burglars are less likely to break into houses
   D. residents put signs on their doors
4. One other benefit of "Watch" schemes is that ________.
   A. people get to know each other better
   B. members of the "Watch" look after old people
   C. different kinds of people are attracted to live in the area
   D. old people are no longer frightened to crime
5. In general, the author seems to think that ________
   A. the police should do more to protect people
   B. "Watch" schemes are not very useful in reducing crime
   C. the "Neighbourhood Watch" schemes have been successful
   D. it is hard to have any privacy in a "Neighbourhood Watch" area

86. Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.

Smallpox was the first widespread disease to be eliminated by human intervention. In May 1966, the World Health Organization (WHO), an agency of the United Nations, was authorized to initiate a global campaign to eradicate smallpox. The goal was to eliminate the disease in one decade. At the time, the disease posed a serious threat to people in more than thirty nations. Because similar projects for malaria and yellow fever had failed, few believed that smallpox could actually be eradicated, but eleven years after the initial organization of the campaign, no cases were reported in the field.

The strategy was not only to provide mass vaccinations but also to isolate patients with active smallpox in order to contain the spread of the disease and to break the chain of human transmission. Rewards for reporting smallpox assisted in motivating the public to aid health workers. One by one, each smallpox victim was sought out, removed from contact, with others, and treated. At the same time, the entire village where the victim had lived was vaccinated.

By April of 1978, WHO officials announced that they had isolated the last known case of the disease, but health workers continued to search for new cases for two additional years to be completely sure. In May 1980, a formal statement was made to the global community. Today, smallpox is no longer a threat to humanity. Routine vaccinations have been stopped worldwide.

1. Which of the following is the best title for the passage?
   A. The World Health Organization B. The Eradication of Smallpox
   C. Smailpox Vaccinations D. Infectious Diseases
2. What was the goal of the campaign against smallpox?
   A. To decrease the spread of smallpox worldwide.
   B. To eliminate smallpox worldwide in ten years.
   C. To provide mass vaccinations against smallpox worldwide.
   D. To initiate worldwide projects for smallpox, malaria, and yellow fever at the same time.
3. According to the passage, what was the strategy used to eliminate the spread of smallpox?
   A. Vaccinations of entire village
   B. Treatment of individual victims
   C. Isolation of victims and mass vaccinations
   D. Extensive reporting of outbreaks
4. How was the public motivated to help the health workers?
   A. By educating them.
   B. By rewarding them for reporting cases.
   C. By isolating them from others.
   D. By giving them vaccinations.
5. When was the formal announcement made that smallpox had been eradicated?
   A. In 1996. B. In 1976. C. In 1978. D. In 1980.

87. Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.

"The best age to start learning the violin is between three and six," says Margaret Porter, a violinist and music teacher. "It's the time when you are learning about the world." Margaret, who lives in London, prefers to take pupils at three and four, although she has made lots of exceptions for keen five-year-olds. When she started teaching the violin in 1972, her first class consisted other children's five-year-old school friends.

Margaret's pupils have group lessons. Each group has about a dozen pupils and each lesson lasts an hour, once a fortnight. In addition, each pupil has one individual lesson a week with her. Parents also have to attend the classes. It is important that the parents take an active interest in the lessons.

From the earliest lessons pupils learn to play by ear. They do not even try to read music until they have been playing for several years, and for a long time there is a big difference between their playing and reading of music. Margaret says that her method is not supposed to produce great violinists, and always suggests that pupils who perform particularly well should leave and study the violin using more traditional methods.

1. What is the writer trying to do in the text?
   A. To explain why Margaret likes teaching the violin.
   B. To describe a different way of learning the violin.
   C. To give advice on how to find a music teacher.
   D. To explain why Margaret has a lot of pupils.
2. Why should someone read the text?
   A. To discover how Margaret learnt the violin.
   B. To learn why it is important to read music.
   C. To find out about Margaret's teaching method.
   D. To learn why children should play the violin.
3. What opinion does Margaret have about her best pupils?
   A. They ought to find another teacher.
   B. They will become great violinists using her method.
   C. They could try harder.
   D. They take several years to learn to read music.
4. Who were Margaret's first pupils?
   A. Her children. B. Three and four-year-olds.
   C. Her own friends. D. Her children's friends.
5. Which of the following would Margaret include in an advertisement for her classes?
   A. Learn to play the violin with your children - 2 lessons a week.
   B. Watch your children learn to play the violin.
   C. Group violin lessons for children - no more than 5 per group.
   D. We'll look after your children while you learn the violin.

88. **Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.**

It is 2 a.m. You took too long over dinner, the coast is still a couple of hundred kilometres away and it is essential to get that early ferry. And your car radiator pipe has split. At times like that, the documents making up your insurance kit lying in the front of your car seem useless. The nearest phone was passed three kilometres back, and it would be reasonable to expect some delay in getting breakdown assistance when you have finally phoned through.

If, on the other hand, you've got a spare in the car, five minutes' work should see you on your way again. The majority of breakdowns do involve minor and easily changed parts. A few basic tools and the right mix of spares are well worth the space they take up. But to sort out which ones are most likely to be needed, and to buy them, can be expensive.

That is why the motoring organizations have come up with rental kits. For about 50 pence a day (slightly more to non-members) they will supply a boxed range of spares for a given car. On returning the kit the motorist pays for any that are used, plus a small fee for repacking. Deposits are about USD 20.

It is much better, however, to reduce the risk of breakdowns by seeing that your car is properly serviced before setting out. Particularly when driving at high speed over long distances in hot weather.

Finally, it makes sense to purchase a safety triangle and an emergency plastic windscreen before leaving. Make sure all your fellow travellers know where your documents are; give one a spare set of keys – and slip into the back of your wallet a large banknote for the emergencies where a credit card won't do.

1. While on a motoring holiday abroad you might find yourself in difficulties because ________.
   A. you have brought the wrong documents with you
   B. your ferry has just left without you
   C. the nearest phone is out of order
   D. a repair to your car might take some time
2. In order to avoid disaster it would be wise ________.
   A. to spend five minutes checking the car before you leave
   B. to carry some emergency spares with you
   C. to buy a cheap set of spares before leaving
   D. to prevent all breakdowns happening
3. Motoring organizations, however, are now offering motorists ________.
   A. a discount for becoming members'
   B. a box which fits neatly into most cars
   C. a selection of parts which may be needed
   D. a chance to rent a car cheaply
4. Nevertheless, motorists themselves can try to prevent problems arising by ________.
   A. driving short distances in hot weather
   B. having their car insured for USD 20
   C. driving slowly at all times
   D. making sure their car is in good working order
5. Another sensible piece of advice for motorists is to ________.
   A. use a plastic windscreen
   B. give their travelling companions all their documents
   C. carry extra money for emergencies
   D. keep a spare set of keys

89. **Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.**

Some people have complained about this year's collection, *New Writing 3,* although I cannot understand why. Surely 500 pages of original writing of this quality, for £6.99, is pretty amazing?

Fiction-both parts of novels and complete short stories-makes up most of the book. There are some enjoyable pieces by famous writers, such as Candia McWilliam and Rose Tremain. It's a strange fact that the less well-known people seem to have written mainly about food. Take my advice about Jane Harris's *Those Nails* – this piece should definitely not be read just after meals. It contains some very unpleasant scenes which could turn your stomach!

There is fine work from nineteen poets, including R.S. Thomas and John Burnside. There are pieces from novels-in-progress by Jim Crace and Jane Rogers. Finally, there is a little non-fiction, which includes a very funny article by Alan Rusbridger on certain newspapers, and an extraordinary piece about herself from Ursula Owen. This is an exceptional collection and I for one can't wait to see what next years choice will include.

1. What is the writer trying to do in the text?
   A. give her opinions about a new book
   B. give some information about new writers
   C. give some advice to new writers
   D. give her opinion of newspaper journalists
2. Why would somebody read the text?
   A. to find out more details about something
   B. to learn what next year's collection will contain
   C. to find out about Alan Rusbridger's new novel
   D. to decide whether to complain about something
3. What does the writer think of *New Writing 3*?
   A. It's too long.　　B. It's very amusing.
   C. It's very good.　　D. It's too serious.
4. How might you feel after reading Jane Harris's piece?
   A. hungry　　B. excited　　C. unhappy　　D. sick
5. Which of the following describes *New Writing 3?*
   A. Great value: two novels, poems and articles for only £6.99.
   B. Great value: the best of new writing for only £6.99.
   C. Great value: poems by Tremain, Harris and Burnside for only £6.99.
   D. Great value: newspapers for a whole year for only £6.99.

90. **Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.**

Large companies need a way to reach the savings of the public at large. The same problem, on a small scale, faces practically every company trying to develop new products and create new jobs. There can be little prospect of raising the sort of sums needed from friends and people we know, and while banks may agree to provide short-term finance, they are generally unwilling to provide money on a permanent basis for long-term projects. So companies turn to the public, inviting people to lend them money, or take a share in the business in exchange for a share in future profits. This they do by issuing stocks and shares in the business through The Stock Exchange. By doing so they can put into circulation the savings of individuals and institutions, both at home and overseas.

When the saver needs his money back, he does not have to go to the company with whom he originally placed it. Instead, he sells his shares through a stockbroker to some other saver who is seeking to invest his money.

Many of the services needed both by industry and by each of us are provided by the Government or by local authorities. Without hospitals, roads, electricity, telephones, railways, this country could not function. All these require continuous spending on new equipment and new development if they are to serve us properly, requiring more money than is raised through taxes alone. The Government, local authorities, and nationalised industries therefore frequently need to borrow money to finance major capital spending, and they, too, come to The Stock Exchange.

There is hardly a man or woman in this country whose job or whose standard of living does not depend on the ability of his or her employers to raise money to finance new development. In one way or another this new money must come from the savings of the country. The Stock Exchange exists to provide a channel through which these savings can reach those who need finance.

1. Almost all companies involved in new production and development must ___________.

A. rely on their own financial resources
B. persuade the banks to provide long-term finance
C. borrow large sums of money from friends and people they know
D. depend on the population as a whole for finance

2. The money which enables these companies to go ahead with their projects is ___________.

A. repaid to its original owners as soon as possible
B. raised by the selling of shares in the companies
C. exchanged for part ownership in The Stock Exchange
D. invested in different companies on The Stock Exchange

3. When the savers want their money back they ___________.

A. ask another company to obtain their money for them
B. look for other people to borrow money from
C. put their shares in the company back on the market
D. transfer their money to a more successful company

4. All the essential services on which we depend are ___________.

A. run by the Government or our local authorities
B. in constant need of financial support
C. financed wholly by rates and taxes
D. unable to provide for the needs of the population

5. The Stock Exchange makes it possible for the Government, local authorities and nationalized industries __________.
   A. to borrow as much money as they wish
   B. to make certain everybody saves money
   C. to raise money to finance new developments
   D. to make certain everybody lends money to them

91. **Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.**

As computers have become powerful tools for the rapid and economic production of pictures, computer graphics has emerged as one of the most rapidly growing fields in computer science. It is used routinely in such diverse areas as business, industry, art, government, education, research, training, and medicine.

One of the initial uses of computer graphics, and ultimately its greatest use, has been as an aid to design, generally referred to as computer-aided design (CAD). One of its greatest advantages is that designers can see how an object will look after construction and make changes freely and much more quickly than with hand drafting. For three-dimensional rendering of machine parts, engineers now rely heavily on CAD. Automobile, spacecraft, aerospace, and ship designers use CAD techniques to design vehicles and test their performance. Building designs are also created with computer graphics systems. Architects can design a building layout, create a three-dimensional model, and even go for a simulated "walk" through the rooms or around the outside of the building.

Business graphics is another rapidly growing area of computer graphics, where it is used to create graphs, charts, and cost models to summarize financial, statistical, mathematical, scientific, and economic data. As an educational aid, computer graphics can be use to create weather maps and cartographic materials. Computer art also has creative and commercial art applications, where it is used in advertising, publishing, and film productions, particularly for computer animation, which is achieved by a sequential process.

1. What does the passage mainly discuss?
   A. Routine uses of computers
   B. Computer graphics applications
   C. The rapidly growing field of computer science
   D. Computers as the architects of the future
2. According to the passage, architects use CAD to __________.
   A. inspect building
   B. create graphs
   C. make cartographic materials
   D. create three-dimensional models
3. According to the passage, engineers use CAD for __________.
   A. a simulated "walk" through model rooms
   B. rendering machine parts
   C. making cost models
   D. advertising

Which of the following is not mentioned as a use of computer graphics in usiness?

A. Charts B. Cost models C. Graphs D. Hiring

The paragraph following this passage would most likely be about __________

A. computer animation B. flight training

C. cost models D. applications of CAD in medicine

2 Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.

Cavemen who roamed the earth centuries ago must have thought it range that the moon had many different shapes. Sometimes it appeared as thin white curve sometimes as a half circle, and at other times as a huge ange disc. How must they have explained **the moon's curious ehaviour**? Today, of course, we know why our satellite appears to have any shapes.

Once a month the moon travels in a complete circle around the earth. nd as it moves in its circle it seems to change shape. This is because we on arth see only that section of the moon that catches the sun's light.

When the sun, the moon, and the earth are in a straight line - with the oon in the middle - we don't see the moon at all. At this point, the moon is aid to be new. We are unable to see it in this position because the side facing e earth is in shadow. As the new moon begins to circle the earth, however, e begin to see that part of its surface that catches the sun's light. After some ays it reaches the position where we can see a half moon. When it moves rther around to the position where the earth is between the sun and the oon, we see the full moon. Later it again becomes a half moon, becoming naller and smaller, until it disappears again to become the new moon. This cle takes twenty-eight days, or a "month".

If the cavemen had known these simple facts which explain how and why e moon "changes", they probably would have saved themselves much nhappiness. They could have enjoyed the beauty of the moon instead of aring it each time it "went out" and seemed uncertain to reappear.

"**the moon's curious behaviour**" in paragraph 1 means __________.

A. roaming the earth

B. catching the sun's light

C. travelling in a circle around the earth

D. seeming to have many different shapes

To the eyes of people on earth __________

A. only the moon's shape changes.

B. only the moon's colour changes.

C. both the moon's shape and its colour change.

D. neither the moon's shape nor its colour changes.

The "older" the moon is, the __________ it becomes.

A. simpler B. smaller C. bigger D. better

4. Which of these statements is TRUE according to the passage?
   A. Centuries ago the moon sometimes appeared as a thin white curve b it never does now.
   B. The shape of the moon seems to change as its position changes.
   C. There is a half moon between the new moon and the full moon ar also between the full moon and the next new moon.
   D. Although cavemen didn't know much about the moon they we interested in it.
5. The best title for this passage is __________.

A. Cave and the moon	B. The moon in its orbit
C. Why the moon changes	D. The moon's cycle

93. Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D

What is life like for today's students? As the university and college tern began, I talked to a few students about their lives.

Sarah James is a second year biology student. " Money is a big problem," sa Sarah. "I can eat quite cheaply at the university, but I spend quite a lot on transpo I also spend quite a lot on clothes, as I like to wear things that are in fashion."

Collin Peters, who is studying engineering, disagrees. " I don't sper anything on clothes," he said, " unless you count climbing boots. I'm ve keen on climbing, and you do need special equipment, some of which is ve expensive. Luckily, my parents gave me money for my birthday in Novembe Not much of my money goes on transport, because I have a bicycle."

Diana Bell is a first year fashion student. I make all my own clothes. Th should save me money, but in fact, the materials are very expensive. I dor know how I would manage if I didn't sell some of the dresses and hats I mak to the other students. Everything is expensive," she said. "That includes th rent, food, transport and heating for the flat in winter."

Jack is a science student in his final year. What do I spend my mone on? Well. Not on clothes, and not a lot on going out in the evening. My rent expensive, and I suppose I spend quite a lot on books."

1. This is from __________

A. a student's notebook.	B. a letter to a friend.
C. a magazine article.	D. an advertisement.

2. The aim of the writer is to __________

A. show how students live.	B. give advice to students.
C. explain that students work hard.	D. complain about students' way of life

3. The students' main problem is __________

A. deciding what to wear.	B. living on the money they receive
C. finding enough time to study.	D. cooking their own food.

4. Colin is different from Sarah because __________
   A. he has generous parents who help him.
   B. he doesn't need to study very hard.
   C. he is not a second year student.
   D. his clothes and transport cost less.

Which of the following is true for Diana?

A. "I haven't bought any clothes this year but I will have to next year when I start work."

B. "I'm going to buy a new pair of boots this winter, after my birthday."

C. "I bought a new jacket and trousers yesterday, so I haven't any money."

D. "A friend is going to pay me to make a jacket for her, so I will have enough money after all."

4. Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.

In order to request telephone service in the United States, either call or isit your local telephone store. A sales representative will be glad to show ou samples of the designs and colors available. Simply choose the design nd color that you refer, and leave your name, address, and employer's ame with the sales representative. Students with scholarships should rovide their sponsor's name instead of an employer's name. A fifty-dollar ecurity deposit must be paid prior to telephone installation, and may be ıade by check, cash, MasterCard, or Visa. On the date that your telephone ; to be installed, a responsible person, such as an apartment manager, must e at home to unlock the door for the serviceman.

The purpose of this passage is __________.

A. to persuade B. to correspond C. to inform D. to entertain

According to this passage, who will install your telephone?

A. A sales representative B. A serviceman

C. A manager D. An employer

The author mentions all the following as steps for securing telephone ervice EXCEPT __________

A. call or visit a telephone store.

B. leave information with a sales representative.

C. give the serviceman a key to your apartment.

D. pay a fifty-dollar security deposit.

The word " samples" in line 3 most nearly means __________.

A. prices B. examples C. pictures D. catalog

We can infer from this passage that __________.

A. there is more than one kind of telephone.

B. the person requesting telephone service must be at home when it is installed.

C. students may not request telephone service.

D. credit cards may not be used to pay for security deposits.

5. Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.

Whether one is awake or asleep, the brain emits electrical waves. During ıakefulness, the waves are recorded at about ten small waves per second. Vith the onset of sleep, the waves become larger and slower. The largest, slowest waves occur during the first three hours of sleep. Mental activit slows down but does not stop. In fact, if awakened from slow-wave sleep, person can often remember ***vague*** thoughts that occurred during that perio of sleep.

During sleep, intervals of small, fast waves also occur. These waves ar similar to those experienced while awake. The eyes move rapidly, and appears to the observer that the sleeper is watching some event. Sleeper who are awakened during this rapid-eye-movement sleep will often recall th details of dreams they have been having. Sleep of this kind is calle dreaming sleep or rapid-eye-movement sleep, also known as REM sleep.

In a period of eight hours, most sleepers experience from three to fiv instances of REM sleep. Each instance lasts from five to thirty minutes wit an interval of at least ninety minutes between each one. Later instances c REM sleep are usually of longer duration than are instances earlier in th eight-hour period.

People who suffer sleep deprivation experience fatigue, irritability and los of concentration. Sleep is essential because it regenerates the brain and th nervous system. Slow-wave sleep may be especially helpful in restoring muscl control, whereas REM sleep may be more important for mental activity. appears that both kinds of sleep are necessary and the recuperation of sleep c one kind will not compensate for a lack of the other kind of sleep.

1. What is the author's main purpose in the passage?
   A. To describe REM sleep
   B. To explain sleep deprivation
   C. To discuss the two types of sleep
   D. To recommend an increase in the number of hours of sleep
2. How many times per night do most sleepers experience REM sleep?
   A. Eight B. Three to five C. Five to thirty D. Ninety
3. The author mentions all the following as characteristics of REM slee EXCEPT __________.
   A. vague thoughts B. smaller brain waves
   C. eye movements D. dreams
4. The word "vague" in line 5 could best be replaced by __________.
   A. familiar B. indefinite C. unpleasant D. detailed
5. It can be inferred from the passage that students who are writing ter papers __________.
   A. require slow wave sleep to increase mental activity
   B. can stay up all night working and recover the sleep they need b sleeping for a few hours the next afternoon
   C. need REM sleep to restore mental functioning
   D. do not need as much sleep because of the heightened brain wave involved in creative activity

96. Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.

Bulbs are ideal for new gardeners, including children, because they are easy to plant and they always flower well in their first season. They need comparatively little attention, provided that the soil has been properly prepared, and the place where they are planted is chosen with care. They will ast for many years and give you an annual show of flowers that are often so richly coloured or beautifully formed as to be in a class apart from other garden flowers.

However, it is a mistake to buy bulbs without any plan of what effect you really want from them. I have written this book to help in selecting the most suitable bulbs for the typical. Small, modern garden of the non-specialist gardener, and have made some suggestions to help readers who may not have had a garden before.

Too many books for beginners tell new gardeners to grow a few 'sensible' kinds of plants and leave the more interesting kinds to adventurous experts. For the first few years of one's gardening life one should, it seems, concentrate on learning simple techniques while admiring the gardens of more experienced neighbours.

In fact as a learner-gardener you need not fear that your efforts will necessarily show your inexperience, because (and here I give away a most closely-guarded secret), provided the bulbs come from a really reliable source, it is possible to produce as good results in your first year of gardening as in your eightieth. There are some difficult bulbs that will disappoint you, notably some lilies and a few miniature daffodils, but these are often no more attractive than the really easy ones. Therefore, be bold with bulbs; they are a sound investment for any garden.

Never be content to plant the bulbs by themselves. The majority look best when planted among other kinds of plants, because they have unattractive eaves which are thus hidden. There are a few bulbs, such as standard daffodils, which are, however, at their best grown in short grass.

1. Why should new gardeners try growing bulbs?
   A. They are cheap, so a great many can be grown.
   B. Once planted, little after-care is needed.
   C. They will grow anywhere in the garden.
   D. Their flowers get better and better each year.
2. What is this book on gardening about?
   A. Planning an easily maintained garden.
   B. Up-to-date information on-new bulbs.
   C. General advice for beginner gardeners.
   D. The choice of bulbs for small gardens.
3. Inexperienced gardeners are often told that they should __________
   A. experiment with different plants.
   B. ask their experienced neighbours for advice.
   C. learn by visiting other gardens.
   D. plant only a few types of plants.

4. Bulbs are described as an investment because ________
   A. they go on flowering all summer.
   B. they flower year after year.
   C. the beginner can learn from them.
   D. they make other plants look good.

5. Some lilies and miniature daffodils are different from other bulbs because they are ________.
   A. particularly attractive in colour. B. difficult to grow successfully.
   C. disappointing when they flower. D. rare and very eye-catching.

97. **Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.**

FREE STRESS SEMINAR

Stress is with us all the time. It comes from mental or emotional activity as well as physical activity. It is unique and personal to each of us. So personal, in fact, that what may be relaxing to one person may be stressful to another. For example, if you're a busy executive who likes to keep occupied all of the time, "taking it easy" at the beach on a beautiful day may feel extremely frustrating, nonproductive, and upsetting. You may be emotionally distressed from "doing nothing". Too much emotional stress can cause physical illnesses such as high blood pressure, ulcers, or even heat disease. Physical stress from work or exercise is not likely to cause such ailments. The truth is that physical exercise can help you to relax and to beter handle your mental or emotional stress.

1. Which of the following would be a determinant as to what people find stressful?
   A. Personality B. Education C. Marital status D. Shoe size

2. Stress is ________.
   A. optional B. relaxing
   C. manageable D. the same for all people

3. A source of stress NOT specifically mentioned in this passage is ________.
   A. educational activity B. physical activity
   C. mental activity D. emotional activity

4. Physical problems caused by emotional stress can appear as all of the following EXCEPT ________.
   A. Ulcers B. pregnancy
   C. heart disease D. high blood pressure

5. One method mentioned to help handle stress is________
   A. physical exercise B. tranquilizers
   C. drugs D. taking it easy

98. **Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.**

In 1976 one survey revealed that there were less than 3,000 bald eagles in the lower 48 states, the mainland of the U.S.A. By 1984 another survey, an complete midwinter one. put the number at almost 12,000 bald eagles in ose same states.

The eagle. America's national symbol, had been shot and poisoned and eprived of its living space. Another reason for its decline is its nesting habits. ald eagles do not breed until they are 3 to 5 years old, then they normally roduce only two eggs per year. The eagle of ten returns each year to the ame nest so preservation of nesting areas is vitally important.

Congress took action to protect the eagle in 1972, criminal penalties for a ald eagle may be as much as a $ 20,000 fine and one year in prison. Healthy agle eggs have also been transplanted from unpolluted areas to other ones here eggshells are very thin, and young birds with a high rate have been rought in from Canada.

Which of these sentences is the best restatement of the first sentence?

A. All the states apart from Alaska and Hawaii had less than 3,000 bald eagles in 1976.

B. According to one survey, which came out in 1976, fewer than 3,000 bald eagles were surviving in the mainland of the U.S.A.

C. In 1976 the lower 48 states of the U.S.A. had less than 3,000 bald eagles, according to a mainland survey.

D. Fewer than 3.000 bald eagles were living in the mainland of the U.S.A. in the year up to 1976, one survey revealed.

2. According to the author, __________

A. the 1984 survey of bald eagles was not as the earlier one.

B. the lower 48 states of the U.S.A. published another survey of bald eagles in 1983.

C. another mid-winter survey of bald eagles was published in 1984

D. the results of the two surveys of bald eagles were contradictory

3. The author does not state that many eagles died because__________

A. they were shot
B. they were poisoned
C. they had insufficient living space
D. preservation efforts were inadequate.

4. One reason for the bald eagle's low number is__________

A. its early breeding period

B. the small number of eagles it produces every year

C. that it only nests in preservation areas

D. the fact that it returns to similar nesting areas every year.

5. If you kill a bald eagle, your maximum penalty is__________

A. to be sent to prison or to receive a large fine.

B. to be sent to prison and to receive a large fine.

C. to receive a large fine whilst serving a prison sentence.

D. to be taken to Congress to receive a criminal penalty.

9. Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.

FOOTPRINTS ON THE MOON

Long ago a lot of people thought the moon was a god. Other people thought it was just a light in the sky. And others thought it was a big ball o cheese.

Then telescopes were made. And men saw that the moon was really another world. They wondered what it was like. They dreamed of going there On July 20, 1969, that dream came true. Two American men landed on the moon. Their names were Neil Armstrong and Edwin Aldrin

The first thing the men found was that the moon is covered with dust. The dust is so thick that the men left footprints where they walked. Those were the first marks a living thing has ever made on the moon. And they could stay there for years and years. There is no wind or rain to wipe them off.

The two men walked on the moon for hours. They picked up rocks to bring back to earth for study. They dug up dirt to bring back. They set up machines to find out things people wanted to know. Then they climbed back into their moon landing craft.

Next day the landing craft roared as the two men took off from the moon They joined Michael Collins in the spaceship that waited for them above the moon. Then they were off on their long trip back to earth.

Behind them they left the plains and tall mountains of the moon. They lef the machines they had set up.

And they left footprints that may last forever.

1. This story tells _________
   A. about the first men to walk on the moon.
   B. how men found footprints on the moon.
   C. what the men brought back from their trip to the moon.
   D. who had left footprints on the moon before the two men landed there.
2. A telescope _________
   A. makes balls of light seem brighter.
   B. turns the moon into another world.
   C. makes many of men's dreams come true.
   D. makes faraway things seem closer.
3. The men brought rocks and dirt from the moon because _________.
   A. they wanted something to show they were there.
   B. people wanted to use them to learn about the moon.
   C. they wanted to keep them as souvenirs.
   D. they might sell them to scientists.
4. The Americans' machines will most likely stay on the moon until _________.
   A. someone takes them away.
   B. a storm covers them with dust.
   C. rain and wind destroy them.
   D. they become rusty and break to pieces.
5. The next people who go to the moon most likely could _________.
   A. find that the machines have disappeared.

B. leave the first set of footprints on the moon.
C. find the places where Armstrong and Aldrin walked.
D. find that dust has wiped off the two men's footprints.

100. **Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.**

Alison closed the door of her small flat and put down her briefcase. It had been another exhausting day at the travel agency where she worked, and she was looking forward to being alone. There was an interesting programme she wanted to watch on television later in the evening. She had just started preparing her dinner when there was a knock at her door.

"Oh, no! Who on earth could that be?" she muttered. She went to the door and looked through the "spy hole". A man of about sixty was standing there. It took her a few seconds to realize who he was. He lived in the flat below. They had passed on the stairs once or twice and had exchanged the usual greetings. He had a long, thin face with two large front teeth that made he look like a rabbit.

"Sorry to bother you, but ... uh ... there's something I'd like to...er ...talk to you about," he mumbled when she opened the door. Alison hesitated but then asked him to come in. Then she noticed the dog. Alison detested dogs, particularly big ones. This one was a very old and very fat bulldog.

The man went into her small living room and sat down on the sofa. The dog followed him and climbed up on the sofa next to him. Its mouth was open and it was breathing heavily. Alison saw several drops of the dog's saliva fall on the light green material that covered the sofa.

"Do you mind if I smoke?" the man asked. Without waiting for an answer, he lit a cigarette.

"You must be wondering why I've come. Well, I hope you won't be offended, but ..." He stopped suddenly and coughed. His face went very red. Another cough exploded from somewhere very deep inside him. He pulled a dirty, grey handkerchief out of his pocket and spat into it. Some ashes from his cigarette fell on the floor. He looked around the room. Alison glanced at her watch. The man seemed to have forgotten what he wanted to say.

"Nice place you've got here," he said at last.

1. How do you think Alison felt when she heard the knock at her door?
   A. afraid　　B. irritated　　C. pleased　　D. curious
2. Who was the man at the door?
   A. Someone she worked with.　　B. A friend who needed advice.
   C. A complete stranger　　D. A neighbour she hardly knew.
3. What do you think Alison said to herself when she saw the dog?
   A. "I wish he hadn't brought that dog in here."
   B. "Oh, what a nice dog."
   C. "I wonder what's wrong with the poor thing."
   D. "I like some dogs but not this one."
4. Why did the man want to talk to Alison?

A. He had forgotten to tell her something.
B. He wanted to tell her how nice her flat was.
C. The text doesn't tell us.
D. He wanted to apologize for offending her.

5. What do you think was Alison's general impression of the man after he came in?
A. She had no feelings about him at all.
B. She thought he was very interesting.
C. She liked him but not his dog.
D. He had some very annoying habits.

101. **Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.**

THANK GOD SOMEONE'S MAKING WAVES

The natural world is under violent assault from man.

The seas and rivers are being poisoned by radioactive wastes, by chemical discharges and by the dumping of dangerous toxins and raw sewage. The air we breathe is polluted by smoke and fumes from factories and motor vehicles; even the rain is poisoned.

It's little wonder forests and lakes are being destroyed and everywhere wildlife is disappearing. Yet the destruction continues.

Governments and industries throughout the world are intensifying their efforts to extract the earth's mineral riches and to plunder its living resources.

The great rain-forests and the frozen continents alike are seriously threatened. And this despite the warnings of the scientific community and the deep concern of millions of ordinary people.

Despite the fact, too, that we can create environmentally-clean industries, harness the power of the sun, wind and waves for our energy needs and manage the finite resources of the earth in a way that will safeguard our future and protect all the rich variety of life-forms which share this planet with us.

But there is still hope. The forces of destruction are being challenged across the globe - and at the spearhead of this challenge is Greenpeace. Wherever the environment is in danger, Greenpeace has made a stand. Its scientific presentations and peaceful direct actions at sea and on land have shocked governments and industries into an awareness that Greenpeace will not allow the natural world to be destroyed.

Those actions, too, have won the admiration and support of millions.

Now you can strengthen the thin green line; you can make your voice heard in defence of living world by joining Greenpeace today.

Thank God someone's making waves.

1. Which one of these statements is not made?
A. Drinking water is polluted
B. Radioactive waste poisons the sea.

C. Sewage isn't processed.
D. Cars and factories poison the air.

2. The writer __________forests and lakes are being destroyed.
A. is surprised that B. is unsure why
C. wonders why D. understands why

3. Rain forests are being destroyed because governments and industries __________.
A. are unaware of what they're doing wrong
B. are rich and powerful
C. choose to ignore criticism.
D. basically care about the environment.

4. The earth's resources__________
A. should only be for people. B. can be made to last longer.
C. will last forever. D. belongs to just humans and animals.

5. Governments and industries
A. don't know what Greenpeace thinks.
B. are forced to understand the problems by Greenpeace.
C. can easily ignore Greenpeace.
D. misunderstand what Greenpeace thinks.

102. Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.

While Edward was looking through his father's private papers and unfinished drawings, he suddenly realized how badly he was behaving. He jumped up, put the papers back on the deck and made for the staircase.

When he reached the next floor he saw at once that everything was different: the space had been divided up and what Edward could see had the air of the entrance hall of a flat. The floor was carpeted and an open door revealed a bathroom. There was a small table between two closed doors. The carpet was clean, the table dusted. Edward opened a door into a kitchen, and another into a sitting room. The next door which he tried refused to open. Edward pushed it and rattled it a little, then saw that there was a key in the keyhole. The door was evidently locked on the outside. He turned the key and opened the door. The room was a bedroom. The bed was opposite the door, and lying upon the bed, raised up by his pillows, was a bearded man, looking straight at Edward with dark round eyes.

Edward thought later on that in a second of complete shock, he had understood everything. He certainly came, very soon after, to understand much. He moved into the room, closing the door behind him. The man on the bed kept staring at him intently and moving his lips. His face expressed an intense emotion which Edward thought of afterwards, perhaps at the time, as a kind of apologetic anxiety which was also expressive of deep grief. Edward, shaking with emotion, approached the bed and stopped. The red lips moved, but no sound came. The large eyes begged Edward to hear, to respond. At last a sound came out which, heard together with that expression, seemed like a question. Edward grasped the sound. It was an attempt at his own name. He said, "Edward. Yes, I am Edward. I am your son." The helpless lips moved, as if to smile, and a shaking hand was outstretched. Edward took the weak white hand in his. Then he knelt down beside the bed and buried his face in the blanket. He felt the other hand touch his hair. He burst into tears.

1. What did Edward see at the top of the staircase?
   A. an unfurnished entrance area.
   B. a bathroom with a carpeted floor
   C. a sitting room leading into a kitchen
   D. an entrance hall with several doors off it.
2. How did Edward get into the bedroom?
   A. He forced the door open
   B. He went through the kitchen
   C. Someone unlocked the door from the other side
   D. He unlocked the door himself.
3. How did Edward react when he saw the old man on the bed?
   A. He was filled with surprise B. He rushed towards him
   C. He wanted to leave the room D. He felt frightened and angry
4. What was the man's reaction when Edward came in?
   A. He was not pleased to see him B. He began to whisper to himself
   C. He seemed afraid of him D. He tried hard to speak to him
5. What did Edward do?
   A. He shook his father's hand B. He began to cry
   C He sat down on the bed D. He stroked his father's hair.

103. Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.

The idea of transmitting information through light waves is far from new. But only recently have scientists learned how to manipulate waves of light to carry tremendous amounts of information at incredible speeds.

An optical fiber system consists of three basic parts: transmitting equipment that transforms electric signals into light pulses, the optical fiber itself, and receiving gear that acts as a light detector. The fiber is an incredibly thin strand of pure glass usually made of silicon or other materials such as germanium. The glass strand has two parts: a light-transmitting core and a special glass coating that keeps the light from straying. The fiber, of which there are several types suited for different kinds of tasks, is merely the medium through which the light flows. An average cable, about the thickness of a finger, might consist of about 75 fibers.

The light impulses are generated either by laser or light-emitting diode (LED) equipment. If the signals have to travel far, they may be boosted at certain points, just as electronic signals are. Lasers are better for long distances because their signals travel far without the need for boosting, but LEDs are more reliable and less expensive.

Much research is focussed on creating better and less expensive light sources. In that context, probably the prices of lasers and LEDs are going to decline at a fast rate. With prices falling as the technological gains increase, many experts agree that it's only the matter of time before much of the nation's copper cable is replaced by fiber optics.

1. What is an important advantage of the optical fiber?
   A. It transmits a great deal of information very quickly
   B. It can travel through light waves.
   C. Signals travelling through it don't need to be boosted
   D. It is cheaper than lasers or LEDs
2. What is the core's function?
   A. to boost signals B. to transform signals
   C. to create signals D. to transmit signals
3. What is the function of the coating?
   A. to keep the silicon pure B. to detect light
   C. to keep the impulses from escaping D. to hold bundles of fibers together
4. Lasers are better than LEDs when__________
   A. reliability is important B. signals must travel a long way
   C. costs must be kept low D. copper cable is not available
5. The author of the passage predicts that in the future__________
   A. impulses will be able to travel at a faster rate
   B. copper cable will replace fiber optics
   C. the system will become affordable and widely used
   D. the use of lasers and LEDs will decline.

104. Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.

About 30,000 years ago Neanderthal man (*Homo neanderthalensis*) disappeared, displaced by the Cro-Magnon people (*Homo sapiens sapiens*) a taller, slimmer, altogether more agile and handsome - at least to our eyes - race of people who are thought to have arisen in Africa 100,000 years ago, spread to the Near East, and then were drawn to Europe by the retreating sheets of ice of the last great ice age. Although this was an immensely long time ago, these Cro-Magnon people were identical to us: they had the same physique, the same brain, the same looks. And, unlike all previous hominids who roamed the earth, they could choke on food. That might seem a trifling point, but the slight evolutionary change that pushed the Cro-Magnon's larynx deeper into the throat, and thus made choking a possibility, also brought with it the possibility of sophisticated, well-articulated speech.

Other mammals have no point of contact between their airways and their esophagi. They can breathe and swallow at the same time, and there is no possibility of food getting into the wrong passage. But in *Homo sapiens*, food and drink must pass over the larynx and thus there is a constant risk that some will be inadvertently inhaled. In modern humans, the lowered larynx isn't in position at birth. It descends sometime between the ages of three and five months. This descended larynx explains why you can speak and your dog cannot.

Neanderthals were physiologically precluded from uttering certain basic sounds. Their speech, if it existed at all, would have been nasal sounding and fairly imprecise, and that would no doubt have greatly impeded their development.

1. According to the passage, the Neanderthals_________
   A. displaced the Cro-Magnons
   B. spread to the Near East and then to Europe
   C. could make certain basic sounds
   D. were less like modern humans than Cro-Magnons were
2. According to the author, the possibility of choking_________
   A. also made speech possible
   B. was a trifling point
   C. occurred only in Neanderthal and Cro-Magnon people
   D. was common to all hominids
3. The author implies that clear speech_________
   A. caused hominids to spread out from Africa
   B. is directly related to brain capacity
   C. contributed to hominid development
   D. is common to all hominids
4. One reason why a dog cannot speak is that _________.
   A. its larynx is too high
   B. its larynx is too low
   C. it can't breathe and swallow at the same time
   D. its airway and esophagus are in contact with each other
5. *Homo sapiens* were the first hominids _________.
   A. with a larynx
   B. who could breathe and swallow at the same time
   C. with no contact between their airways and esophagi
   D. with the physical capacity to speak clearly.

105. **Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.**

Are we being served? More than two thirds of those questioned in a recent survey think service in Britain's shops is not good enough and would pay more for better treatment. This disappearance of personal service is not new. Our present dissatisfaction began at least 40 years ago. When goods were scarce there was time to take pleasure in the complicated art of selling, from greeting the customer to wrapping goods. The end of the war, and the scarcity of goods which accompanied the wartime period, changed all that. People wanted choice and quantity, to help themselves to what was on offer. Self-service was born.

Throughout the Sixties and Seventies, productivity was the important word. In shops, goods were piled up to ensure bigger sales. Supermarkets grew larger. The customer, by contrast, shrank beneath the enormous piles of goods, pushed by the sound of the background music towards the check-out.

At the end of the Seventies, however, owners of the larger stores thought again. The customer was becoming more aware of what was on offer. Spending power had moved to younger people with higher expectations from their hours of shopping. Design consultants were called in and through the high street swept newly-designed stores and goods. The customer benefited, no doubt about it, but look at any row of high street shops from the north to the sound of Britain. They all look the same. They offer similar ranges of goods on similarity colour-coordinated shop liftings.

The amusing thing is that market forces may be driving shops back to the first principles of selling. In an attempt to be different from the competition, many of them are examining the quality of personal service. According to retail research analysts, customer care programmes are an important competitive weapon. Already, a number of big British companies have started new schemes. Edward Whitefield, who advises companies on selling, says that about 50 of Britain's top 500 companies are now trying to improve their customer service. Many more, he believes, will follow.

1. A recent survey showed that about one third of those questioned ________
   A. were satisfied with the shop service in Britain.
   B. would pay higher prices for better service.
   C. thought the service in Britain could be much better.
   D. thought that personal service had disappeared.
2. It appears that, after the end of the war, customers __________.
   A. wanted better service from shopkeepers
   B. disliked the idea of everyone helping themselves in shops
   C. discovered that some goods were becoming scarcer
   D. lost interest in personal service
3. During the Sixties and Seventies, store owners were mainly concerned with __________.
   A. a better choice for the customer B. the amount of goods sold
   C. the type of assistants employed D. the type of music played in their shops
4. By the end of the Seventies, however, store owners had decided to make shopping __________.
   A. easier for young people B. available at all hours
   C. a more pleasant experience D. the same in all stores
5. Many large companies reaslise that better customer service__________
   A. will increase competition B. benefits smaller stores
   C. attracts more business D. improves the quality of goods.

106. Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.

A little more than a hundred years ago, a number of European scholars began to record stories being told in peasant cottages and compile them into the first great collections of European folk tales. Written evidence exists to prove that the folk tales they recorded existed long before then, though. Collections of sermons from the 12th to the 15th century show that medieval preachers knew of some of the same stories as those recorded by the 19th century folklorists.

The collections of folk tales made in the late 19th and early 20th centuries provide a rare opportunity to make contact with the illiterate masses who have disappeared into the past without leaving a trace. To reject folk tales as historical evidence because they cannot be dated and situated with precision like other historical documents is to turn one's back on one of the few points of entry into the previous centuries. But to attempt to penetrate that world is to face a daunting set of obstacles, the greatest of which is the impossibility of listening in on the story tellers. No matter how accurate they may be, the versions of the tales recorded in writing cannot convey the effects that the storytellers must have used to bring the stories to life: the dramatic pauses, the sly glances, the use of gestures to set scenes, and the use of sounds to punctuate actions. All of those devices shaped the meaning of the tales, and all of them elude the historian. He cannot be sure that the limp and lifeless text he holds between the covers of a book provides an accurate account of the performance that took place in earlier times.

1. The author believes that written versions of folk tales __________
   A. changed dramatically from the 19th to the 20th century.
   B. are valid historical documents
   C. show how illiterate the masses were before the 19th century
   D. should be rejected as historical evidence
2. What problems of folk tale collections does the author discuss?
   A. There is no way to tell which version of a story is the original system.
   B. They contain historical inaccuracies
   C. They are used as historical evidence
   D. They don't preserve the original performance style of the storytellers
3. The author's main purpose in the passage is to__________
   A. criticize historians who use folk tales as historical documents
   B. argue that folk tales are authentic historical documents
   C. convince readers that modern versions of folk tales are probably not the same as the originals
   D explain why historians must study the illiterate masses of the past
4. According to the passage, peasant folklore was recorded by__________
   A 19th century folklorists
   B. 19th century preachers
   C. historians in the 12th to 15th centuries
   D. 19th century peasants
5. The author talks about "limp and lifeless" texts because __________.
   A. the original texts have been damaged
   B. the texts do not reveal how the storytellers presented their folk tales
   C. some of the texts are no longer relevant to historians
   D. the texts provide an accurate account of life in earlier times.

107. **Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.**

Because writing has become so important in our culture, we sometimes think of it as more real than speech. A little thought, however, will show why speech is primary and writing secondary to language. Human beings have been writing (as far as we can tell from surviving evidence) for at least 5000 years; but they have been talking for much longer, doubtless ever since there have been human beings.

When writing did develop, it was derived from and represented speech, albeit imperfectly. Even today there are spoken languages that have no written form. Furthermore, we all learn to talk well before we learn to write; any human child who is not severely handicapped physically or mentally will learn to talk: a normal human being cannot be prevented from doing so. On the other hand, it takes a special effort to learn to write; in the past many intelligent and useful members of society did not acquire the skill, and even today many who speak languages with writing systems never learn to read or write, while some who learn the rudiments of those skills do so only imperfectly.

To affirm the privacy of speech over writing is not, however, to disparage the latter. One advantage writing has over speech is that it is more permanent and makes possible the records that any civilization must have. Thus, if speaking makes us human, writing makes us civilized.

1. The author of the passage argues that _________.
   A. writing has become too important in today's society
   B. speech is more basic to language than writing
   C. everyone who learns to speak must learn to write
   D. all languages should have a written form.
2. According to the passage, writing_________
   A. is imperfect, but less so than speech
   B. represents speech, but not perfectly
   C. developed from imperfect speech
   D. is represented perfectly by speech
3. In the author's judgement _________.
   A. writing has more advantages than speech
   B. speech is essential but writing has important benefits
   C. speech conveys ideas less accurately than writing does
   D. writing is more real than speech
4. In order to show that learning to write requires effort, the author gives the example of _________.
   A. people who learn the rudiments of speech
   B. people who speak many languages
   C. intelligent people who couldn't write
   D. severely handicapped children

5. According to the author, one mark of civilized society is that it ___________.

A. affirms the primacy of speech over writing
B. affirms the primacy of writing over speech
C. teaches its children to speak perfectly
D. keeps written records

108. Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.

Concern about the gypsy moth has been growing in Michigan. The moth larva, a two-inch long furry caterpillar, is a ravenous eater of tree leaves. These larvae defoliate entire groups of trees, and through repeated defoliation, the trees eventually die. This type of tree loss is a major concern to the timber and paper industries, both of which depend on the well-being of Michigan's woodlands. The gypsy moth is also of concern to recreational users of Michigan's forests. Some areas are nearly unusable due to the large number of caterpillars that drop from the trees onto campsites, cabins, and trails.

To deal with this problem, the Michigan Forestry Department needed to assess to what extent the moth threatened timberlands. Before launching extensive pesticide spraying programmes, which present their own dangers to wildlife, a thorough understanding of the problem was needed. For this the department turned to John Whitter, a forest entomologist.

Whitter has been investigating the relation between tree species and the proliferation of the gypsy moth larvae. He has found that aspen and red and white oak trees are the preferred food of the moth larvae; they rarely feed on red maple. Because of this, it is likely that northern Michigan forests will see a shift toward the red maple as oak and aspen are destroyed by the moth. Whitter's research has further determined where tree death is caused by the gypsy moth and where drought or other stresses may be the cause. With this information the Forest Department is much better equipped to find a solution to the gypsy moth problem.

1. According to the passage, when do gypsy moths do the most damage?
A. when they are larvae
B. when they attack caterpillars
C. after they are sprayed with pesticides
D. when there is a drought

2. Which of the following is NOT true about gypsy moths?
A. They can bother tourists
B. They can bother wildlife
C. They can kill trees
D. They can harm certain businesses

3. What problem with pesticides does the passage mention?
A. They are costly
B. They don't kill all varieties of the gypsy moths
C. They can be harmful to humans
D. They may harm wild plants and animals

What did John Whitter do for the Forestry Department?
A. He developed new pesticides that won't harm wildlife
B. He found a solution to the gypsy moth problem
C. He studied the gypsy moth problem
D. He recommended which pesticides to use

It can be inferred that before Whitter's work, __________
A. pesticides were more dangerous than they are now
B. people didn't know whether drought or moths had killed certain trees
C. red maples were endangered by gypsy moths
D. the gypsy moth population was controlled by periodic drought

09. Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C à D.

High in the hills of the Dominican Republic, hundreds of narrow openings unnel into the world's second richest source of amber. For scientists, the ncient tree resin found in these tunnels brings a glimpse into the ancient life in he West Indies through perfectly preserved prehistoric creatures. For mine wners and miners it provides a steady source of income.

Germ-like in its rich shades of gold, orange, brown, and rarely, blue, the ossilized tree sap has been used as a decoration and good luck charm since he Stone Age. The largest and most accessible source is the Baltic coast of Northern Europe, where the resin is easily mined in shoreline deposits and ometimes even washes up on beaches. Other deposits have been found in ustralia, China, and the Middle East. But it is in the dense subtropical hills of he Dominican Republic that some of the most valuable amber samples - hose containing prehistoric insects - are found.

Millions of years ago, trees from now-vanished forests produced a sticky ubstance that slowly hardened into sparkling rocks. Often, the hardening ap would drip onto an unlucky grasshopper or beetle, encasing it in a remature tomb. Today a piece of amber with such contents is worth housands of dollars. However, not long ago, miners tossed out these pieces, elieving them to be flawed and worthless. The preservation of creatures in mber is amazing. Scientists are able to cut the amber and expose the actual tructures of a prehistoric creature's muscles, eyes, jaws, and nervous ystems.

Although amber supplies are declining in some areas of the world, it is oubtful that the supplies will be depleted any time soon. New deposits are lways being discovered, guaranteeing a rich link to the past.

Where is amber found?
A. primarily in tropical regions
B. in both tropical and moderate climates
C. usually in hilly regions
D. usually in forests

According to the passage, amber has been used as a decoration ecause __________.
A. it is extremely rare
B. it contains prehistoric insects

C. its colour is similar to that of precious stones
D. it is easy to form into various shapes

3. Why did miners throw away pieces of amber that contained beetles?
A. They thought they were unlucky
B. They thought the exposed structures were harmful
C. They were too hard to crack open
D. They thought they were imperfect

4. What is the easiest way to get amber?
A. mine it in tunnels B. pick it up off a forest floor
C. pick it up along a shore D. dig it out of insect nests

5. Why do some pieces of amber contain grasshoppers?
A. They were placed there to increase the value of the amber
B. The grasshoppers lived in the tunnels where amber is found
C. The grasshoppers liked to eat the sap
D. The sticky resin trapped them.

110. Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, và D.

Concrete, a rock-like substance used to make bridges and highways, i made by mixing powered cement, the adhesive ingredient, with water and a aggregate such as pebbles or sand. The process of mixing concrete is tricky like gourmet cooking. Too much water weakens concrete; too little makes th cement so stiff it won't mix or pour. Temperature also is critical if it is to cool, the chemical reaction goes too slowly; if it is too hot, it goes too fas thus weakening the concrete.

But even carefully brewed concrete is by its very nature flawed. No matter how dense it seems, it is a maze of tiny tunnels. Concrete actually i porous, like a sponge - it can absorb up to ten percent of its weight in wate All sorts of things can seep into those pores and spoil the concrete. On villain is water, which expands nine percent when it freezes, breaking ope the pores and making them wider. Then more water can get in and freeze causing the concrete to crumble. Engineers, however, have discovered solution - an industrial detergent derived from pine sap. Added to the cemen mix, the detergent creates isolated micro bubbles in the concrete. Whe moisture in the concrete freezes and expands, the bubbles give the water place to go.

Another problem that may occur because of the nature of these materials an alkali-aggregate reaction. Most cement is composed of limestone and clay and is highly alkaline. The stone aggregates are primarily quartz, or silica. Silic comes in two forms, crystalline or glassy. The crystalline form poses no problem But glassy silica dissolves in alkalis, producing a silica gel. This gel absorb moisture, which in turn can expand and crack the concrete.

1. Although hardened concrete seems solid, it __________.
A. can expand nine percent B. is made primarily from water
C. can flow into pores D. contains many small holes

2. The author compares the process of making concrete to that of __________.

A. building structures
B. experimenting in a laboratory
C. preparing fine food
D. solving a mystery

3. What can prevent the formation of silica gel?

A. use of a detergent
B. use of additional alkalis
C. use of glassy silica
D. use of non-glassy quartz

4. What property of water makes it destructive to concrete?

A. It increases in size when frozen
B. It slows down chemical reactions
C. It cools very quickly
D. It dissolves silicas

5. What action, described in the passage, can prevent environmental damage to concrete?

A. wash it with industrial detergents
B. create space for water expansion
C. impose temperature controls
D. add an aggregate that is alkaline

111. Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.

Although Edgar Allan Poe is recognized as the originator of the mystery story genre and as a master of the short story, literary critics and the general public have debated the extent of both his genius and his madness since his death in 1849. Poe rose from destitute beginnings as an orphan to a childhood of relative comfort when a wealthy businessman took him in. As a young man, however, he descended through poverty and mental illness to an early death at the age of forty. In his short career, he produced dozens of poems, stories, and critical essays that reflect his brilliant creative intellect.

At twenty, Poe moved to Baltimore to live with his impoverished aunt and her daughter, where he eventually married his fourteen-year-old cousin, Virginia. Poe was obviously devoted to his young wife, and idealized images of her appear in many of his female characters. It is difficult to suppose, however, that they had a close relationship, since she was many years younger than he was and chronically ill with tuberculosis. Although Poe wrote for various newspapers and magazines during this time, making great strides in literary criticism and developing his short-story style, he achieved no monetary success.

His sensitive personality and a hereditary tendency to neurosis contributed to a tragic mental decline; however, this only seems to have reinforced the brilliant imagery and fascinating morbidity that he achieved in his tales. Many critics speculate that Poe also suffered from alcoholism and opium addiction. The fantastical quality of his work earned him a devoted posthumous following in France, but he was generally disparaged by his American contemporaries.

1. According to the passage, some of the women in Poe's works were inspired by his __________.
A. daughter B. mother C. cousin D. aunt
2. What does the author claim strengthened the imagery of Poe's tales?
A. his mental deterioration
B. his interest in literary criticism
C. his alcoholism and opium addiction
D. his posthumous following in France
3. According to the author, critics disagree about__________
A. Poe's relationship with his wife
B. the degree of Poe's talent
C. whether Poe was a better as a critic than as a poet
D. the meaning of the fantastic images in Poe's work
4. When Poe wrote for magazines, he__________
A. became ill with tuberculosis B. became popular in France
C. was financially successful D. improved his writing technique
5. Just after Poe's death, his reputation as a writer was better__________
A. in France than in the U.S. B. in the U.S. than in France
C. than it is now D. amongst critics than the general public

112. **Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.**

Only humans have a spoken, symbolic language; scientists have long thought that nonhuman primates had much less sophisticated communication systems. True, but chimpanzees use gestures and many voice sounds in the wild, while other apes use sounds to communicate territorial information. Chimpanzees seem to have a natural talent for learning symbolic language under controlled conditions. A famous chimpanzee named Washoe was trained to communicate with humans using no less than 175 sign language gestures similar to those of the American Sign Language. After more than a year Washoe could associate particular signs with activities, such as eating and drinking. Another chimpanzee named Sarah was taught to read and write with plastic symbols and acquired a vocabulary of 130 different words, to the extent that she obeyed sequences of written instructions given with the symbols. But such experiments in communication with primates are a far cry from the versatility and grace of human speech.

1. According to the passage, all of the following are true of chimpanzee communication EXCEPT __________.
A. it is less sophisticated than human language
B. it is observable in the wild
C. it uses gestures
D. it is as versatile as human communication
2. The passage states that the ability of chimpanzees to learn symbolic language in certain situations is due to __________.
A. their territoriality

B. their use of gestures and voice sounds in the wild
C. their natural talent
D. their use of the American Sign Language

3. According to the passage, the chimpanzee Washoe __________.
A. was able to associate some signs with activities after a year
B. used fewer than 175 signs to communicate
C. was fluent in the American Sign Language
D. could read and write

4. The passage states that Sarah's ability to read and write was judged by __________.
A. the size of her vocabulary
B. her dexterity in using the plastic symbols
C. her obedience to instructions given in the symbol language
D. the number of symbol sequences that she could manipulate

5. According to the author, spoken, symbolic language is__________
A. not a sophisticated communication system
B. only available to humans
C. shared by both humans and chimpanzees
D. similar to the language used by chimpanzees

113. **Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.**

Reading to oneself is a modem activity which was almost unknown to the scholars of the classical and medieval worlds, while during the fifteenth century the term 'reading' undoubtedly meant reading aloud. Only during the nineteenth century did silent reading become commonplace.

One should be wary, however, of assuming that silent reading came about simply because reading aloud is a distraction to others. Examination of factors related to the historical development of silent reading reveals that it became the usual mode of reading for most adult reading tasks mainly because the tasks themselves changed in character.

The last century saw a steady gradual increase in literacy, and thus in the number of readers. As readers increased so the number of potential listeners declined, and thus there was some reduction in the need to read aloud. As reading for the benefit of listeners grew less common, so came the flourishing of reading as a private activity in such public places as libraries, railway carriages and offices, where reading aloud would cause distraction to other readers.

Towards the end of the century there was still considerable argument over whether books should be used for information or treated respectfully and over whether the reading of material such as newspapers was in some way mentally weakening. Indeed this argument remains with us still in education. However, whatever its virtues, the old shared literacy culture had gone and was replaced by the printed mass media on the one hand and by books and periodicals for a specialised readership on the other.

By the end of the century students were being recommended to adop attitudes to books and to use skills in reading them which were inappropriate if not impossible, for the oral reader. The social, cultural, and technologica changes in the century had greatly altered what the term 'reading' implied.

1. Why was reading aloud common before the nineteenth century?
   A. Silent reading had not been discovered.
   B. There were few places- available for private reading.
   C. Few people could read for themselves.
   D. People relied on reading for entertainment.
2. The development of silent reading during the nineteenth century indicate

__________.
   A. a change in the status of literate people.
   B. a change in the nature of reading.
   C. an increase in the number of books.
   D. an increase in the average age of readers.
3. Educationalists are still arguing about __________.
   A. the importance of silent reading.
   B. the amount of information yielded by books and newspapers
   C. the effects of reading on health.
   D. the value of different types of reading material.
4. The emergence of the mass media and of specialised periodicals showe that __________.
   A. standards of literacy had declined.
   B. readers' interests had diversified.
   C. printing techniques had improved.
   D. educationalists' attitudes had changed.
5. What is the writer of this passage attempting to do?
   A. explain how present-day reading habits developed.
   B. change people's attitudes to reading.
   C. show how reading methods have improved.
   D. encourage the growth of reading.

114. Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.

Although speech is the most advanced form of communication there are many ways of communicating without using speech. Signals, signs, symbols and gestures may be found in every known culture. The main function of a signal is to impinge upon the environment in such a way that it attracts attention, as for example, the dots and dashes of a telegraph circuit. Code to refer to speech, the potential for communication is very great. Less adaptable to the codification of words, signs also contain meaning in and o themselves. A stop sign or a barber pole conveys meaning quickly and more difficult to describe than either signals or signs because of ther intricate relationship with the receiver's cultural perceptions. In some cultures applauding in a theatre provides performers with an auditory symbol o approval. Gestures such as waving and handshaking also communicate certain cultural messages.

Although signals, signs, symbols, and gestures are very useful, they do have a major disadvantage. They usually do not allow ideas to be shared without the sender being directly adjacent to the receiver. As a result, means of communication intended to be used for long distances and extended periods are based on speech. Radio, television, and the telephone are only a few.

1. Which of the following would be the best title for the passage?
   A. Signs, Signals, and Symbols B. Gestures
   C. Communication D. Speech
2. What does the author say about speech?
   A. That it is the only true form of communication.
   B. That it is dependent upon the advances made by inventors.
   C. That it is necessary for communication to occur.
   D. That it is the most advanced form of communication.
3. Applauding was cited as an example of__________
   A. a sign B. a signal C. a symbol D. a gesture
4. Why were the telephone, radio, and TV invented?
   A. Because people were unable to understand signs, symbols, and signals.
   B. Because people wanted to communicate across long distances.
   C. Because people believed that signals and symbols were obsolete.
   D. Because people wanted new forms of entertainment.
5. It may be concluded from this passage that__________
   A. signals, signs, symbols, and gestures are forms of communication.
   B. symbols are very easy to define and interpret.
   C. only some cultures have signals and symbols.
   D. waving and handshaking are not related to culture.

115. Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.

There are many causes of headaches, and most people suffer them at some time or other. Although doctors have come a long way from the old days, when headaches were ascribed to evil spirits and treatments ranged from cutting out part of the skull to concoctions of cow brain and goat dung, they are still not sure what sets off headaches.

The most significant advance has been the acceptance that they are not the result of emotional stress. Until recently, many doctors thought that imbalances in the body's systems were to blame, but experts now believe it is the brain itself. They point to malfunctioning chemicals, such as serotonin, whose job it is to send messages to regulate the contraction and dilation of blood vessels in the brain.

Monosodium glutamate, a flavor enhancer used in Chinese cooking, can cause headaches in some people, as do many other common foods. Red wine, aged cheese, coffee, chocolate, nuts, and preserved meats contain nitrates, caffeine, and tyramine, chemicals that may produce pounding headaches.

Even though the exact culprit has yet to be found, there are plenty of treatments for prevention or cure. Over-the-counter preparations such as aspirin are fine for treating the occasional headache, but often exacerbate severe cases. Beta blockers, usually used for lowering blood pressure, seem to head off migraines. Antidepressant are effective, too. But doctors also recommend non-drug treatments such as relaxation techniques, which can be used in combination with medication, and diet modification, to cut out foods that cause attacks.

1. According to the passage, many years ago, one way doctors tried to cure headaches was by__________
   A. praying to spirits B. sacrificing cows and goats
   C. operating on the patient's head D. writing prescriptions
2. It is no longer believed that headaches are caused by__________
   A. emotional stress
   B. malfunctioning chemicals in the brain
   C. certain kinds of foods
   D. contraction and dilation of blood vessels
3. According to the passage, doctors now believe that headaches are related to __________.
   A. imbalance in the body's systems B. chemicals in the brain
   C. emotional stress D. high blood pressure
4. According to the passage, beta blockers can be used to __________.
   A. treat migraines B. cause migraines
   C. contract blood vessels D. treat depression
5. According to the passage, severe headaches cannot be successfully treated by __________.
   A. beta blockers B. aspirin
   C. relaxation techniques D. serotonin

116. Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.

There was one thing that I found rather strange on my first day as housekeeper at Monk's House. The floors in the house were very thin. The bathroom was directly above the kitchen, and when Mrs. Woolf was having her bath before breakfast, I could hear her talking to herself. On and on she went talk, talk, talk, asking questions and giving herself the answers. I thought there must be two or three people up there with her. When Mr. Woolf saw that looked surprised, he told me that Mrs. Woolf always said the sentences ou loud that she had written during the night. She needed to know if they sounded right and the bath was a good place for trying them out.

I was not allowed to make coffee at Monk's House. Mr. and Mrs. Wool were very particular about coffee and always made it themselves-so Mr Woolf came into the kitchen at eight o'clock every morning to make it. When

we carried the breakfast trays to Mrs. Woolf's room I noticed that she had always been working during the night. There were pencils and paper beside her bed so that when she woke up she could work, and sometimes it seemed as though she had had very little sleep.
Mrs. Woolf's bedroom was outside the house in the garden; I used to think how inconvenient it must be to have to go out in the rain to go to bed. Her bedroom had been added on to the back of the house; the door faced the garden and a window at the side out on to a field. Because the writing room was small, she had had a larger one built for her at the end of the garden against the church wall.

I can always remember her coming to the house each day from the writing-room; when I rang the bell for lunch at one o'clock she used to walk down through the garden smoking one of her favourite cigarettes in a long holder. She was tall and thin and very graceful. She had large, deep-set eyes and a curving mouth- I think perhaps it was this that made her face seem particularly beautiful. She wore long skirts-usually blue or brown-in the fashion of the day, and silk jackets of the same colour.

Her cigarettes were made from special tobacco called My Mixture. Mr. Woolf bought it for her in London, and, in the evenings, they used to sit by the fire and make these cigarettes themselves.

Mrs. Woolf wore clothes that suited her well. I pressed them for her and did any sewing that was necessary-she was not able to sew, although sometimes she liked to try. There was one thing in the kitchen that Mrs. Woolf was very good at doing; she could make beautiful bread.

1. What was particularly unusual about Monk's House?
   A. The bathroom was next door to the kitchen
   B. Mrs. Woolf's bedroom door opened on to the garden
   C. The kitchen window looked out over the field
   D. The breakfast room was upstairs.
2. What did the writer observe about Mrs. Woolf's writing habits?
   A. She did a great deal of writing at night
   B. She worked in the garden whenever she could
   C. She preferred to write in the house
   D. She sometimes wrote in the bath
3. Mrs. Woolf wore clothes which were__________
   A. in matching colours B. designed for her individually
   C. suitable for country life D. rather dull and unattractive
4. Mr. Woolf's attitude towards his wife seemed to be that__________
   A. he found her strange ways difficult to accept
   B. he led a very separate life
   C. he did what he could for her
   D. he watched over her all the time
5. As far as housework was concerned, Mrs. Woolf__________
   A. as too busy to do any B. disliked doing any
   C. was very bad at it D. liked one or two particular tasks

117. **Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, (và D.**

Surprisingly, no one knows how many children receive education i English hospitals, still less the content or quality of that education. Prope records are just now kept.

We know that more than 850,000 children go through hospital each yea and that every child of school age has a legal right to continue to receiv education while in hospital. We also know there is only one hospital teache to every 1,000 children in hospital.

Little wonder the latest survey concludes that the extent and type c hospital teaching available differ a great deal across the country. It found tha half the hospitals in England which admit children have no teacher. A furthe quarter have only a part-time teacher. The special children's hospitals i major cities do best; general hospitals in the country and holiday areas ar worst off.

From this survey, one can estimate that fewer than one in five childre have some contact with a hospital teacher-and that contact may be as littl as two hours a day. Most children interviewed were surprised to find teacher in hospital at all. They had not been prepared for it by parents or thei own school. If there was a teacher, they were much more likely to rea books and do maths or number work; without a teacher they would only pla games.

Reasons for hospital teaching range from preventing a child falling behin and maintaining the habit of school to keeping a child occupied, and the latte is often all the teacher can do. The position and influence of many teacher was summed up when parents referred to them as "the library lady" or jus "the helper"

Children tend to rely on concerned school friends to keep in touch wit school work. Several parents spoke of requests for work being ignored o refused by the school. Once back at school, children rarely get extr teaching, and are told to catch up as best they can

Many short-stay child-patients catch up quickly. But schools do very little t ease the anxiety about falling behind expressed by many of the childre interviewed.

1. The writer of this article points out that_________
   A. every child in hospital receives some teaching
   B. not enough is known about hospital teaching
   C. hospital teaching is of poor quality
   D. many children pass through hospital each year
2. This latest survey found that hospital teaching is provided_________
   A. for the whole of the usual school day
   B. in every children's hospital in the country
   C. for a small proportion of children
   D. by full-time teachers

3. It seems that the children interviewed in hospital__________
   A. liked having maths lessons regularly
   B. wanted to play games most of the time
   C. did not expect to receive any teaching
   D. did not want any contact with their schools
4. It is suggested that most teachers of children in hospital were __________.
   A. successful in getting the co-operation of parents
   B. unable to get help from other hospital staff
   C. unable to provide a proper teaching programme
   D. in a position of great influence in the hospital
5. Some children in hospital are able to keep up with their school work because__________
   A. the nurses try to teach them
   B. their friends help them to do so
   C. teachers from the school come to the hospital
   D. their parents bring them books from the library

118. **Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.**

Before Felix arrived in Baghdad, Miss Bohun had arranged for him to have lessons with a Mr. Posthorn of the Education Office. Mr. Posthorn was a busy man; he not only had his government job but also taught some Arab boys from a wealthy family who hoped eventually to go to an English university. He had agreed to "fit Felix in his spare time", which meant that sometimes Felix went to Mr. Posthorn's office and was told to study this or that, and occasionally Mr. Posthorn managed to find a spare hour when he dropped in to Miss Bohun's and gave Felix some instruction. Most of Felix's day was spent in study in his bedroom. He knew he would not get far in this way and he knew also that Mr. Posthorn would have been willing to give him more attention had he, like Miss Bohun, not been disappointed in him. Miss Bohun did not say or do anything that gave Felix any clue as to how he had failed her, but Mr. Posthorn, after testing his knowledge, said without hesitation, "What on earth have you been doing with yourself since you left England?"

Felix explained that in Cairo he had taken lessons with an old English lady, an ex-governess to a royal family, who had taught him English composition, French, drawing, geography and history. Unfortunately she had known less Greek, Latin and mathematics than he had. His mother had treated lessons there as a joke, and said: "Never mind, darling, when we return to England we'll make up for lost time."

"Your parents ought to have been ashamed of themselves, keeping up away from school during the most important years of your life. I can't understand it," said Mr. Posthorn, "Your father was an educated man, wasn't he?"

Felix explained: "It wasn't my father's fault. Mother wouldn't let me go back to England when the war started. Father was angry, but Mother said: "If he goes I may not see him again"

Mr. Posthorn said: "You'll never make up for it," but Felix, although he knew it to be a serious matter, could not really care.

1. Before he arrived, Miss Bohun had arranged for Felix __________
   A. to go to school in the Education Office
   B. to have private lessons with some Arab boys
   C. to study at home every morning
   D. to be taught by someone who had another job
2. Felix did not feel the arrangements Miss Bohun had made were satisfactory because __________.
   A. he knew Miss Bohun was disappointed in him
   B. his lessons were very irregular
   C. he did not like Mr. Posthorn
   D. he didn't like studying at Miss Bohun's
3. Felix's lessons, before he came to stay with Miss Bohun, __________.
   A. were shared with some children from a royal family
   B. were not thought suitable by his father
   C. had not covered some subjects properly
   D. had frequently been interrupted by his mother
4. What did Mr. Posthorn think of Felix's education?
   A. He thought his father had not encouraged him enough.
   B. He was surprised that Felix had managed to learn anything at all.
   C. He thought Felix had wasted a great deal of valuable time.
   D. He believed that Felix could catch up with the other boys later.
5. Why didn't Felix go home to England when the war started?
   A. His parents wanted to keep him with them.
   B. His mother would not agree to his going.
   C. His father intended to teach Felix himself.
   D. He didn't really want to go.

119. **Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.**

The elephants left the shade, crossed an open piece of grass between bushes, and came towards the mud-pool when my truck was parked. One by one they arrived on the shore, but, just as they seemed to be about to bathe in the inviting muddy liquid, they became aware of the silent trunk with its tell-tale smell of man. The leading elephant merely spread her ears and cautiously backed away taking the young elephants with her.

A smaller mother elephant continued to stand next to the pool, however, swinging her long trunk and swaying her head from side to side, always keeping an eye on the trunk. The baby elephant behind her held up his head, waving his trunk to sample the suspicious smell in the wind. The mother elephant seemed to be uncertain about whether to come on and investigate ıe truck or to back away with the others. Finally she made up her mind and lowly advanced on the truck. Her ears were half out, and her trunk moved ıquiringly towards the vehicle and then back under her stomach in a ıythmic swing.

I was fascinated by this close approach. Never before had I been able to ee the hairiness around the jaw, nor smell the warm scent of elephant which ow reached me in concentrated waves. The mother elephant's steps were low but determined, and brought her to within a couple of metres of me.

She gave the impression of being intensely curious about this metal object /hich had appeared in her world and behaved as if it were itself an animal. I /ondered how far she would accept the situation and, if after all the centuries of ıen killing elephants, she would ever allow to approach her on foot. To be able ɔ move freely among the elephants without their minding was an exciting ıought, but I certainly did not expect it would ever be possible.

. It had been the elephants' intention to__________

A. feed on the grass B. lie in the sunshine

C. swim in the pool D. avoid the mud

!. The presence of the writer and his vehicle__________

A. was not noticed by the elephants

B. made the leading elephant suspicious

C. made the adult elephants curious

D. frightened all the elephants away

ı. How did the smaller elephant react to the truck?

A. She showed more curiosity than the other elephants

B. She kept her baby away from it

C. After some hesitation she moved away with the other elephants

D. She rushed up to it excitedly

ı. While he watched the mother elephant approaching, the author __________.

A. was worried that the elephants were too close

B. found the smell very unpleasant

C. was impressed by the elephant's size

D. saw details he had not noticed before

ı. The author did not expect he would ever be able to __________.

A. shoot the elephants

B. touch the elephants

C. walk about freely near the elephants

D. drive his truck close to the elephants

20. Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C ˈà D.

It took policeman John Pooley only an hour or two to solve the Case of he Thorpeness Burglary. It must be said, however, that the crime was not lifficult. The description, though slight, narrowed the number of persons likely o commit such a crime... to one. Pooley, of course, knows everyone in the three villages in his care, and their children. But after he had made the arres - something he has to do more rarely than once a month - he felt trouble because he not only knew the man, but also knew that he had famil problems.

John Pooley's area is a very large one by police standards, and include the three villages of Middleton, Dunwich and Westleton, where he lives. With total population of 1,219, he has more than twice as many people to look afte as the average policeman has. Moreover, he is attached to the Haleswort subdivision and is frequently given duties outside his home area. After 1 years as a policeman, he accepts these duties without question, but hi villages are clearly where his heart and interest really lie. When he was firs sent to Westleton, he lived in the police house which was both his home an the police station; when the system was changed, he bought the house wher he now lives with his wife, Ann, and his two daughters.

He could hardly be better qualified for the job of village policeman. Before h joined the police, he was an agricultural worker for five years and a male nurs in a mental hospital for six years. He says: " If you haven't had another jo before you join the police, you tend to think nothing but police".

Crime in the country, of course, is somewhat different from city crime Who was ever attacked while walking along the village street in Middleton The things which John Pooley has to watch for are people stealing tools an equipment from farm vehicles, or wood from the surrounding forests. Ther are natural dangers too: he is so worried about the fire risk in he forests tha he has turned his bedroom window into a look-out post.

1. Why was John Pooley able to solve the Case of the Thorpeness Burglar so easily?
   A. He had been given a full description of the criminal
   B. He knew the criminal extremely well
   C. He knows everything that happens in the area
   D. There was only one possible suspect
2. From what is said about John Pooley's work, we learn that he ________.
   A. is unpopular with the people in the villages
   B. objects when he is given work outside his own area
   C. prefer working in the villages of Middleton, Dunwich and Westleton
   D. feels unhappy when he arrests anybody
3. John Pooley thinks he is well qualified for his job because_________
   A. he had other jobs before he became a policeman
   B. he has been a policeman for fifteen years
   C. he has lived in Westleton all his life
   D. he is a countryman at heart
4. Crime in this area if different from crime in a big city because _________.
   A. it is hardly ever violent
   B. people here have more family problems
   C. everyone knows the criminals
   D. it is concerned with natural disasters

. From the passage it appears that nowadays a village policeman, like ohn Pooley, has to __________

A. live in a village police house
B. put out forest fires
C. go through a long period of training
D. look after more people than policemen elsewhere

21. Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C à D.

Afred Wainwright told me that one day in November 1952 he decided to et himself a new task. He would climb all the hills and mountains in the :nglish Lake District and keep a notebook and drawings of all the routes, just ɔr his own enjoyment. He was by then forty-five, with a full-time job, and he alculated that doing the 200 or so climbs in his spare time would take him ıirteen years, nearly up to his sixtieth birthday.

It was the publication of the new maps on the 1 to 25,000 scale which set ıff the idea. He'd always felt disappointed by the 1 to 50,000 maps because of ıe lack of detail. On a 1 to 50.000 map a walker can be walking about all day ı an area represented by 10 square centimetres. With the larger-scale maps, ıe has the impression of covering more ground more quickly. He can move ·om the top of the map to the bottom in a day. He wanted to check out the ıew, bigger-scale maps and fill in for himself details like fields and walls.

'I love maps. Maps have always been my favourite literature. I would always ather study a map than read a book, even a map of a place I have never been ɔ and never will. Have you ever tried to draw a map? There's nothing like it for eal interest and concentration. I like to follow streams up from the valley to their ource, and if I cannot do it on the ground I like to do it on maps. I like to stand ın a mountain top and see the valley below as on a map."

"Sometimes I think I should have taken up map-making as a career, ıstead of which I turned out to be an accountant, sitting in an office all day, vith figures that passed in and out of the mind. The figures that stay there ıermanently are the heights of mountains - Scafell Pike 3,206, Bowfell 2,960, ʾillar 2,927."

In 1952 Alfred Wainwright decided to keep a notebook so that he would ıave__________.

A. information for making maps
B. a new interest to concentrate upon
C. a record of his daily life
D. a place to note down figures

:. Why did Wainwright like the 1 to 25,000 maps?

A. They were easier to read
B. They encouraged people to check their routes
C. They gave more information
D. They showed small streams

3. On a day's walk Wainwright likes to __________
   A. climb several mountains   B. walk along way very quickly
   C. follow the course of streams   D. make maps of valleys
4. Why does Wainwright say he prefers maps to books?
   A. He prefers drawing to writing
   B. He likes being outdoors as much as possible
   C. Travelling has taken up a lot of his time
   D. Working out their meaning fascinates him
5. What does Wainwright have to do in his daily job?
   A. Make plans and diagrams   B. Calculate figures
   C. Climb mountains   D. Produce maps

122. Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, (và D.

It is not difficult for me to guess why I developed a love of cats in my life Cats will let us love them, in fact they plainly wish us to, but they will not lov us in return, though many of us persuade ourselves that they do. On th other hand, they do not pretend to return our feelings, nor do they mak promises that they cannot or will not keep.

I never saw my cat Tim hurry; nobody did, even when he catching mice though long before he died he had given up trying to do so. It was not that h was a lazy cat; I think he had come to the conclusion that the mice had jus as much right to live as he had, and since they were not his enemies and h would have disliked eating one, he could see no point in stretching out a so paw to bring it down on a struggling back.

He was proud but gentle. I remember as a child putting my finger to hi mouth to feel his warm breath, and despite the fact that he normally avoide showing affection , he licked my finger slowly, so that I felt for the first tim that curious roughness that all cats' tongues have.

He would never play in the ordinary sense, a ball on the end of a strin he ignored, and though he would occasionally go after one rolled across th floor he would not, having caught it, repeat the action as soon as he realize it was only a game. Nor would he never beg; it was beneath his dignity, an besides, his wants were few.

Tim was the only cat I have ever known who understood what a mirro was. In my grandfather's shop there was a full-length mirror, too big an heavy to hang or even fix, so it stood against the wall with its base a fev inches out. All other cats I have ever seen before a mirror were confusec they either failed to see their reflection or, seeing it, would think it wa another cat, and, after putting out an exploratory paw, would run aroun behind the mirror, into the space made by the angle at which it leane against the wall. Tim was plainly aware that it was his own self that he saw i it – but he did not need the mirror to tell him he was handsome. it's generall only the man or woman who lacks confidence who needs constantly to loo in the mirror, and doubtless the same applies to cats

The writer loves cats because they do not __________.
A. deceive us about their feelings B. care whether we love them
C. need much human company D. need much looking after

The writer's cat stopped catching mice because he __________.
A. was too old to run B. had other enemies
C. always had enough to eat D. felt it was unfair

Why would the writer's cat chase a ball only once?
A. He refused to play games
B. He realized he could not eat it
C. He preferred playing with other things
D. He could not catch it

The writer says that when most cats look in a mirror they __________.
A. understand that they were looking at themselves
B. enjoy looking at themselves
C. think there is another cat behind it
D. hide behind it because they are afraid

The writer's cat didn't look in the mirror because he __________.
A. had seen his reflection many times
B. did not like looking at his reflection
C. lacked confidence
D. was content with his appearance

23. **Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.**

Like all growing plants, the potato is a product of the seamless cooperation of sun, soil, temperature and water. However, while potatoes thrive on moisture, so, too, does the potato's worst affliction, late blight. After attacking and blackening the leaves, *phytophthora infestans* spores move down the stem, eventually reaching and rotting the tubers in the ground. Even those potatoes harvested and stored may carry the fungus and be wiped out.

The search for the cause of the blight that ruined the Irish plants in the 1840's and the Polish plants in 1980 preoccupied researchers for years. M.J Berkeley, a 19th-century naturalist, first recognized that the fungus appearing on the potato plants in 1845 in Ireland and elsewhere was not the result of the blight but the cause. Working in Germany, another scientist, Henrich Anton de Bary, proved Berkeley's theory by identifying the fungus as an outgrowth on the host. It took another hundred years, however, before the mystery of the origin of the fungus was solved, and the pathogen itself was traced to central Mexico.

Late blight has traditionally been held in check with costly chemical fungicides. Unfortunately, for many farmers, the chemicals are too expensive, if available at all. Therefore today, identifying or creating blight-resistant potato species is the major goal of agricultural researchers interested in late blight.

1. Where does late blight begin?
   A. in the stems of potato plants B. on the leaves of potato plants
   C. in potatoes in the ground D. in potatoes that are being stored
2. M.J. Berkeley is known for__________
   A. discovering the cause of late blight
   B. finding a treatment for late blight
   C. understanding that the fungus was a result of late blight
   D. recognizing that the blight in Ireland was the same as the blight in Germany
3. The work of Heinrich Anton de Bary supported the theory that __________.
   A. blight was a disease caused by potatoes
   B. late blight caused a fungus
   C. the cause of late blight was a fungus
   D. German potato blight and Irish potato blight had different causes
4. Where did the fungus come from originally?
   A. Ireland B. Poland C. Germany D. Mexico
5. According to the passage, current research is primarily aimed at __________.
   A. finding types of potatoes not so affected by late blight
   B. developing more effective chemical fungicides to fight late blight
   C. developing less expensive chemical fungicides to fight late blight
   D. discovering the cause of *phytophthora infestans*

124. Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.

Africa's legendary pygmy elephant may be the largest unrecognized animal in the world. In the past couple of years two German zoologists have built a strong case for the existence of the six-foot-tall elephant as a separate species.

Zoologists currently accept the existence of only one species of African elephant. This species, *Loxodonta africana* , consists of two subspecies, the 11-foot savannah elephant of southern and eastern Africa and the smaller eight-foot forest elephant found in central and western Africa. The pygmy elephant, on the other hand, has been dismissed as nothing more than a *Loxodonta* juvenile.

However, a paper published in the German *Journal of the Coogne Zoo* details a number of significant skull characteristics that distinguish this controversial creature from others. Moreover, pygmy elephants are said to be much more aggressive than the generally playful *Loxodonta* juveniles.

If pygmy elephants are juveniles, argue the German zoologists, how then can you explain their fully grown tusks, the puberty of small female, and the presence of entire pygmy herds? In fact, a set of colour slides taken by a former German ambassador to the Congo depicts pygmy elephants together with their own juveniles, as well as some other animals, providing an objective scale. Yet zoologists remain skeptical.

"I'm convinced that there are small elephants running around the forest," says one elephant expert," but I'm not certain yet what the explanation is. What we need are some tissue or blood samples for biochemical analysis."

1. The author's purpose in writing this passage was to_________
   A. describe *Loxodonta africana*
   B. disprove the German zoologists' claim
   C. present the controversy about pygmy elephants
   D. convince readers that small elephants are in the forest.
2. The German zoologists believe that pygmy elephants_________
   A. are *Loxodonta africana* B. are not *Loxodonta africana*
   C. are juveniles D. are generally playful
3. What evidence did the German zoologists use to support their theory?
   A. differences in elephants' skull features
   B. general playfulness of *Loxodonta*
   C. reports of aggressive *Loxodonta* juveniles
   D. biochemical analysis of blood and tissue samples
4. What evidence came from the German ambassador to the Congo? Pictures showing pygmy elephants_________
   A. playing with *Loxodonta* juveniles
   B. attacking *Loxodonta* juveniles
   C. next to savannah and forest elephants
   D. with their babies and other animals
5. What new evidence would determine the validity of the Germans' claim?
   A. photographs of mature and juvenile pygmy elephants
   B. fully grown tusks from pygmy elephants
   C. biochemical analysis of blood and tissue samples
   D. detailed skull measurements of different elephant species.

125. Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.

Botanists and biomedical scientists have been collecting evidence for decades that tannins, compounds of plant origin that are found in tea and red wine, can cause cancer of the esophagus, which is almost always fatal. In 1962, they began to investigate a fivefold increase in the rate of cancer of the esophagus among the Bantu of Africa from 1943 to 1953

Soon after, they began to search for causes of the disease among the inhabitants of Curacao and other Caribbean islands. Interviews with victims and surviving relatives led them to suspect that something in the diet was causing the cancer. Three of the dietary plants that they had collected produced tumours in 100 percent of their experimental animals. The suspect plants were all native teas with medicinal application. Though the plants were not related botanically, the one thing they had in common was condensed tannin.

Tannins, like caffeine and nicotine, serve plants as defenses against insects and other predators. Tannins were found in the sorghum that serves both the Bantu and the people of Curacao as a dietary staple. The botanists theorized that a drought had been indirectly responsible for the cancer epidemic among the Bantu, because it forced them to rely more on tannin-rich sorghum, which is extremely drought resistant, after their other staple crops died out.

While studies have shown that tannins produce liver cancer in lab animals, human studies involving tannins so far have been only field observations, under controlled conditions. Some scientists believe other factors, such as smoking and drinking ethanol (beverage alcohol) also contribute to esophageal cancer in humans.

1. According to the passage, where are tannins found?
   A. in some plants like tea and sorghum
   B. in animal tumours and liver cancers
   C. in caffeine and nicotine
   D. in human studies and field observation
2. According to the passage, in what way are tannins beneficial? They ___________.
   A. give native teas medicinal applications
   B. serve as a dietary staple
   C. are very drought resistant
   D. protect plants against insects
3. What do scientists think was the reason for the increase in esophageal cancer among the Bantu?
   A. They used too much caffeine and nicotine
   B. They drank too much tea and red wine
   C. Sorghum became a larger part of their diet
   D. They began smoking and drinking alcohol.
4. What did scientists observe about the native teas they collected in the Carribean?
   A. They protected people from insects
   B. They caused tumours to grow in lab animals
   C. They were related botanically to sorghum
   D. They were also found among the Bantu
5. When did the scientists begin to look for causes of esophageal cancer in Curacao and the Caribbean?
   A. shortly after 1962 B. shortly after 1953
   C. between 1943 and 1953 D. between 1953 and 1962

126. Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.

The contract was finally signed and we moved one Saturday in June. A carpenter cut the table, which had been originally constructed in a cassroom, in two, and took the bookcase apart. We lowered chairs on the end of a rope down through a window into the street below and took down the bull-fighting poster - only to find that Raphael who had decorated the wall, had been conscientious enough with our money not to paint underneath. As we carried crates of books down the sixty-seven steps, I remembered our struggles up the stairs two years earlier.

Soon the flat was empty, with even the carpet ripped up. We stood for a moment in the deserted waiting room and then clattered finally down the steps.

At our new address in Shaftesbury Avenue, regulations made things difficult for a lorry which was now loaded with chairs and tables. Our driver eventually parked in a side street and we pulled the furniture up past a large shop-window. Saturday afternoon crowds were in the streets and we had to be careful or chairs and tables would have gone crashing down on their heads. As we were working a young man I had never seen before, approached us and offered to help. He staggered up the stairs with armful of books, and helped me carry up the heavy red reception desk. When we had finished, I offered to pay him but he refused adamantly and vanished into the crowd again like some visiting angel.

Until we got used to it, it seemed incredible that, with our resources, we were now installed right in the centre of London. It made us feel like adventurers. In the evening w sat in the sitting room and there was no need to put on the lights. Opposite were the Apollo and Globe theatres; outside the lights and noise of traffic. A man with a concertina was singing below us. There were shouts and then the sound of feet running down the street. In the middle of so much life, it was like being on an island, hidden yet seeing sheltered against the flood.

1. The first paragraph suggests the writer worked in __________.
   A. a bookshop B. a school
   C. a doctor's surgery D. a theatre
2. Why did they need a carpenter when they moved?
   A. Boxes had to be made for all their books
   B. The furniture needed to be taken out through the windows
   C. The broken furniture had to be repaired
   D. Some of their furniture was too large to move as it was
3. What made the move particularly difficult?
   A. The lorry was not allowed to park in the most convenient place
   B. The lorry was very full
   C. The lorry crashed into a shop window
   D. It was difficult to find their new address
4. Why does the writer call the young man an angel?
   A. He was a friend who helped them enormously in the move
   B. It was difficult to persuade him to accept payment for his help
   C. He disappeared after helping them
   D. The writer didn't know who he was

5. Why does the writer describe their new place as like being on an island?
   A. The theatres opposite were like lighthouses
   B. They felt completely separated from the people and traffic surrounding them
   C. Being in the very heart of London made the writer feel like an explorer
   D. They were protected from the rain all round them.

127. **Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.**

A little more than a hundred years ago, a number of European scholars began to record stories being told in peasant cottages and compile them into the first great collections of European folk tales. Written evidence exists to prove that the folk tales they recorded existed long before then, though. Collections of sermons from the 12th to the 15th century show that medieval preachers knew of some of the same stories as those recorded by the 19th century folklorists.

The collections of folk tales made in the late 19th and early 20th centuries provide a rare opportunity to make contact with the illiterate masses who have disappeared into the past without leaving a trace. To reject folk tales as historical evidence because they cannot be dated and situated with precision like other historical documents is to turn one's back on one of the few points of entry into the previous centuries. But to attempt to penetrate that world is to face a daunting set of obstacles, the greatest of which is the impossibility of listening in on the story tellers. No matter how accurate they may be, the versions of the tales recorded in writing cannot convey the effects that the storytellers must have used to bring the stories to life: the dramatic pauses, the sly glances, the use of gestures to set scenes, and the use of sounds to punctuate actions. All of those devices shaped the meaning of the tales, and all of them elude the historian. He cannot be sure that the limp and lifeless text he holds between the covers of a book provides an accurate account of the performance that took place in earlier times.

1. The author believes that written versions of folk tales __________
   A. changed dramatically from the 19th to the 20th century.
   B. are valid historical documents.
   C. show how illiterate the masses were before the 19th century.
   D. should be rejected as historical evidence.
2. What problems of folk tale collections does the author discuss?
   A. There is no way to tell which version of a story is the original system
   B. They contain historical inaccuracies
   C. They are used as historical evidence
   D. They don't preserve the original performance style of the storytellers
3. The author's main purpose in the passage is to __________.
   A. criticize historians who use folk tales as historical documents
   B. argue that folk tales are authentic historical documents

C. convince readers that modern versions of folk tales are probably not the same as the originals

D. explain why historians must study the illiterate masses of the past

4. According to the passage, peasant folklore was recorded by _________.

A. 19th century folklorists

B. 19th century preachers

C. historians in the 12th to 15th centuries

D. 19th century peasants

5. The author talks about "limp and lifeless" texts because _________.

A. the original texts have been damaged

B. the texts do not reveal how the storytellers presented their folk tales

C. some of the texts are no longer relevant to historians

D. the texts provide an accurate account of life in earlier times.

128. Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.

LETTER TO THE NEWPORT EVENING NEWS

On Saturday afternoon I left my handbag on the bus. In it were my cheque book, address book and my purse, which contained about $ 50 in cash and some credit cards. When I realized what I had done, it was too late, I didn't know what to do: I'm 72 years old, I was a long way from home, and I was quite worried. In fact, I stood by the side of the road and just cried. A young man asked me what was wrong and I explained what had happened to me. He gave me some money for my bus fare home. When I told the bus driver what had happened he said I should keep the fare.

I got home safely and the telephone rang soon after. It was the manager of CityBus, the company that owned the bus on which I had left my handbag. He said that they had my handbag and he offered to drive over to return it. I got my handbag back, amazingly with all its contents untouched. I would just like to say how wonderful everybody was who helped me on that day, and how much I appreciate their kindness and honesty.

Mrs. B. James, Newport.

1. What is the writer trying to do in the letter?

A. make a complaints
B. show her thanks
C. report a theft
D. make an enquiry

2. What will the reader learn from the letter?

A. You should not carry mush cash in a handbag

B. Travelling by bus is too difficult when you are old

C. There are some kind people in Newport

D. You should always have the correct bus fare

3. How did the writer feel after her experience?

A. surprised that nothing was stolen

B. annoyed that the local bus service is inconvenient

C. afraid to travel on her own again
D. worried about how to repay the bus driver

4 Why did the writer cry?
A. She was late
B. She was lost
C. She was poor
D. She was anxious

5 What would be a good headline for the letter?
A. WOMAN CATCHES WRONG BUS AND IS LOST FAR AWAY FROM HOME
B. *Woman's handbag missing, containing cash and cheque book. Have you seen it?*
C. Woman's bad day has a happy ending
D. WOMAN LOSES EVERYTHING. What is happening to our society?

129. **Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.**

NO PLACE LIKE HOME

All over the country young people are entering a world of homelessness and poverty, according to a recent report by the housing group Shelter. Nearly 150.000 young people aged between sixteen and twenty-five will become homeless this year, says Shelter. Some of me young homeless may sleep out in the open in such places as 'cardboard city' in London, where people of all ages sleep in the open air in their only homes - cardboard boxes. Others may find accommodation in shelters run by voluntary organizations or get a place in a hostel, which gives them board for up to ten weeks.

But who are these people? Those seeking a roof over their heads are mostly not runaways but 'throwaways' - people who have been thrown out of their homes or forced to leave because of parental divorce, an unsympathetic step-parent or one of many other reasons.

Take the case of one sixteen-year-old schoolgirl we shall call Alice. She did not come from a poor home and had just passed her exams with good results. The Shelter team met her in an overnight hostel where she was sitting down doing her Physics homework. It turned out that her parents had thrown her out of her home for no other reason that she wanted to do Science Advanced Level exams - which her parents refused her permission to do, saying that sciences were unladylike!

Shelter says that the Government's laws do nothing to help these youngsters.

Rising rents, a shortage of cheap housing and a cut in benefits for young people under the age of twenty-five are causing a national problem, according to Shelter. The recent changes in the benefit laws mean that someone aged between sixteen and twenty-five gets less than older people and they can only claim state help if they prove that they left home for a good reason.

Shelter believes that because of the severe cuts in benefits to young people, more and more are being forced to sleep on the streets. Shelter also points out that if you are homeless, you can't get a job because employers will not take on someone without a permanent address; and if you can't get a job, you are homeless because you don't have any money to pay for accommodation. It's an impossible situation.

1. According to a recent report by Shelter, it appears that__________
   A. nearly 150,000 young people are living out in the open.
   B. young homeless people live in places like 'cardboard city'.
   C. more and more young people all over the world are finding themselves homeless
   D. hostels are too full to offer accommodation to homeless young people.
2. Most young people find themselves without a roof over their heads because __________
   A. they have run away from home.
   B. they do not want to live with a divorced parent.
   C. circumstances make it impossible for them to live at home.
   D. they have thrown away any chance of living at home by behaving badly
3. Why was Alice turned out of her home?
   A. She didn't want to study for her Advanced Level exams
   B. She had not obtained high marks in her exams
   C. She refused to do her homework in the evenings.
   D. Her parents didn't agree with what she wanted to do.
4. According to the text, what are ***benefits*** ?
   A. gifts of food and clothing B. laws about distributing money
   C. subsidies for those in need D. extra wages for part-time workers
5. The changes in the system of benefits mean that __________
   A. young people cannot claim money unless they are under sixteen or over twenty-five.
   B. anyone under twenty- five and not living at home will receive help with food and accommodation.
   C. young people do not receive as much money as those over twenty-five.
   D. the under twenty-fives can claim money only if they have left home.
6. According to Shelter, once young people have been forced onto the streets, __________
   A. they will find it difficult to find work.
   B. their benefits will be severely cut.
   C. they will never go back home again.
   D. they will encourage their friends to do the same.
7. The article has been written to__________.
   A. help Shelter solve the problems of the homeless.
   B. increase awareness of the problems facing young people
   C. warn young people not to be too eager to leave home.
   D. persuade the government to take action to help the young.

130. Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.

'Oh, you're so lucky living in Bath, it's such a wonderful, lovely, historic place,' people say enthusiastically, and all you can think of is the awfu parking, the crowds of tourists, the expensive shops, the narrow-mindec council, and the terrible traffic...

Luckily I don't live in Bath but nearly ten miles away in a village callec Limpley Stoke in the Avon Valley. It seems to be normal in the countryside these days for professional people who work in the town to prefer to live ir the villages; this makes the housing so expensive that the villagers anc agricultural workers have to live in the cheaper accommodation in town, witr the result that the farmers commute out to the farm and everyone else commutes in. Certainly, there's nobody in the village who could be called ar old-style villager. The people nearest to me include a pilot, an accountant, a British Rail manager, a retired teacher ... not a farm worker amongst them But I don't think there is anything wrong with that - it's just that the nature o villages is changing and there is still quite a strong sense of community here A lot of this sense of community comes from the Post Office, which is a centre for all the gossip and information. I find out what is going on while I arr there, pretending to control my two-year-old son. He enjoys anything he car touch at the lowest level of the shop, which consists mainly of an enormous rack of cards saying 'Congratulations on your 9th Birthday' and a collecting tin for the 'Save The Children' charity, which he always picks up and tries tc run away with. My feeling is that if my son took the money collected for the children, it would go directly where it was needed but they don't see it like that.

Working at home, I tend to wander round the village at times when other people are at the office, which has given me a reputation for being incredibly lazy or unbelievably rich, but I still don't get enough time to look after the garden we bought. My wife had a good idea for the first year. 'Let's just leave it and see what comes up.' There were some nice plants among the weeds. She had a good idea for the second year as well. 'Why don't we leave it and see if it all comes up again?' We did, and that is why we need to hire a full-time gardener this year.

1. What is the author's attitude to Bath?
   A. It is a wonderful place to live in.
   B. It has far too many disadvantages.
   C. He feels fortunate to live there.
   D. It has many good shops.
2. The people who live in the village__________
   A. tend to work on the farms.
   B. are mostly professionals who work in the town.
   C. are unable to afford houses in the town.
   D. don't like the old-style villagers.

It would appear from the text that the Post Office __________
A. sells a wide range of cards.
B. is where most of the charity work is organized.
C. is a place where villagers can talk to each other.
D. sells a range of tinned food as well as stamps.

The author has a reputation for being lazy as he __________
A. only works during the mornings.
B. spends a lot of time shopping with his son.
C. likes to walk around the village.
D. seems to be free when people are working.

The garden is not in very good condition because __________
A. the author is too lazy to look after it.
B. the author cannot afford to pay a gardener.
C. the author's wife has no interest in it.
D. nobody has worked on it for over two years.

The author feels that living in the village __________.
A. is better than living in Bath.
B. has a number of disadvantages.
C. tends to be rather dull.
D. is something that everyone would enjoy.

31. **Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C à D.**

The sun was going down beyond the great banks of cloud which were full f orange-pink light. It would usually be time for Joe to be going in, but he idn't want to go back if Aunt Daisy and Uncle Ted were still there, because is mother would only send him straight to bed out of the way. So he turned way from home and walked down the lane past the football field, kicking a tone before him at the risk of scratching the toes of his best brown shoes. A ouple of dogs, one large, black and smooth-haired, the other smaller with a ong black and white coat, played on the edge of the field, running round and ound, jumping at each other and sometimes rolling over and over together, otally content in each other's company.

Joe watched them for a moment or two and walked on. Twenty minutes ater he was on the riverside and half-way round the circle he had set out to alk from the town and back again. On his way he had passed several ouples and one or two family groups returning from their Sunday evening alk; but now there was no one about except one man resting on the grass etween the path and the riverbank. When Joe realised that it was his father, is surprise was so great that he stopped. Then his father, who had been eaning on his arm and looking into the river, looked round, but did not seem urprised to see him.

"Hello, Joe," he said dully. He went back to staring at the river. The fact hat he was wearing his best clothes somehow added tot he strangeness of is sitting there alone like this, and as Joe looked at him he was conscious for the first time of a sense of his father as not his father, but as someone without connection with himself: as a man, with thoughts and feelings outside their existence as father and son. He saw, for the first time, his father as a person carrying about with him a word of his own, and he had an indefinite sense of this world of his father's extending back to a time and a life before he himself was born. He was only a part of his father's world, while his father belonged in the centre of his, Joe's world. And things were far from well in his father's world, he knew.

He moved a few steps nearer, and his father did not look at him. "They're all at home, wondering where you are," said Joe.

1. Joe didn't go straight home because he __________.
   A. didn't want to see Aunt Daisy and Uncle Ted
   B. wanted to find his father first
   C. wanted to watch the two dogs playing
   D. didn't want to go to bed immediately
2. Instead of going home Joe went __________.
   A. on to the football field B. through some fields
   C. along the bank of the river D. half-way to the town
3. When Joe had completed half his intended walk he __________.
   A. saw a man sitting by himself B. passed a couple of people
   C. went back to the town D. met some family groups
4. When Joe's father saw Joe, he __________.
   A. sat down on the grass B. didn't seem very interested in him
   C. looked round at the river D. went back to the river
5. That evening Joe realised that __________.
   A. he hardly knew his father at all
   B. he had not seen his father wearing those clothes before
   C. he had never really loved his father
   D. his father had a life of his own
6. That evening Joe thought that his father was __________.
   A. dull B. peculiar C. a stranger D. worried

132. **Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.**

The trees arrived by post, a half open parcel. They were thin and straight, rather like arrows but with shiny leaves at one end and muddy roots at the other. Terry and his father took them down the garden and planted them in their prepared places. Terry had great hopes of the middle tree, now set in the holy spot where Henry, his cat, run over, had been laid to rest a year before. The nine trees made an avenue down one side of the garden, where there was already a fifteen-foot stone wall between the garden and the back-yards of the Jenkins Street houses.

"Why do we want a row of trees as well as a wall?" Terry asked his father.

His father said, "For privacy. These trees grow very thickly."

His father's love of privacy often puzzled Terry, who was not one to keep himself to himself, but he could see part of the point here. The houses in Jenkins Street were on higher ground. His friend Leslie lived in number twelve, and Leslie had only to stand on a box to see right over the wall.

"Will the trees grow higher than the wall?" Terry asked then.

"Oh yes, twice as high if not more. It'll take a few years but they'll grow."

So they were going to have nine trees thirty feet tall to keep them from being overlooked. Terry wondered why this was so desirable. He said, "Our garden is very pretty. Why can't we let the people over the wall see it? That wouldn't be showing off, would it?"

"No, I don't think it would be," his father said. "Yet some people might feel a bit less happy if they can always see a good thing that isn't theirs. We don't want to be the cause of any jealousy if we can help it"

This consideration for other people's feelings must be a grown-up thing Terry thought. It was not his idea of how to run things. He said, "These trees - it seems a lot of trouble to go to just to stop people being jealous of us."

His father looked at him. "It isn't much trouble, Terry," he said, "These trees will grow without help from us. They'll be beautiful. And listen to them You can already hear them whispering to us in the wind."

1. How do we know that Terry's father was expecting the trees?
   A. He thought they would grow tall and thick
   B. He expected them because they arrived by post
   C. He and Terry had dug holes for them
   D. The parcel was half open, so he could see they were trees
2. Part of the garden is called a holy spot because __________.
   A. a cat was buried there
   B. Henry had been run over just there
   C. Terry's own tree was planted in that spot
   D. it was right in front of Leslie's house
3. Terry's father was a man who __________
   A. was proud of his garden and liked showing it off
   B. was very sociable towards his neighbours
   C. preferred to keep himself to himself
   D. felt jealous of the people in Jenkins Street
4. Why were the trees planted in front of the wall?
   A. Because that was where they would grow best
   B. To improve the appearance of the wall
   C. To hide the ugly sight of Jenkins Street
   D. To stop people looking into the garden
5. The thing that might have made the neighbours feel less happy was __________.
   A. the well-kept garden B. the row of trees
   C. the wall D. the privacy of the place
6. What did Terry disapprove of?
   A. Letting outsiders see the garden

B. The height of the houses in Jenkins Street
C. His father's concern for people's feelings
D. The way Leslie managed to look over the wall

7. In the man's opinion it was not much trouble to ________.
A. upset the neighbours
B. plant the trees and look after them
C. lead a very private life
D. hear the sounds made by the trees

133. **Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.**

Anna liked the look of the house as soon as she saw it. Jack knew that before she said anything. The plain white walls, the black window frames and door - the good taste of that combination had always pleased her.

"It's a nice family house," she said. "One can see it's been well lived in."

Fifty-seven Eden Square was a tall narrow house on three floors in the middle of a row facing a small park. It was in what a house agent would call a popular rather than a fashionable area. The little front gate was open, broken They went in and up a few stone steps to the front door. They could see in through one of the sitting-room windows from which a net curtain had fallen at one side. The large room was almost bare. A dirty green carpet half covered the floor. From an old brick fire-place a gas-fire had been pulled out into the room. The wall-paper was dark green, dirty and damp-looking. There was no furniture. Silently they stared in. Then Jack tried the front door. It was locked.

"It's been empty a long while," he said. "All last winter at least. Is it worth going to the agent to get the keys? We'd have to do an awful lot of cleaning up."

"Any empty house up for sale needs cleaning," said Anna. "That's part of the fun of buying. You can make it look so different. This place will be a lot better when I've had a go at it. How much do you think it'll cost?"

"Well, it's about eighty years old, and modernized probably." He stepped back and looked up. "It should have three or four large bedrooms, as large as I think bedrooms ought to be, and one or two small ones. That is, if it wasn't used as a guest house in the days before people started going to Spain for their holidays. I think it would cost about fifteen thousand. It depends on how modern it is inside. We'll get the keys and have a look, shall we?"

They did so the following afternoon. In an earlier, more spacious time, the house had had large, airy bedrooms. All four of these were now divided up by wooden walls and ugly passages. Each big window looking on to the park was shared by two or even three rooms. There were in all eighteen tiny bedrooms, each with a tiny wash-basin and water: sleeping spaces for thirty or so holiday-makers.

"Little cages," Anna said. She did not like the place at all.

1. What were these two people doing?
A. Looking for a place in which to spend their holiday.
B. They wanted to buy a guest house or a small hotel.

C. They were employed by a house agent to sell houses.
D. Trying to find a suitable house to buy.

2. When Anna looked at the house she __________
A. liked its situation very much.
B. admired the way it was painted.
C. told Jack it was very expensive.
D. said there was a nice family living in it.

3. What do you understand about the situation of the house?
A. It was in a rather poor part of the place.
B. It was in an area which everyone had left.
C. The house was part of a now housing development.
D. It was where fashionable people preferred to live.

4. They knew what the sitting-room was like because __________
A. there was no glass in the window.
B. Jack managed to get into it.
C. they examined it in detail from outside.
D. the agent had told them about it.

5. If Anna had a go at the house, __________
A. they would not have to pay so much for it.
B. Jack could return the keys to the agent.
C. it would be so much cleaner.
D. she would soon begin to like it.

6. A modernized house is__________
A. one that has only just been built.
B. an old house made suitable for today's needs.
C. a new house built on the ruins of an old one.
D. a house built not more than ten years ago.

7. What does the passage tell us about guest houses?
A. Guest houses always have large comfortable bedrooms.
B. The best ones are to be found in Spain.
C. They are becoming much more popular.
D. People do not use them as much as they did.

8. Anna did not like the house because __________
A. it was not her idea of a family home.
B. it was too expensive.
C. it was really a place for keeping animals in.
D. it needed too much cleaning.

34. **Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.**

Maggie was very glad that James was not a frequent visitor to the house. So far as the children were concerned, he had a mystery about him that stirred their imagination. He stirred Maggie's anger, however, so that she often said to her husband, "It's a mercy that brother of yours doesn't come oftener."

In fact James came once a year, unexpectedly, around eight o'clock i the evening, and he stayed for six hours of close discussion with his brothe His arrival was a signal to the children that their bedtime would be delayec Not that he ever spoke to them or played with them. He ignored them, as he was unable to see children, at least until the time came for him to gc Indeed, after his first greeting and a careless kiss, James took no notice c Maggie either, except to add, 'You'll be getting on with the supper, Maggie Such was his regard for her.

Maggie paid him back in her own way. She kept the children up, the four c them, to keep her company, she said, but of course they sang and made noise and broke the endless sound of James's voice. Very late, they droppe off to sleep in their chairs. Then, when James was about to go, Maggie wok them up and so more or less forced him to part with four shillings before he lef That gave her some satisfaction, for James, though well to do, was mean. H always went home by the last train, just after two o'clock.

Maggie's children secretly stared at their uncle. They could not forget tha he had, in their mother's words, 'lost two wives and taken a third' The wondered about those two unfortunate, lost ladies. They asked each othe what their fate had been, and if neither could ever be found again. Jame never brought his third wife with him nor ever mentioned her. The childre decided that he must be so frightened of losing her that he never allowed he outside the door.

1. How did Maggie feel about James's visits?
   A. She wished he would come to see them more often.
   B. Although she disliked his visits, she took pity on James.
   C. She looked forward to his visits, but they made her tired
   D. James's visits annoyed her very much.
2. Maggie never prepared anything special for James because __________
   A. he was a difficult man to please.
   B. she never knew when he was coming.
   C. she was too busy looking after her children.
   D. he never stayed long enough for a meal.
3. When their uncle visited them, the children __________
   A. enjoyed the stories he told them.
   B. did not speak to him or look at him.
   C. were allowed to stay up late.
   D. spent the evening playing with him.
4. What do we know about James's behaviour?
   A. James was a kindly man, with love for the family.
   B. Although James was blind, he acted normally enough.
   C. James was anxious to please the family, especially the children.
   D. James was rude to his sister-in law.
5. What was James's reason for visiting the family?
   A. To talk to his brother.
   B. To get away from his own family.

C. To find out how his brother's children were.
D. To see Maggie and to kiss her.

6. Maggie felt pleased when __________
A. she paid James the money that she owed him.
B. James gave some money to the children.
C. she had to wake James up, to catch his train.
D. James thanked her for the nice supper.

7. The children did not realise that two of James's wives __________
A. were dead.
B. were alive but suffered from loss of memory.
C. had run away from James because they hated him.
D. might very well reappear one day.

135. Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.

That afternoon Molly almost danced along the street, as she walked home with her father from the station. They had seen Mrs. Gibson and Cynthia off to London. She wished her step-mother would take herself off to London much more often.

"Well now, dad," she said, "I'm going to have you all to myself for a whole week. You must be very obedient."

"I hope you aren't going to boss me, Molly. You're walking me out of breath already. We mustn't pass Mrs. Goodmays in our hurry."

They crossed the street to speak to Mrs. Goodmays, one of the doctor's patients.

"We've just been seeing my wife and her daughter off to London. They've gone up for a week."

"Dear me, to London, and only for a week!" said Mrs. Goodmays, with surprise. "It seems hardly worth the packing. It'll be lonely for you, Molly, without your step-sister."

"Yes," said Molly, suddenly feeling as if she ought to have taken this view of the case. "I[illegible] miss Cynthia."

"And you, Dr Gibson I hope you won't feel like a widower once again. You must come and have supper with me one evening. What about Tuesday?"

Dr Gibson felt a sharp blow on his leg from the toe of Molly's shoe, but even so he accepted the invitation, much to the old lady's satisfaction.

A moment later Molly said to him, "How could you go and waste one of our precious evenings! We've only got five now. I've been planning all sorts of things for us to do together."

"What sort of things?"

"Oh, I don't know. Things you used to like." She looked at him boldly. "Forbidden things now."

Her father's eyes lit up, but his face remained serious. "I'm not going to be pulled down, Molly. With hard work and sensible guidance I've reached a very fair height of civilised behaviour, and there I'm going to stay."

"Oh no you're not. We're having bread and cheese for supper tonight, in armchairs in front of the TV! And you shall wear your dressing-gown at breakfast tomorrow-and every morning for a week! And you shall read the paper at the dining-table! That's only a start. I haven't finished by a long way yet."

1. What were Molly's feelings as they walked home?
   A. She wished she had gone to London too.
   B. She was delighted to be alone with her father.
   C. She was looking forward to Mrs. Gibson's return.
   D. She hated being apart from Cynthia.
2. Mrs. Gibson was _________.
   A. Dr Gibson's mother B. Molly's mother
   C. Cynthia's daughter D. the doctor's wife
3. Dr. Gibson could hardly keep up with Molly because _________
   A. he was anxious to get home quickly.
   B. he had not forgotten how to dance.
   C. they were walking so fast.
   D. she stopped and talked to Mrs. Goodmays
4. What did Mrs. Goodmays think about the visit to London?
   A She was jealous of the two who had gone.
   B She thought the visit was much too short.
   C She was glad that the doctor and Molly had not gone.
   D She was surprised they had not taken more clothes with them.
5. From the passage we can be certain that _________
   A. the doctor's first wife had died.
   B. Mrs. Gibson had no children of her own.
   C. Mrs. Gibson had never been married before.
   D. the doctor had never had another wife.
6. When Molly kicked her father, _________
   A. she meant him to turn down the invitation.
   B. it seems to have been a pure accident.
   C. it was a sign that Tuesday was inconvenient.
   D. it showed she was pleased to have been invited.
7. What was Molly's father afraid of?
   A. He feared he might lose his position as a doctor.
   B. He suspected Molly wanted him to do something criminal.
   C. He thought Molly would encourage his old bad habits.
   D. He believed Molly was trying to make him leave his wife.

136. Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.

Byrne turned the key in the heavy lock and put it calmly in his pocket. He did so much more from caution than from any kind of fear. This was the only entrance to the house, and he did not mean to be caught unaware by any danger from outside. He wondered if Tom Corbin had been as cautious the night before. Though Tom would be away for at least three days, Byrne had a strange feeling of his nearness. In the stillness he seemed to hear Tom's voice. He looked round quickly, for the tricks of hearing are the most realistic of all. But there were only the women. It seemed impossible that Tom should not be there

The girl, carrying a smoky oil lamp, led Byrne upstairs. He threw open one after another the doors along the passage. At this, the girl stopped and raised the lamp in each doorway, staring at him meanwhile. Satisfied he was the only guest, Byrne came to the last door, which the girl threw open herself.

"You sleep here, sir," she said, giving him the lamp. "Your friend slept here too. It's our most comfortable bed."

"Good night, miss," he said politely.

Her lips moved in reply, but he did not catch the words. Her eyes never for a moment left his face. He stepped in, and as he turned to close the door she was still standing there motionless. He paused, and in the silence he thought he again heard the sound of Tom's voice. The sound terrified him now, not only because it seemed much nearer but also because he imagined a note of warning in it.

He shut the door in the girl's face then, leaving her in the dark. He opened it again almost at once. She had disappeared without a sound. He closed and bolted the door. A deep mistrust suddenly took possession of him. Why had that girl stared at him so? Did she wish to remember him clearly? It was as if she knew that she was seeing his face for the last time.

1. Why did Byrne take the key with him?
   A. To let Tom in, when he returned.
   B. Because he was afraid of what was going to happen.
   C. To stop any enemy being let into the house.
   D. Because he did not want the women to escape.
2. We know from the passage that Tom Corbin __________
   A. had left the house three days before.
   B. had felt quite as suspicious as Byrne was.
   C. had stayed in the house for three days.
   D. had slept in the house the night before.
3. Byrne was surprised when he turned round because __________
   A. Tom was not in the room.
   B. he had not expected to find Tom there
   C. there was no danger behind him.
   D. the women were there.
4. Why did Byrne look inside each room?
   A. He wanted to choose the best room for himself.
   B. He was looking for Tom Corbin
   C. The girl wanted him to examine each of the rooms.
   D. He wished to make sure there was no one inside.
5. Although Byrne politely wished the girl good night, __________
   A. she gave him a rude answer.   B. she did not leave him.

C. she refused to look at him. D. she said nothing to him.

6. What made Byrne very frightened?
   A. The strangeness of the place. B. Being alone, at the end of the passage.
   C. The sound he thought he heard. D. The danger outside.
7. When Byrne shut the door, __________.
   A. the room was in darkness. B. the girl went away.
   C. it hit the girl in the face. D. the girl had already disappeared.
8. Byrne did not trust the girl because __________.
   A. he had never seen her before
   B. of the way she moved about
   C. he knew she would be gone by morning
   D. of the way she looked at him

137. Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.

Bill Jarvis took over our village news agency at a time of life when most of us only want to relax. He just thought he would like something but not too much to do, and the news agency was ready-made. The business produced little enough for him, but then Bill was a chap who only wanted the simplicity and order and regularity of the job. He had been a long-serving sailor, and all his life had done everything by the clock.

Every day he opened his shop at six a.m. to catch the early trade; the papers arrived on his door-step before that. Many of Bill's customers were city workers, and the shop was convenient for the station. Business was tailing off by ten o'clock, so at eleven sharp Bill closed for lunch. It was hard luck on anybody who wanted a paper or magazine in the afternoon, for most likely Bill would be down on the river bank, fishing, and his nearest competitor was five kilometres away. Some time in the afternoon, the evening papers landed on the door-mat, and at four o'clock Bill reopened. The evening rush lasted till seven, and it was worth while.

He lived in a flat above the shop, alone. Except in very bad weather, you always knew where to find him in the afternoons, as I have said. Once, on a sunny afternoon, I walked home along the river bank from a shopping trip to the village. By my watch it was three minutes past four, so I was astonished to see Bill sitting there on his little chair with a line in the water. He had had no luck, I could see, but he was making no effort to move.

"What's wrong, Bill?" I called out from the path.

For answer, he put a hand inside his jacket and took out a big, golden object. For a moment I had no idea what it could be, and then it suddenly went off with a noise like a fire engine. Stopping the bell, Bill held the thing up and called back: "Ten to four, you see, and this is dead right." He stood up then and began to wind in his line.

I had never known anyone carry a brass alarm clock round with them before.

1. Bill Jarvis became a newsagent when ________
   A. he needed the money. B. he decided to take things easy.
   C. he was quite an old man. D. he gave up clock-repairing.
2. What does the passage tell us about the news agency?
   A. It was an easy job with fixed hours.
   B. It was opened specially for Bill Jarvis
   C. It was a very profitable business
   D. It belonged to the railway and was part of the station.
3. Why did Bill open the shop so early in the day?
   A. He liked to do as much as possible before he went to work.
   B. The shop had to be open when the morning papers came.
   C. Bill was never sure of the time.
   D. It was then that he did a lot of business.
4. We understand from the passage that the shop closed for lunch ________
   A. at eleven o'clock more or less. B. before eleven o'clock.
   C. at exactly eleven o'clock. D. always after eleven o'clock.
5. You might say "Hard luck" to someone who ________
   A. has just heard some very good news.
   B. is less fortunate than he or she ought to be.
   C. puts great effort into whatever he or she tries.
   D. fails through his or her own fault entirely.
6. Why was the writer on the riverbank that afternoon?
   A. He was going to do some shopping in the village.
   B. He was going to get the evening paper.
   C. He was fishing.
   D. He was on his way home from the village.
7. Why was the writer surprised when he saw Bill Jarvis?
   A. He thought it was late for Bill to be still fishing.
   B. He thought Bill was ill, because he was not moving at all.
   C. Bill had not caught anything, and that seemed strange.
   D. He was surprised because Bill stayed in his flat in the afternoons.
8. From the information given in the passage, who - or what - do you think was wrong?
   A. The bell was; it must have gone off at the wrong time.
   B. Bill was; he had dropped off to sleep
   C. The writer's watch was fast.
   D. Bill's clock was wrong; it was very old.

138. Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.

Becket not only travelled light, he lived light. In all the world he owned just the clothes he stood up in, a full suitcase and a bank account. Arriving anywhere with these possessions, he might just as easily put up for a month or a year as for a single night. For long stays, not less than a month, he might take a furnished flat, sometimes even a house. But whatever the length, he rarely needed anything he did not have with him. He was, he liked to think, a self-contained person.

Becket had one occasional anxiety: the suspicion that he owned more than would fit comfortably into the case. The feeling, when it came, was the signal for him to throw something away or just leave it lying about. This was the automatic fate of his worn-out clothes for example. Having no use for choice or variety, he kept just a raincoat, a suit, a pair of shoes and a few shirts, socks and so on; no more in the clothing line. He bought and read many books, and left them wherever he happened to be silting when he finished them. They quickly found new owners.

Becket was a professional traveller, interested and interesting. He was not one to 'do' a country in a week or a city in three days. He liked to get the feel of a place by living in it, reading its newspapers, watching its TV, discussing its affairs. He always tried to make a few friends - if necessary even by stopping a suitable-looking person in the street and talking to him. It worked well in about one case in ten. Though Becket's health gave him no cause for alarm, he made a point of seeing a doctor as soon as he arrived anywhere. "A doctor knows a place and its people better than anyone," he used to say. He never went to see a doctor; he always sent for one: that, he found, was the quickest way to confidences, which came out freely as soon as he mentioned that he was a writer.

Becket was an artist as well. He painted pictures of Ins places and, when he had gathered enough information, he wrote about them. He sold his work, through an agent, to newspapers and magazines. It was an agreeable sort of life for a good social mixer, lived nearly always in fine weather; and as Becket never stayed anywhere for long, he enjoyed the satisfying advantage of paying very little in tax.

1. What do we know about Becket's possessions?
   A. He had enough baggage to stay for one night.
   B. He carried all of them around with him.
   C. He had thrown or given them away.
   D. He left most of his things at home when he travelled.
2. Becket took over a flat when __________
   A. there were no suitable hotels.
   B. he meant to stay somewhere for several nights.
   C. he was sure of staying a year or more.
   D. he expected not to move on for a month at least.
3. If anything worried Becket, it was__________
   A. the thought of having too much baggage.
   B. his habit of leaving things lying about.
   C. the fact that he owned so little.
   D. the poor state of his clothes.
4. Becket did not keep books because __________
   A. he had no interest in literature.
   B. the books he read belonged to other people

C. he had no room in his case for them
D. he preferred to give them to his friends

What was the usual result when Becket talked to strangers in the street?
A. People thought he was ill and sent for a doctor.
B. He made many new friends that way
C. The people he spoke to felt annoyed with him.
D. The approach failed in its purpose

We understand from the passage that Becket was __________
A. a travel agent.
B. a journalist.
C. a spy.
D. a social worker.

How did Becket feel about taxation?
A. It worried him, so he kept moving from place to place.
B. He hated it, so he broke the tax laws.
C. He was pleased he could honestly avoid it.
D. He felt ashamed of not paying taxes.

39. Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C à D.

At sixteen Ron Mackie might have stayed at school, but the future called him excitedly. "Get out of the classroom into a job," it said, and Ron beyed. His father, supporting the decision, found a place for him in a upermarket. "You're lucky, Ron," he said. "For every boy with a job these ays, there's a dozen without." So Ron joined the working world at twenty ounds a week.

For a year he spent his days filling shelves with tins of food. By the end of at time he was looking back on his schooldays as a time of great variety nd satisfaction. He searched for an interest in his work, with little success. owever, Fridays came around unfailingly and with them Ron's pay; but the est thing about the place was Judy on the cash desk. Ron got on well with l the girls when the manager was not around. They liked him too, though he d not see that.

One fine day instead of going to work Ron got a lift on a lorry going south. ith nine pounds in his pocket, a full heart and a great longing for the sea, e set out to make a better way for himself. That evening, in Bournemouth, e had a sandwich and a drink in a cafe run by an elderly man and his wife. efore he had finished the sandwich, the woman had taken him on for the est of the summer, at twenty pounds a week, a room upstairs and three eals a day. The ease and speed of it rather took Ron's breath away. At uiet times Ron had to check the old man's arithmetic in the records of the usiness.

At the end of the season he stayed on the coast. He was again surprised ow straightforward it was for a boy of seventeen to make a living. He orked in shops mostly, but once he took a job in a hotel for three weeks. ate in October, he was taken on by the sick manager of a shoe shop, where woman and two girls also worked. Ron soon found himself in charge there;

he was the only one who could keep the books. He and the girls shared a fla above the shop. By this time he knew there was something about him tha women of all ages liked. He was not sure what it was, except that he fel warm and playful and sensitive towards them.

1. Why did Ron Mackie leave school at sixteen?
   A. His father made him leave.
   B. He had reached the age when he had to leave.
   C. He left because he was worried about the future.
   D. He left because he wanted to start work.
2. What did Ron's father think about his leaving school?
   A. He thought his son was doing the right thing.
   B. He advised him to stay at school to complete his education.
   C. He did not like the idea, but he helped Ron to find work.
   D. He knew there was a job for every boy who wanted one.
3. It took about a year for Ron to realise that__________
   A. he worked well because he was interested in the job.
   B. his work at the supermarket was dull.
   C. being at work was much better than going to school.
   D. the store manager wanted to get rid of him.
4. Why did Ron leave the supermarket?
   A. He knew he would find work in Bournemouth.
   B. He took a job as a lorry driver.
   C. He gave up the job because he felt unwell.
   D. He wanted to work at the seaside
5. At the cafe, Ron was very surprised when __________
   A. he was sent upstairs to eat his meal.
   B. he found he could do the old man's arithmetic.
   C. the woman took the sandwich away from him.
   D. the woman offered him a job.
6. So far as employment was concerned, Ron expected __________
   A. more help than he actually got.
   B. to be the manager of a shop.
   C. the problems to be much harder.
   D. the winter to be an easy time.
7. Ron was able to take over the shop because __________
   A. he got on well with the women there.
   B. he understood the accounts of the business.
   C. he had had experience of selling books
   D. he had a flat above it

140. Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, (và D.

A single scream shattered the morning calm and woke Bernie from troubled sleep. A car raced past the house. Bernie got up and opened th curtains. A cat lay in the middle of the road, twisted, broken and still. It wa not a rare sight on that busy corner. Drivers took more care to avoid dogs for there was often a value on a dog; farmers and the like might depend on them. But cats were nobody's business really, and there were too many about anyway.

It was late that evening that the first faint cries were heard. Nicola, reading in bed, heard them but took little notice. She slept in the back of the house, away from street noises, and there were often fighting cats beneath her window. Next morning, when Bernie woke her for school, there were the cries again, not just one but several together. Nicola stared at her mother.

"They're kittens!" she cried. "That must have been a mother cat yesterday. The kittens are somewhere and they're hungry."

After school Nicola found the little family in a store-room beneath the house. The door of this was always kept shut, but a broken window high in the wall was an invitation to any normal cat. There were six kittens, all very tiny. Four were black and white and two marmalade. When Nicola bent to pick one up there was a fierce reaction and six tiny backs arched in terror. Laughing, she lifted up one of the little things and was surprised at how quickly it grew calm and curious in the warmth of her hand. Its eyes were only half open, and it seemed too weak to stand up. One by one Nicola put them in a cardboard box and took them indoors.

"They must be fed at once," Bernie said when she saw them. She put some milk on the stove to warm. "Nicky, look for that dolls' feeding bottle you used to have. I think it's in your cupboard. These little creatures can't drink from a saucer like cats; they have to be fed like babies." She dipped her fingers in the warm milk and put them to the mouth of each kitten in turn. How they loved it.

1. What was the cause of the scream?
   A. Bernie had a nightmare and woke with a scream.
   B. A motor-car went too fast round a corner.
   C. There was a cat and dog fight outside.
   D. A cat was run over in the street.
2. We understand from the passage tnat motorists__________
   A. are reliable dog owners B. try hard not to run over dogs.
   C. are not so careful as farmers are. D. often depend upon their dogs.
3. When Nicola first heard the cries, she __________
   A. knew they were kitten's cries B. got up and looked for the kittens.
   C. did not think about them. D. thought they came from the street.
4. Why did Nicola look for the kittens in the store-room?
   A. She thought a cat could have got into it.
   B. A lot of the family's cats lived there.
   C. She had seen the mother cat going in.
   D. Someone had left the door open for her.
5. When Nicola bent down to the kittens __________
   A. they attacked her. B. they showed they were afraid.
   C. they welcomed her. D. they ran away from her.

6. When she hold one of the kittens in her hand __________
   A. it felt very warm to her.
   B. it began to cry.
   C. she did not like the feel of it.
   D. it soon felt safe with her
7. The kittens were too young to __________
   A. live without their mother.
   B. take the milk from Bernie's fingers
   C. take food as cats usually do
   D. drink from a feeding bottle.

141. **Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.**

The tanker lay in the bay for four days, a few hundred metres from the shore. In this tideless water she lay as still and secure as if fastened to a wall. In a way, she was, for the sandy bottom held her in its grip. Twice the harbour master's boat went out to her; the second time it brought off a number of the crew. It never occurred to the watchers on shore that the ship was in danger she looked so calm and seaworthy. From time to time there was activity on board: when a land wind rose in the evenings, the tanker's engines came to life. Then the vessel shook herself and strained fiercely, but none of it did her any good. She just stayed where she was in the bay.

The July sun blazed down on her flat decks. Occasionally a seaman, stripped to the waist, came out on to the deck with the movements of someone performing a complicated dance, stepping lightly, never resting on that burning metal. Once or twice he kept close to the ship's rail, with an arm raised against the sunlight, staring at the people on the beach. Throughout the day the air rose in visible waves from the tanker's decks. When a sea wind blew, it brought with it the heavy smell of oil. At night the ship lay in total darkness.

On the fifth morning a thick bank of sea mist filled the bay. It seemed that the tanker had got away in the night and gone into harbour. But this was an illusion. Slowly, as the fog cleared a little, she came into view again but farther out. Soon two figures could be seen at work on her decks. There was the sound of hammering, of metal on metal, and then of something heavy falling on to the deck. At once the watchers on shore were half blinded by a flash of yellow light that enveloped the ship from end to end. The explosion that followed the flash was like a single crack from a giant whip. In a moment the ship, except for a dark line at water level, was lost to sight behind the flames.

Two bodies were washed ashore in the bay. They were stripped to the waist, bare-footed, and black with flash burns. The right arm of one body was raised to the forehead as if shielding the eyes from some bright light. The other man wore a gold chain round his neck. The tanker burned for nine days and nights.

1. What prevented the tanker from sailing into harbour?
   A. She was waiting for a suitable tide.
   B. Most of her crew had gone ashore.
   C. She had run aground on sand.
   D. Her engines had broken down.

The people who were watching from the beach _________
A. realised the trouble but could do nothing about it.
B. offered to help without knowing what to do.
C. did not know there was anything wrong with the ship.
D. did not want to put themselves in any danger.

Why did the seaman keep moving about?
A. The deck was uncomfortable to stand on.
B. That was the best way to keep his balance
C. He was practising some kind of dance.
D. He had to pretend he was working.

The air that rose from the ship was "visible" because _________
A. it might easily have caught fire.
B. it could be seen.
C. it had a nasty smelt.
D. it was mixed with spray from the waves.

How did the mist affect the situation?
A. It forced the ship to move farther from the shore.
B. It made the seamen's work harder.
C. It allowed the ship to move into the harbour.
D. For a time it hid the ship from sight.

The explosion occurred on the tanker when _________
A. she was unloading her oil.
B. the fog began to clear.
C. the two seamen were working.
D. she was struck by lightning.

What happened to the two seamen?
A. They were blown off the ship and swam ashore.
B. They were killed in the explosion.
C. They survived but were badly burned.
D. They died shortly after reaching the beach.

2. Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C à D.

Sands looked up at the roof of the ruin, "This is the only part where we ight try to sleep," he said. "The beams up there support some stonework ey're the only ones that don't look ready to come down on us."

"Not for me, thanks, Professor," Morris replied I'm too bony and sensitive to eep on a stone floor. I'll spread my blanket in the dust by the path."

Professor Sands stared at him. "That wouldn't do you any good at all. esides it will be very cold up here after dark. Do you want your brain to ften?"

"My brain?" Now Morris pointed to the roof beams. "Mightn't it be yours at risks damage should one of those suddenly decide to obey gravity in the iddle of one of your pleasant dreams? What exactly do you mean?"

"It's unhealthy, even foolish, to sleep without a roof of some sort over our head. Being high, as we are on this mountain, is a great help, but it' s ot enough."

"Tonight will be all right, surely. It's a lovely evening, and the sky is clea I've got warm clothes. I'm not worried about a change in the weather."

"Nor am I. It's the weight I'm thinking of. The brain needs protection from Many creatures have developed their own - a shell for example. Fish alwa have the sea above them. Foxes spend most of their time underground. sleep undefended, uncovered to the air, like the most stupid animals, is simp asking for trouble. Do *you* wish to take after a goat or a sheep? Sleep und this roof, Morris, where the weight can't reach you."

"What weight do you mean?" Morris cried, losing patience.

The professor sighed. He had to explain even the simplest details some of his students. "The air, of course," he said. "It's a great blanket gas, eighty kilometres thick, and it's pressing, pressing, pressing down on u It's the brain that suffers most. We must do all we can to shield it. Do y know the terrific weight on your head when you stand out there?"

Morris closed his eyes. "I don't notice it. I've grown used to it." He laughed.

"That won't help you. You must try to avoid it as I do. The roof here w protect; and I use this too." He opened his bag and took out a small me helmet. "Have you a hat or something to cover your head?"

1. What was Professor Sands' opinion of the room they were in?
   A. As it was the only room, they had to sleep there.
   B. He suggested the beams might give way and bring down the stones.
   C. He thought it was safer there than elsewhere in the ruin.
   D. He thought it was perfectly safe for them to sleep there.
2. Where did Morris decide to sleep?
   A. He was going to sleep in the open air
   B. He was so tired he said he could sleep anywhere
   C. He thought he would sleep on a flat stone outside.
   D. He did not like the hard floor of the room but would sleep on it.
3. When Morris pointed to the roof, he suggested that ________
   A. it was in good condition. B. Sands might cause damage to it.
   C. Sands was confused about it. D. part of it might fall on to Sands.
4. If you haven't "a roof over your head", you________
   A. are homeless or without a room B. are on a bare mountain-top
   C. are bare-headed. D. are bald-headed.
5. Professor Sands argued that the least intelligent creatures ________
   A. were always the heaviest ones.
   B. lived mainly underground.
   C. slept outside, in the fields.
   D. were the ones with shells on their backs.
6. What do we understand about Sands' fears?
   A. He was most afraid of being attacked.
   B. He thought the open air was dangerous.
   C. He was scared of poisonous gas.
   D. He had a secret worry that weighed on his mind.

7. Why did Sands use a helmet?
   A. To help him explore old ruins.
   B. To protect his head.
   C. To enable him to see better.
   D. To help him sleep soundly.

143. **Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.**

Police Officer Tidwell left the station just after 8 a.m. on Sunday, June 4. He had spent an uneventful night on duty and was looking forward to his day of rest. By habit he took a short cut down the path behind Digby Hall Road and after a minute or two he saw a man climbing down a drain-pipe from an open bedroom window of number 29. In silence Tidwell crept into the garden. The man reached the ground and was dusting himself down when he felt his arm gripped.

"It's 8.15 on a Sunday morning," said the officer, "and this sort of thing seems an unlikely adventure at such a time. Would you mind explaining?"

The man was obviously startled but kept calm. He said, "I know what you're thinking, officer, but it isn't true. This is a very funny mistake"

"It's part of my job to take an interest in unusual events. I think you've just left this house in a manner other than the customary one. That may be quite innocent, but I'd like to make sure." Tidwell took out his notebook and a pen. "Name, address and occupation and then, please, tell me your story."

"Charlie Crane, lorry driver, from Nottingham, 51 Brecon Street. My story..."

"Yes. What were you doing like a fly on that wall, Mr. Crane?"

"Well, I had a breakdown yesterday and had to stay the night here. Bed and breakfast. The landlady's name is Mrs. Fern. She gave me breakfast at seven, and I was out of here in the right way and down at the lorry park by half past. It was only when I felt around for a cigarette I realized I'd left £80 in my pay envelope under the pillow here at number 29. I always put it under my pillow at night. It's a habit I've got into. I even do it at home..."

"I see. Why didn't you miss it when you went to pay Mrs. What's-her-name?"

"I'd paid her last night. You've got to pay when you take the room, see? So I came rushing back, but it's Sunday, and she'd gone back to bed, and could I wake her? I rang the bell and banged on the front door for ten minutes before I came round here to the back and spotted my bedroom window still open. Up I went, then, up this pipe. It's a trick I learnt in the army. She hadn't made the bed, and the money was still there. You know the rust, and I hope you believe it because ..."

"Mr. Crane, whatever are you doing here? I thought you'd gone an hour ago." It was Mrs. Fern, speaking from the kitchen window at the corner of the house.

1. Why was Tidwell walking along that path?
   A. He usually discovered something suspicious along that way.
   B. He had an appointment with a man at number 29, Digby Hall Road.
   C. He chose to go that way by chance.
   D. He knew he would get home quicker that way.

2. According to the passage, the officer saw a man __________
A. causing damage to a house.
B. bringing a pipe out through a window.
C. leaving a house.
D. trying to break into a house.

3. The police officer questioned the man because __________
A. he had seen him doing a strange thing.
B. he thought he recognised him.
C. the man had fallen and needed attention
D. the man had tried to escape.

4. It is customary to leave a house __________
A. through the kitchen window. B. through a bedroom.
C. by the door. D. down a drain-pipe.

5. Why had Crane stayed the night at number 29?
A. He had lost his way in the dark.
B. His lorry had something wrong with it.
C. Nottingham was too far for him to drive that night.
D. He had suddenly felt ill.

6. When Mr. Crane was at home, he__________
A. kept his cigarettes under his pillow at night.
B. always carried his money about in an envelope.
C. tried to give up the smoking habit.
D. hid his money under his pillow at night.

7. When Crane arrived back at the house, __________
A. he refused to wake Mrs. Fern.
B. he felt ashamed to wake Mrs. Fern, but he did so.
C. he woke Mrs. Fern, but she refused to get up.
D. he tried to wake Mrs. Fern but failed.

8. What trick had Crane learnt in the army?
A. Opening windows from the outside.
B. Climbing pipes.
C. Getting money from people.
D. Making beds.

144. Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.

When Brooke married his Irish nurse, the colonel gave him two weeks to go with her to her country, so that he could meet her people and see what the place was like. Southern Ireland, though only across a narrow sea, was not at war. That seemed to make it an inviting place, a strange place, more foreign than France or Egypt.

"You take ship from Holyhead," said the colonel "I'll give you a ticket and a pass to say you're an Irishman on leave. But remember, you're not to wear uniform unless you want to spend the rest of the war in an Irish prison. Get a suit and a shirt from somebody and leave your army stuff here. In uniform they'll pick you up as soon as you step off the boat."

Brooke arranged the journey without too much trouble. An army man could do practically what he wanted in those days, especially a lame man with a couple of ribbons on his chest. Brooke had fought through the North African war, and then the invasion of Europe. He had got his leg wound in France and been nursed back to near normal health by Bernie Hale, now Mrs. Brooke.

It's an ill wind that blows nobody any good. The bombing was severe, and Bernie's hospital, crowded and busy with wounded, was so badly damaged on the day before she got married that there was nowhere immediately for her to work. Her patients were sent elsewhere, and that allowed her to take her holidays.

The boat to Dublin was crowded. All the passengers wore civilian clothes, and all seemed to have a great air of cheerfulness and pride too, Brooke thought. The atmosphere was of a victorious return from a meeting with some challenge. They were nearly all young people. They talked and laughed about the war. Brooke guessed they were Irish men and women who did not share their country's determination to keep out of the war. They did not want to miss the chance of a good fight.

Dublin seemed a fairy city that evening. There were lights everywhere, in complete contrast to blacked-out Europe. The people were pink-cheeked, cheerful, not pale and war-weary. Bombs and rockets did not disturb the sleep of the Irish. The manageress of the hotel Brooke and Bernie stayed at refused to believe they were married, it was separate rooms or nothing.

Next morning, when Brooke asked the hotel porter to help with one of the heavy cases, the man said, "No, I've got other things to do. Don't you people know there's a war on?" That angered Bernie, but Brooke could only laugh.

1. Why did Brooke go to Ireland?
   A. He went on leave, because his home was there.
   B. He went mainly to see his wife's family.
   C. The colonel had asked him to spy out the land.
   D. The people of Ireland had asked him to visit the country.
2. Brooke was not allowed to wear his uniform to Ireland because __________.
   A. Ireland was on the opposite side in the war
   B. he was wounded and had left the army
   C. that would be against Irish law
   D. no one would believe him if he did
3. In the last sentence of paragraph 2, the words "pick you up" mean __________.
   A. recognise you. B. help you. C. arrest you. D. give you a lift.
4. When Brooke made the travel arrangements, __________
   A. people were unusually helpful to him.
   B. there were more difficulties than he expected.

C. he was glad to be wearing civilian clothes.
D. he tried to hide his lameness.

5. Bernie managed to get a holiday because _________
A. she wanted to get married.
B. her place of work was bombed.
C. her patients had recovered and left hospital.
D. a storm wrecked the hospital.

6. What do you understand about the other passengers on the ship?
A. They were unwillingly involved in the war.
B. They were proud of their peace-loving country.
C. They were determined to stay out of the war.
D. They were happy to be taking part in the war.

7. Bernie was angry because _________
A. she felt insulted by the porter's question.
B. the porter had such a lot of work to do.
C. her country was suffering as a result of the war.
D. her husband was laughing at the porter.

145. **Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.**

We knew Sylvia and Jack had had problems with their flat, but we had not been told the details. Not until they came for a weekend in September, that is.

At dinner on the Friday evening Kitty said, "You wrote that the flat wasn't quite what you expected. We imagined the worst, like horrid neighbours or rising damp. Of course, it could be just too small. You're sharing with another couple, aren't you?"

"Were sharing, Mother," Sylvia replied.

"It really wasn't necessary," Jack explained proudly. "I've had a substantial rise, and we can easily manage. It's much better to be independent"

"Oh, much," I agreed.

"What was the trouble?" Kitty asked, impatient and unwilling to let go.

"Nothing much," Sylvia said. "The flat's fine. It was the other couple, Sally and Tom Ford. You've never seen such an untidy pair. We shared the sitting-room and the kitchen and the bathroom and got fed up with the mess of it all."

"And what made it worse," Jack put in, "was that they accused us of the same sort of thing. Tom and I nearly came to blows when he locked up some of their wedding presents we were all using, as they used ours, naturally"

"You take a chance when you make a sharing arrangement," Kitty said, "unless you've known the other people a long time. Were they always disorganised like that, or did it start suddenly? Something might have upset the girl."

"I knew her for three years at college, Mother. She seemed all right then. I had the shock of my life when I saw how she and Tom lived."

"I never realised you were so particular, my dear," Kitty said with a smile.

"I am, in my own flat," Sylvia said. "Sally and Tom left a month ago."

"We could have left instead," Jack said. "But why should we? After all, the flat was in our names, not theirs. We were glad to see the back of them."

Two weeks later Kitty and I returned their visit for lunch on Sunday. It was the first time we had been to their flat. To say that we were shocked is not true, because we knew our daughter extremely well. The flat had fairly recently been in quite good condition; it was now a chaos of dirt and damage and indescribable confusion. I did not know how anyone could possibly live there. But Sylvia noticed nothing."

1. What did Kitty hope to do that weekend in September?
   A. Look for a larger flat for Sylvia.
   B. Get to know the neighbours better.
   C. Find out what went wrong in Sylvia's flat.
   D. Do something to cure the dampness of Sylvia's flat
2. When Sylvia said they "were sharing" (paragraph 3), she meant that __________
   A. they had never agreed about sharing.
   B. they had shared and were still sharing.
   C. they intended to share in the future.
   D. they were no longer sharing.
3. Jack was pleased to announce that __________
   A. he was now earning a higher salary.
   B. they would soon move to a much better flat.
   C. the rent of the flat had just been reduced.
   D. they had paid off all their debts.
4. According to Sylvia, what was wrong with the other couple?
   A. They were nervous and over-anxious to please.
   B. They caused a lot of trouble over nothing.
   C. They were too disorderly to live with.
   D. They were falsely accused of being dirty.
5. When Tom locked up the presents, __________
   A. Jack smashed some of the things.
   B. he and Jack almost started to fight.
   C. he took a few that belonged to Sylvia and Jack.
   D. Jack decided to break the lock.
6. What was Jack's opinion about leaving the flat?
   A. He would have given it up, but Sylvia disagreed.
   B. He thought they would have to clean it up before leaving.
   C. He wanted to live there but did not have an agreement.
   D. He was not willing to give it up.
7. The writer was honest enough to admit that __________
   A. Tom and Sally Ford should share the blame.
   B. the fault lay chiefly with Sylvia.
   C. it was Jack's responsibility to get a better flat.
   D. two couples could not live in harmony in one flat.

8. What relation was Jack to the writer of the passage?
A. Grandson. B. Brother-in-law. C. Son-in-law. D. Son.

146. **Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.**

The dog, called Prince, was an intelligent animal and a slave to Williams. From morning till night, when Williams was at home, Prince never left his sight, practically ignoring all other members of the family. The dog had a number of clearly defined duties, for which Williams had patiently trained him and, like the good pupil he was, Prince lived for the chance to demonstrate his abilities. When Williams wanted to put on his boots, he would murmur "Boots" and within seconds the dog would drop them at his feet. At nine every morning Prince ran off to the general store in the village, returning shortly not only with Williams's daily paper but with a half-ounce packet of Williams's favourite tobacco, John Rhiney's Mixed. A gun dog by breed, Prince possessed a large soft mouth specially evolved for the safe carrying of hunted creatures, so the paper and the tobacco came to no harm, never even showing a tooth mark.

Williams was a railwayman, an engine driver and he wore a blue uniform which smelled of oil and oil fuel. He had to work at odd times -"days", "late days" or "nights". Over the years Prince got to know these periods of work and rest, knew when his master would leave the house and return, and the dog did not waste this knowledge. If Williams overslept, as he often did Prince barked at the bedroom door until he woke, much to the annoyance of the family. On his return, Williams's slippers were brought to him, the paper and tobacco too if previously undelivered.

A curious thing happened to Williams during the snow and ice of last winter. One evening he slipped and fell on the icy pavement somewhere between the village and his home. He was so badly shaken that he stayed in bed for three days; and not until he got up and dressed again did he discover that he had lost his wallet containing over fifty pounds. The house was turned upside down in the search, but the wallet was not found. However, two days later - that was five days after the fall - Prince dropped the wallet into Williams's hand. Very muddy, stained and wet through, the little case still contained fifty-three pounds, Williams's driving licence and a few other papers. Where the dog had found it no one could tell, but found it he had and recognised it probably by the faint oily smell on the worn leather.

1. What was the relationship between Williams and Prince?
A. So far as Williams was concerned, nothing was too good for Prince.
B. The dog protected Williams from the others in the family.
C. Prince behaved as he did through fear of Williams.
D. The dog would do anything for Williams.

2. How did the dog perform his duties?
A. He was delighted to show them off.
B. He did his best but was not often successful.

C He did them quickly, to get them over.
D He had few opportunities to do them.

What does the passage tell us about gun-dogs?
A They are the fastest runners of all dogs.
B Their teeth are removed when they are young.
C They can carry birds, etc. without hurting them.
D They breed well, producing many young dogs.

As a result of Williams's work __________
A he did not get enough sleep.
B there was an oily smell from his clothes.
C the dog grew accustomed to travelling by train.
D the dog was confused about the time of day.

It upset Williams's wife and family when __________
A. Williams had to go to work at night.
B the dog made too much noise in the house.
C Williams made them all get up early.
D the dog would not let them see the newspaper.

Williams did not realise his loss for several days because __________
A he trusted the dog to find the wallet.
B. he was unconscious all that time.
C. he thought the wallet was in the house.
D he had no occasion to feel in his pockets.

The dog thought it was Williams's wallet because __________
A. he found it where Williams had fallen.
B he had seen it before and recognised it.
C of the mud that was on it.
D the scent of it was familiar to him.

47. Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.

Katy had fallen asleep after lunch in one of Mrs. Hamley's comfortable armchairs. An open magazine lay on her knee and one arm hung down oosely. She looked soft and young, like a child; and a rush of love sprang nto her father's heart.

"Katy," he said gently, taking hold of the hand that was hanging down. She opened her eyes, though for a moment there was no recognition in hem. Then the light flashed into them, and she sprang up, throwing her arms around his neck. "Fancy coming while I was asleep. I've missed the pleasure of watching for you."

He turned a little paler, but he still held her hand and took her to sit on the wide window seat. As she kept on talking, there was no need for him to speak.

"I was up so early this morning. It was lovely being out in the garden. Isn't t a gloriously hot day? I wonder if the Italian skies they talk about can be bluer than that- there, just between those trees."

She pulled her hand away and used it and the other to turn his head, so tha he should see exactly the bit she meant. She noticed his unusual silence.

"Do you know, Dad," she said, "I don't think you look very well. You war me at home to take care of you. When can I come?"

"It must be your fancy, Katy. I feel full of beans; and I ought to be too. I'v a piece of news for you." He felt he was making a mess of this business, bu he was determined to get it over. "Can you guess it?"

"How should I?" she said; but her voice sounded less firm, as if she wa trying to prepare herself for something unwelcome.

"Well, you see," he went on, "you're in a slightly awkward positior growing up as you are alone with me. I have to be away on these busines trips so much."

"But there's Mrs. Wilson, "Katy said, feeling sick now with the strengthenin knowledge of what was coming. "I want nothing but her and you."

"Still, there are times when Mrs. Wilson can't be with you. She doesn live with us, and she has other responsibilities. I've been worried for som time, but at last I've taken a step which will, I hope, make us both happier."

"Now I know what you're trying to say, Dad. I see it all now. I was ser here, to be out of the house, so that it could be quietly arranged in m absence. You re going to - I'm going to- "There were words she could nc say, thoughts she hated to think. The solid ground she had stood on seeme to break from the shore and carry her out to sea alone. Then she asked: "D you want me to call her mother?"

1. Why was Katy asleep when her father came?
   A. Being so young, she often slept during the day.
   B. She had been too worried to sleep the night before.
   C. She had grown tired of waiting for him.
   D. She had been up a long time that day.
2. Why didn't Katy recognise her father at once?
   A. Because he looked unusually pale.
   B. She was still half asleep when her eyes opened.
   C. He had changed a lot since she saw him last.
   D. Because she had not been expecting him.
3. Katy kept on talking __________
   A. to make him feel more at ease.
   B. to postpone the bad news he had for her.
   C because she was so pleased to see him.
   D. because she wanted to hide her anger.
4. In paragraph 6, the word "bit" refers to a bit of __________
   A. the garden. B. the sky.
   C. a picture in the room. D. a tree in the garden.
5. Katy suggested her father did not look well because __________
   A. she wanted to go home with him.
   B. she was deeply concerned about his health.

C. she knew something was troubling him.
D. she knew he was eating far too much

6. What was the news he had for her?
A. He had to tell her she must live with Mrs. Hamley permanently.
B. He wanted to say that they were going abroad.
C. He was trying to tell her that he was getting married again.
D. The news was she would have to go away to school.

7. Where do you suppose the conversation took place?
A. Somewhere in Italy.
B. At Katy's home.
C. In the garden of Katy's home.
D. At Mrs. Hamley's

48. Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.

We had just got past the Customs Officer, Bijou and I, and I was relieved he country's laws on importing animals were so loose. By the looks of surprise I had received from fellow passengers, I had feared they might be strict. The most amusing thing was that everyone officially concerned, at the airports and in the air, had referred to Bijou as "a live dog"; for I could not magine a dog other than a live one travelling anywhere. But regulations are meant to be obeyed, so "live" he was.

I had been given a box for him to travel in if he needed it, called a "Courtesy Kennel"; and it was this box that had brought the steely light of suspicion to the eyes of the Customs Officer when I had stood before him. He had thought, as his question made clear, that I was trying to bring in a colour TV set or something similar, subject to a high rate of duty. When he ound the box contained only a dog "Ah, a live dog!" he exclaimed with some disappointment - he waved me away with the rest of the passengers going through unchecked.

Outside the Arrival Hall we joined the queue for a taxi. Being a party of only one, human at any rate, I was not too popular with the drivers, who probably made more out of groups, unless it was Bijou they did not like; and we had to wait until everyone else had departed. At last I was courted for my rade, and I selected from the queue now facing me a large blue car, whose driver offered to take me to a "hotel comfortable", and Bijou and I got in. We had driven less than a hundred metres when a policeman on a motor-cycle stopped us. The driver and he began a furious argument through the taxi window. Now if there is anything that annoys Bijou, it is the sound of human voices raised in anger; and he tries to drown the voices with barking. He did hat now. The policeman ordered us out.

The driver turned to me. "The dog must get out, sir," he said. "In our country it's illegal to carry them in taxis. Never mind, we'll put him in the back with your cases. I'm sorry about this, but we'll soon..."

So Bijou, with much loss of dignity, was banished to the back. The policeman, red in the face, drove off. So did we, but only until the motorcyclist was out of sight. Then we stopped again, and Bijou rejoined me. Soon we reached the hotel.

1. What does the passage tell us about importing a dog to that country?
   A. The regulations made it difficult to import a dog.
   B. If the dog was hidden in a box, no one worried about it.
   C. There seemed to be no control on the arrival of a dog
   D. The officials were afraid of dogs, so they refused to let them in.
2. Regarding Bijou, the writer wondered __________
   A. what other kinds of dog travelled by air
   B. why so many officials were worried about the dog
   C. whether other people minded travelling with a dog
   D. why it was necessary to say he was alive.
3. Why was the Customs Officer suspicious?
   A. He believed the writer wanted to avoid paying duty
   B. He had doubts about the health of the dog
   C. Because the dog's owner preferred not to open the box.
   D. He asked a question which the passenger could not answer.
4. When the box was opened, the Customs Officer__________
   A. told the other passengers to keep away from the dog.
   B. examined the dog carefully.
   C. found that his suspicions were justified.
   D. took no further action.
5. In the end the writer had a choice of taxis because __________
   A. other people refused to ride with him.
   B. he was the only traveller left.
   C. he threatened to report the drivers.
   D. the others in the queue went by bus
6. When does Bijou set up a loud barking?
   A. When he hears people quarrelling.
   B. When people argue with the police.
   C. When someone talks to him through a window.
   D. When his master scolds him.
7. When the taxi pulled up the second time, __________
   A. the dog was tired of running.
   B. the policeman pretended not to see what was happening.
   C. Bijou was brought into the taxi
   D. the driver had arrived at the hotel.

149. **Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, C và D.**

Sweet, sour, bitter and salty. Every time you stick something in your mouth, one or a combination of those four primary tastes alerts you to vital information about that mouthful of matter.

Deciding what tastes "good" is anything but simple. A food's flavor doesn't usually depend on data from a single sense. Rather, smell, touch, ght and even hearing often come into play. You might call the little knobs otting the surface of your tongue taste buds. but you'd be wrong. Those are apillae, and there are four kinds of them: fungiform and filiform on the front alf. foliate and vallate on the back. The actual, taste buds cluster together in acks of two to 250 within the papillae.

There are taste buds throughout the oral cavity, even on the upper alate. Any bud is capable of detecting all the basic tastes. It's just that some re more sensitive to a particular taste than to the others.

Much of what we commonly refer to as "flavor" is actually a combination f smell and taste, with taste most often assuming the secondary position.

Throughout your adult life, your sense of taste remains at roughly the ame level, although abusing your taste buds, such as by smoking or epeatedly scalding the tongue with hot beverages, obviously has a dulling ffect on them. Unlike all other brain cells, the olfactory receptor cells in the ose are continually dying off and regenerating themselves, but a gradual ss of smell sensitivity is not uncommon in the elderly. It's estimated that etween two and four million Americans suffer from smell and taste isorders. The complete loss of smell is called anosmia, while a significantly educed ability to detect odors is referred to as hyposmia.

Humans have learned to enjoy chemical irritants in their food. These iclude capsaicin in chili peppers, the gingerols in ginger, piperin in black epper and the various isothiocyanates in onions, mustard, radishes and orseradish. You consider them "hot" because they stimulate only a subset f the pain fibers in your mouth, not all of them. But that subset also includes ensors that monitor temperature, hence the burning sensation associated ith even an ice-cold jalapeno.

The number of primary tastes _________.
A. two B. four C. five D. undetermined

The bumps on your tongue are _________.
A. taste buds. B. olfactory nerves. C. papillae. D. heart.

Which of these senses is used to determine flavor?
A. Taste B. smell C. sight D. all of these

Taste buds are located _________.
A. on the tongue. B. on the papillae.
C. within the papillae. D. in the mouth.

Over time hot beverages will _________.
A. enhance your sense of taste. B. dull your sense of taste.
C. not affect your sense of taste. D. change your sense of taste.

These brain cells can regenerate themselves _________.
A. none B. visual receptors
C. taste receptors D. olfactory receptors

The complete loss of smell is known as _________.
A. adoenma B. hyposmia C. anosmia D. capsaicin

A significant loss of smell is known as_________
A. adoenma B. hyposmia C. anosmia D. capsaicin

9. The taste of black pepper is ________.
A. sour
B. salty
C. a combination of A and B
D. pepper has no taste

10. Onions stimulate these in the mouth________.
A. papillae
B. pain fibers
C. taste buds
D. gingerols

150. **Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất trong số A, B, và D.**

Diabetes mellitus is a disorder that is marked by elevated blood gluco (commonly referred to as blood sugar). A large portion of the food that we e is converted by the body into glucose. The blood delivers glucose througho the body, but the hormone insulin is needed in order for it to be transport into most cells. Insulin comes from the pancreas. If the pancreas does n make sufficient insulin or cells are resistant to its activity of promoti glucose uptake, the blood glucose level becomes elevated.

Type I diabetes represents approximately 5-10% of diabetic patients. usually has a rapid onset and most frequently manifest in children a adolescents. Because the body cannot use dietary glucose, the level in t blood is elevated and excess glucose is lost in the urine, causing weaknes thirst and hunger. The treatment for type I diabetes is insulin replacement.

Type II diabetes is found in some 120 million adults, who are able to produ insulin but the liver and body cells are resistant to its actions. Some type diabetics can be effectively treated with diet alone, but many require o medications. Historically, this has been thought of as maturity onset diabet because it tends to occur after age 50, but there has been a dramatic increase the number of adolescents with the disease. This is thought to be due to increas obesity and decreased physical activity in this age group.

The major complication of diabetes is damage to the heart and blo vessels, which can cause heart attacks, strokes, and poor circulation. T effects on blood vessels also increase the risk of developing high blo pressure (hypertension).

Diabetics have an increased risk of eye disease. Damage to the reti associated with diabetes is the leading cause of blindness in adults und age 65 in the US.

When blood glucose is high, nerve cells swell and scar. The disea associated with damage to the nerves outside of the brain and spinal cord referred to as peripheral neuropathy. The most common type of neuropat in diabetics involves impairment of sensory nerves. Impaired nerve signals the brain about sensations such as the detection of heat or pain may lead burns or undetected cuts that can become infected. If untreated, infected fo and leg ulcers can spread to the bone and may require amputation. Burnin pain or tingling sensations in the hands, legs and feet are also common.

1. Insulin is used to ________.
A. break down glucose.
B. change food into glucose.
C. transport glucose into cells.
D. make glucose.

Insulin is made by this organ __________.
A. liver B. brain C. pancreas D. heart

When blood sugar levels are elevated glucose is lost through the ________.
A. urine B. blood C. pancreas D. liver

The treatment for type I diabetes is __________.
A. controlling diet. B. drinking lots of water.
C. increased exercise. D. insulin replacement.

The treatment for type II diabetes is __________.
A. controlling diet. B. drinking lots of water.
C. increased exercise. D. insulin replacement.

Type II diabetes is increasing in adolescents because of __________
A. increased obesity. B. decreased physical activity.
C. both of these D. none of these.

The major complication of diabetes is __________.
A. damage to the eyes.
B. nerve damage.
C. damage to the heart and blood vessels.
D. damage to the kidneys.

A disease damaging nerves outside the brain and spinal cord ________.
A. diabetes. B. hypertension. C. stroke. D. neuropathy.

A diabetic may be forced to have an amputation if__________
A. infection begins. B. hypertension begins.
C. poor circulation develops. D. infection spreads to the bone.

ANSWER KEY

PART A

1.
1.B 2.B 3. C 4.A 5.C 6.B 7.C 8.D 9.A 10.A

2.
1. A 2. A 3. D 4. D 5. A 6. C 7. B 8. B 9. C 10. B

3.
1. C 2. D 3. A 4. B 5. C 6. B 7. A 8. D 9. B 10. A

4.
1. D 2. B 3. C 4. A 5. A 6. D 7. A 8. D 9. C 10. A

5.
1.A 2.B 3.B 4.D 5.A 6.B 7.D 8.B 9.A 10.C

6.
1. D 2. A 3. C 4. D 5. A 6. C 7. B 8. D 9. B 10. C

7.
1. B 2. A 3. D 4. D 5. B 6. A 7. C 8. B 9. D 10. B

8.
1. C 2. B 3. D 4. C 5. A 6. B 7. D 8. C 9. B 10. C

9.
1. C 2. D 3. B 4. C 5. A 6. D 7. A 8. C 9. B 10. D

10.
1. C 2. C 3. B 4. A 5. D 6. A 7. C 8. B 9. C 10. A

11.
1. C 2. B 3. A 4. D 5. D 6. B 7. A 8. C 9. B 10. A

12.
1. B 2. D 3. D 4. A 5. B 6. C 7. C 8. A 9. B 10. D

13.
1. B 2. C 3. D 4. D 5. A 6. C 7. B 8. C 9. A 10. D

14.
1. B 2. D 3. B 4. D 5. C 6. B 7. C 8. D 9. A 10. A

15.
1. A 2. C 3. C 4. A 5. D 6. C 7. B 8. A 9. D 10. C

16.
1.C 2.A 3.A 4.D 5.C 6.B 7.D 8.A 9.B 10.D

17.
1. A 2. D 3. C 4. A 5. B 6. D 7. C 8. A 9. A 10. B

18.
1. B 2. D 3. A 4. C 5. D 6. C 7. A 8. C 9. A 10. B

19.
1.A 2.B 3.C 4.D 5.B 6.A 7.C 8.C 9.A 10.C

20.
1.B 2.A 3.C 4.D 5.B 6.A 7.A 8.D 9.B 10.A

21.
1.C 2.A 3.B 4.C 5.D 6.B 7.A 8.A 9.C 10.B

22.
1. D 2. A 3. A 4. D 5. C 6. B 7. C 8. A 8. B 10. D

23.
1. C 2. A 3. B 4. C 5. D 6. A 7. C 8. B 9. A 10. D

4.

1. A 2. A 3. B 4. D 5. A 6. C 7. A 8. D 9. B 10. A

5.

1. B 2. A 3. D 4. C 5. B 6. A 7. D 8. D 9. C 10. D

6.

1. B 2. C 3. D 4. A 5. B 6. C 7. D 8. B 9. A 10. C

7.

1. B 2. A 3. D 4. A 5. D 6. C 7. B 8. A 9. B 10. A

8.

1. B 2. C 3. A 4. B 5. C 6. D 7. A 8. B 9. C 10. D

9.

1. C 2. B 3. B 4. C 5. A 6. B 7. D 8. A 9. D 10. C

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1. A 2. B 3. C 4. D 5. A 6. B 7. A 8. C 9. D 10. B

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1. B 2. C 3. A 4. D 5. A 6. C 7. A 8. B 9. D 10. B

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1. B 2. C 3. C 4. A 5. C 6. C 7. A 8. A 9. B 10. D

3.

1. B 2. A 3. D 4. D 5. A 6. C 7. B 8. C 9. C 10. B

4.

1. C 2. D 3. D 4. D 5. A 6. B 7. B 8. A 9. C 10. C

5.

1. A 2. C 3. A 4. A 5. B 6. C 7. D 8. B 9. C 10. D

6.

1. D 2. A 3. B 4. D 5. D 6. C 7. C 8. C 9. D 10. B

7.

1. A 2. C 3. A 4. B 5. D 6. A 7. A 8. D 9. B 10. D

8.

1. C 2. B 3. A 4. C 5. D 6. B 7. A 8. B 9. D 10. B

9.

1. A 2. B 3. D 4. C 5. B 6. D 7. D 8. A 9. C 10. A

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1. A 2. D 3. A 4. D 5. A 6. D 7. D 8. A 9. D 10. C

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1. A 2. A 3. A 4. C 5. B 6. B 7. A 8. D 9. C 10. A

2.

1. B 2. C 3. D 4. D 5. B 6. A 7. B 8. C 9. B 10. A

3.

1. C 2. D 3. C 4. A 5. B 6. B 7. B 8. C 9. B 10. D

4.

1. C 2. B 3. D 4. A 5. C 6. A 7. D 8. B 9. C 10. D

5.

1. D 2. A 3. C 4. A 5. D 6. B 7. A 8. B 9. C 10. A

6.

1. D 2. A 3. C 4. D 5. C 6. B 7. D 8. A 9. C 10. D

7.

1. D 2. A 3. B 4. D 5. D 6. B 7. A 8. A 9. A 10. D

8.

1. D 2. A 3. D 4. C 5. B 6. A 7. D 8. C 9. C 10. A

49.

1. C 2. D 3. A 4. D 5. A 6. B 7. C 8. A 9. D 10. B
11. D 12. C 13. A 14. A 15. D

50.

1. B 2. D 3. A 4. B 5. B 6. C 7. B 8. C 9. B 10. D
11. A 12. B 13. B 14. B 15. C

51.

1. A 2. C 3. D 4. C 5. A 6. B 7. B 8. C 9. D 10. B
11. A 12. D 13. B 14. D 15. C

52.

1. C 2. B 3. A 4. C 5. D 6. C 7. A 8. C 9. B 10. A
11. D 12. B 13. A 14. C 15. B

53.

1. A 2. D 3. A 4. D 5. C 6. A 7. D 8. B 9. D 10. C
11. A 12. D 13. B 14. B 15. D

54.

1. C 2. A 3. A 4. D 5. B 6. A 7. D 8. C 9. C 10. B
11. A 12. D 13. B 14. A 15. C

55.

1. D 2. D 3. D 4. B 5. B 6. A 7. D 8. B 9. B 10. C
11. B 12. B 13. C 14. D 15. C

56.

1.D 2. C 3. D 4. A 5. C 6. A 7. D 8. A 9. A 10.B
11. D 12. C 13. A 14. B 15. B

57.

1. A 2. B 3. B 4. B 5. B 6. C 7. D 8. A 9. B 10. C
11. C 12. B 13. A 14. A 15. D

58.

1. B 2. A 3. C 4. D 5. A 6. D 7. D 8. B 9. C 10. A
11. D 12. C 13. B 14. A 15. A

59.

1. C 2. D 3. A 4. B 5. D 6. B 7. A 8. A 9. C 10. D
11. A 12. B 13. A 14. C 15. D

60.

1. C 2. B 3. B 4. C 5. A 6. B 7. D 8. B 9. A 10. C
11. A 12. D 13. B 14. A 15. C

61.

1. C 2. D 3. B 4. B 5. D 6. A 7. C 8. B 9. A 10. D
11. C 12. B 13. D 14. C 15. B

62.

1. B 2. D 3. A 4. B 5. C 6. D 7. A 8. B 9. C 10. A
11. A 12. C 13. D 14. A 15. B

63.

1. C 2. B 3. D 4. A 5. B 6. A 7. D 8. A 9. B 10. C
11. B 12. C 13. A 14. B 15. A

64.

1. B 2. C 3. D 4. D 5. C 6. B 7. A 8. C 9. B 10. B
11. C 12. A 13. C 14. A 15.B

65.

1. C 2. C 3. B 4. D 5. D 6. B 7. C 8. A 9. B 10. D
11. C 12. B 13. B 14. C 15. D

66.

1. A 2. D 3. A 4. B 5. B 6. C 7. A 8. D 9. A 10. B
11. B 12. C 13. A 14. C 15. A

67.

1. A 2. D 3. B 4. D 5. C 6. D 7. C 8. B 9. A 10. B
11. A 12. D 13. B 14. A 15. C

68.

1. B 2. A 3. C 4. B 5. C 6. A 7. D 8. A 9. C 10. C
11. A 12. A 13. D 14. B 15. A

69.

1. D 2. C 3. A 4. B 5. A 6. B 7. B 8. C 9. A 10. D
11. A 12. C 13. A 14. D 15. A

70.

1. A 2. D 3. A 4. B 5. D 6. B 7. B 8. C 9. C 10. D
11. A 12. C 13. D 14. C 15. A

71.

1. A 2. D 3. B 4. B 5. C 6. D 7. C 8. B 9. D 10. A
11. C 12. A 13. C 14. D 15. B

72.

1. B 2. A 3. A 4. B 5. A 6. B 7. C 8. D 9. C 10. A
11. C 12. D 13. D 14. B 15. A

73.

1. B 2. C 3. A 4. D 5. C 6. B 7. D 8. D 9. A 10. C
11. B 12. D 13. A 14. B 15. C

74.

1. A 2. D 3. A 4. B 5. C 6. C 7. D 8. B 9. A 10. C
11. A 12. D 13. B 14. C 15. B

75.

1. B 2. A 3. D 4. C 5. D 6. B 7. A 8. D 9. B 10. C
11. C 12. D 13. B 14. A 15. C

76.

1.B 2. A 3. D 4. C 5 D 6. B 7. A 8. C 9. C 10. D
11. B 12. A 13. C 14. D 15. A

77.

1. D 2. A 3. C 4. A 5. D 6. A 7. B 8. B 9. C 10. D
11. D 12. C 13. A 14. D 15. B

78.

1. A 2. C 3. D 4. B 5. D 6. D 7. B 8. C 9. A 10. B
11. A 12. B 13. D 14. C 15. B

79.

1.C 2. D 3. A 4. B 5. D 6. B 7. B 8. B 9. D 10. A
11. D 12. C 13. A 14. A 15. C

80.

1. B 2. B 3. A 4. A 5. D 6. C 7. C 8. C 9. D 10. D
11. B 12.B 13. A 14. A 15. B

81.

1. D 2. B 3. A 4. B 5. C 6. B 7. A 8. D 9. A 10. D
11. A 12. B 13. C 14. A 15. C

82.
1. B 2. B 3. D 4. D 5. B 6. A 7. B 8. C 9. C 10. B
11. A 12. B 13. D 14. A 15. B

83.
1. D 2. A 3. B 4. B 5. D 6. A 7. C 8. C 9. A 10. A
11. B 12. C 13. D 14. C 15. A

84.
1. C 2. A 3. B 4. B 5. D 6. B 7. D 8. D 9. C 10. A
11. B 12. A 13. B 14. C 15. D

85.
1. D 2. C 3. A 4. B 5. D 6. A 7. B 8. D 9. B 10. A
11. C 12. B 13. C 14. A 15. A

86.
1. B 2. D 3. B 4. A 5. C 6. B 7. D 8. A 9. B 10. C
11. D 12. C 13. D 14. A 15. C

87.
1. A 2. B 3. B 4. A 5. C 6. D 7. D 8. A 9. C 10. C
11. B 12. B 13. D 14. A 15. D

88.
1. B 2. A 3. B 4. A 5. D 6. C 7. D 8. A 9. A 10. B
11. D 12. B 13. A 14. C 15. C

89.
1. A 2. C 3. A 4. D 5. A 6. B 7. D 8. B 9. C 10. A
11. B 12. A 13. D 14. B 15. C

90.
1. B 2. C 3. A 4. D 5. B 6. D 7. B 8. D 9. B 10. C
11. A 12. A 13. A 14. D 15. C

91.
1. A 2. B 3. A 4. D 5. C 6. C 7. A 8. A 9. C 10. B
11. A 12. D 13. A 14. C 15. B

92.
1. D 2. B 3. A 4. C 5. B 6. C 7. C 8. A 9. B 10. C
11. A 12. D 13. A 14. D 15. C

93.
1. D 2. B 3. A 4. C 5. D 6. C 7. D 8. B 9. A 10. D
11. A 12. A 13. C 14. C 15. B

94.
1. C 2. C 3. D 4. B 5. B 6. A 7. D 8. D 9. A 10. B
11. D 12. C 13. C 14. C 15. D

95.
1. C 2. A 3. C 4. C 5. B 6. D 7. B 8. D 9. C 10. C
11. B 12. A 13. B 14. A 15. B

96.
1. A 2. C 3. B 4. D 5. A 6. C 7. C 8. C 9. D 10. D
11. C 12. D 13. A 14. B 15. C

97.
1. A 2. B 3. D 4. C 5. B 6. A 7. C 8. C 9. D 10. B
11. C 12. C 13. C 14. A 15. C

98.

1. B 2. B 3. A 4. C 5. C 6. D 7. C 8. A 9. C 10. B
11. B 12. C 13. D 14. B 15. B

99.

1. A 2. D 3. B 4. C 5. B 6. C 7. A 8. C 9. D 10. B
11. B 12. C 13. C 14. B 15. B

100.

1. C 2. B 3. D 4. C 5. B 6. D 7. B 8. A 9. B 10. D
11. A 12. A 13. D 14. C 15. C

101.

1. C 2. B 3. B 4. C 5. D 6. B 7. C 8. C 9. A 10. D
11. A 12. C 13. D 14. C 15. B

102.

1. D 2. C 3. D 4. B 5. D 6. C 7. B 8. C 9. C 10. D
11. A 12. B 13. C 14. D 15. D

103.

1. C 2. B 3. A 4. B 5. A 6. D 7. C 8. A 9. C 10. D
11. B 12. A 13. C 14. D 15. B

104.

1. B 2. A 3. C 4. A 5. B 6. C 7. D 8. A 9. B 10. C
11. A 12. B 13. B 14. C 15. C

105.

1. B 2. C 3. D 4. B 5. A 6. C 7. C 8. D 9. B 10. A
11. B 12. C 13. A 14. D 15. C

106.

1. B 2. A 3. D 4. D 5. C 6. C 7. A 8. B 9. B 10. D
11. B 12. D 13. A 14. B 15. C

107.

1. B 2. A 3. A 4. C 5. C 6. D 7. B 8. A 9. A 10. C
11. C 12. D 13. D 14. A 15. A

108.

1. C 2. D 3. A 4. B 5. C 6. C 7. C 8. D 9. B 10. C
11. A 12. B 13. D 14. D 15. B

109.

1. D 2. B 3. A 4. D 5. C 6. A 7. C 8. B 9. D 10. A
11. D 12. B 13. C 14. D 15. A

110.

1. A 2. B 3. C 4. B 5. D 6. D 7. A 8. D 9. B 10. B
11. C 12. B 13. A 14. D 15. C

111.

1. B 2. D 3. A 4. A 5. B 6. D 7. A 8. A 9. C 10. C
11. C 12. B 13. B 14. D 15. B

112.

1.C 2. A 3. D 4. A 5. D 6. D 7. B 8. D 9. D 10. B
11. D 12. D 13. D 14. B 15. D

113.

1. B 2. B 3. D 4. A 5. D 6. D 7. B 8. A 9. C 10. C
11. C 12. A 13. A 14. C 15. D

114.

1. C 2. C 3. C 4. A 5. D 6. D 7. B 8. A 9. A 10. A
11. A 12. B 13. B 14. D 15. B

115.
1. C 2. A 3. D 4. D 5. D 6. A 7. C 8. B 9. A 10. D
11. D 12. B 13. B 14. A 15. C

116.
1. A 2. B 3. D 4. B 5. C 6. B 7. D 8. D 9. D 10. C
11. A 12. D 13. B 14. B 15. A

117.
1. D 2. C 3. B 4. B 5. A 6. B 7. C 8. D 9. D 10. A
11. A 12. A 13. A 14. B 15. A

118.
1. B 2. A 3. D 4. C 5. A 6. D 7. A 8. A 9. C 10. A
11. B 12. C 13. A 14. C 15. A

119.
1. D 2. A 3. B 4. A 5. D 6. B 7. C 8. A 9. A 10. B
11. B 12. B 13. D 14. D 15. D

120.
1. A 2. D 3. C 4. A 5. A 6. C 7. C 8. B 9. D 10. C
11. D 12. A 13. A 14. A 15. D

121.
1. A 2. D 3. B 4. A 5. D 6. A 7. B 8. A 9. D 10. B
11. B 12. B 13. D 14. D 15. D

122.
1. D 2. A 3. A 4. C 5. B 6. D 7. B 8. A 9. D 10.C
11. D 12. A 13. B 14. D 15. C

123.
1. A 2. D 3. C 4. C 5. B 6. A 7. C 8. B 9. D 10. D
11. A 12. A 13. B 14. A 15. C

124.
1. D 2. C 3. A 4. D 5. C 6. B 7. C 8. D 9. A 10. D
11. A 12. D 13. B 14. A 15. D

125.
1. D 2. C 3. B 4. D 5. A 6. C 7. D 8. A 9. D 10. B
11. C 12. A 13. C 14. B 15. D

126.
1. C 2. B 3. D 4. D 5. A 6. B 7. C 8. C 9. D 10. A
11. D 12. B 13. C 14. C 15. A

127.
1.B 2.B 3.C 4.A 5.A 6.B 7.A 8.B 9.C 10.B
11.C 12.D 13.D 14.C 15.B

128.
1.B 2.B 3.C 4.D 5.C 6.A 7.D 8.B 9.C 10.B
11.A 12.A 13.C 14.A 15.B 16.C 17.B 18.C 19.B 20.D

129.
1. B 2. D 3. A 4. D 5. B 6. D 7. A 8. C 9. C 10. D
11. A 12. A 13. D 14. D 15. C 16. A 17. B 18. B 19. C 20. B

130.
1.C 2.C 3.D 4.C 5.B 6.C 7.B 8.D 9.B 10.D
11.D 12.A 13.C 14.B 15.A 16.B 17.D 18.A 19.A 20.D

131.

1. A 2. A 3. B 4 B 5. D 6. B 7. C 8. A 9. D 10. C
11. C 12. C 13. A 14. C 15. B 16. D 17. A 18. D 19. D 20. C

32.
1. A 2. C 3. D 4. A 5. D 6. B 7. D 8. A 9. D 10. C
11. B 12. B 13. D 14. B 15. A 16. D 17. C 18. D 19. C 20. A

33.
1. C 2. A 3. B 4. A 5. C 6. A 7. B 8. D 9. D 10. A
11. A 12. B 13. A 14. A 15. C 16. B 17. C 18. C 19. D 20. C

34.
1. D 2. D 3. A 4. D 5. C 6. D 7. C 8. A 9. C 10. A
11. A 12.B 13. D 14. C 15. A 16. C 17. A 18. B 19. B 20. A

35.
1. B 2. B 3. C 4. C 5. A 6. C 7. D 8. B 9. A 10. D
11. C 12. D 13. B 14. D 15. C 16. A 17. B 18. A 19. A 20. D

36.
1. A 2. B 3. C 4. A 5. D 6. D 7. B 8. C 9. B 10. A
11. C 12. D 13. B 14. C 15. D 16. A 17. D 18. B 19. C 20.A

37.
1. C 2. D 3. D 4. B 5. D 6. A 7. C 8. B 9. B 10. D
11. A 12. C 13. A 14. C 15. A 16. B 17. A 18. A 19. C 20. D

38.
1. A 2. B 3. B 4. D 5. C 6. A 7. C 8. C 9. B 10. D
11. C 12. A 13. D 14. B 15. B 16. C 17. D 18. D 19. A 20. D

39.
1. C 2. B 3. D 4. A 5. B 6. D 7. B 8. C 9. C 10. A
11. A 12. C 13. D 14. A 15. C 16. C 17. A 18. D 19. A 20. B

40.
1.B 2.C 3.A 4.B 5.D 6.A 7.A 8.D 9.C 10.B
11.B 12.A 13.D 14.C 15.C 16.D 17.A 18.C 19.B 20.D

41.
1.A 2.C 3.D 4.A 5.B 6.D 7.C 8.A 9.C 10.B
11.C 12.C 13.A 14.D 15.C 16.D 17.B 18.D 19.A 20.D

42.
1.C 2.B 3.C 4.B 5.C 6.C 7.B 8.B 9.B 10.A
11.D 12.B 13.C 14.A 15.D 16.D 17.A 18.C 19.A 20.C

43.
1.A 2.C 3.D 4.C 5.B 6.B 7.C 8.C 9.B 10.D
11.C 12.D 13.C 14.B 15.A 16.A 17.D 18.C 19.D 20.B

44.
1.B 2.D 3.A 4.A 5.C 6.A 7.D 8.D 9.A 10.C
11.B 12.B 13.C 14.C 15.A 16.D 17.A 18.D 19.C 20.B

45.
1.C 2.D 3.A 4.B 5.B 6.B 7.D 8.A 9.D 10.B
11.C 12.B 13.B 14.C 15.A 16.A 17.A 18.D 19.C 20.D

46.
1.B 2.D 3.C 4.A 5.B 6.A 7.D 8.A 9.B 10.B
11.D 12.B 13.D 14.A 15.A 16.C 17.C 18.D 19.C 20.B

47.
1.B 2.A 3.B 4.A 5.D 6.B 7.C 8.B 9.A 10.D
11.C 12.C 13.D 14.A 15.D 16.B 17A 18.B 19.C 20.D

148.
1. C 2. D 3. B 4. C 5. C 6. D 7. A 8. D 9. A 10. B
11. A 12. B 13. C 14. C 15. B 16. D 17. B 18. D 19. D 20. A

149.
1. A 2. B 3. B 4. D 5. C 6. C 7. A 8. D 9. C 10. D
11. B 12. D 13. A 14. B 15. C 16. A 17. C 18. A 19. C 20. D

150.
1. D 2. B 3. D 4. A 5. D 6. C 7. D 8. B 9. A 10. C
11. B 12. B 13. C 14. C 15. D 16. A 17. B 18. C 19. A 20. C

151.
1. B 2. C 3. C 4. D 5. A 6. B 7. C 8. A 9. B 10. A
11. D 12. D 13. C 14. A 15. A 16. B 17. B 18. D 19. D 20. A

152.
1.D 2. C 3. D 4. B 5. A 6. B 7. A 8. B 9. A 10. A
11. A 12. C 13. C 14 D 15. D 16. D 17. B 18. C 19. A 20. D

153.
1. B 2. B 3. C 4. A 5. B 6. D 7. C 8. A 9. D 10. B
11. A 12. C 13. D 14. A 15. B 16. D 17. A 18. A 19. A 20. C

154.
1. C 2. A 3. C 4. D 5. A 6. B 7. A 8. A 9. C 10. D
11. D 12. B 13. D 14. C 15. B 16. A 17. C 18. D 19. A 20. B

155.
1. C 2. D 3. B 4. A 5. A 6. D 7. A 8. B 9. C 10. C
11. D 12. B 13. C 14. B 15. C 16. D 17. A 18. B 19. B 20. A

156.
1.A 2.B 3.C 4.D 5.A 6.D 7.C 8.B 9.A 10.C
11.D 12.C 13.D 14.A 15.C 16.A 17.D 18.C 19.A 20.A

157.
1.D 2.B 3.C 4.B 5.C 6.D 7.A 8.A 9.B 10.B
11.A 12.A 13.B 14.D 15.C 16.C 17.D 18.B 19.D 20.A

158.
1.A 2.A 3.D 4.C 5.B 6.C 7.C 8.A 9.D 10.A
11.A 12.B 13.C 14.D 15.D 16.C 17.B 18.B 19.C 20.C

159.
1.C 2.A 3.B 4.D 5.D 6.D 7.B 8.C 9.C 10.B
11.B 12.C 13.C 14.D 15.A 16.A 17.A 18.C 19.B 20.A

160.
1.A 2. B 3. C 4. D 5. B 6. C 7. C 8. C 9. A 10. B
11. B 12. D 13. C 14. B 15. A 16. B 17. A 18. B 19. B 20. C

PART B

1.
1. B 2. B 3. A 4. A 5. A

2.
1. D 2. C 3. C 4. D 5. A

3.
1. D 2. B 3. D 4. A 5. D

4.
1. A 2. D 3. A 4. D 5. B

5.
1. A 2. A 3. B 4. D 5. D

6.
1. C 2. B 3. B 4. C 5. D

7.
1. B 2. C 3. D 4. C 5. A

8.
1. C 2. A 3. D 4. B 5. A

.
1. D 2. C 3. C 4. C 5. A

0.
1. D 2. D 3. D 4. B 5. A

1.
1. C 2. D 3. C 4. A 5. B

2.
1. A 2. B 3. C 4. A 5. A

3.
1. B 2. D 3. C 4. C 5. B

4.
1. B 2. A 3. C 4. D 5. A

5.
1. B 2. B 3. A 4. B 5. D

6.
1. D 2. C 3. B 4. C 5. C

7.
1. C 2. C 3. B 4. A 5. C

8.
1. B 2. A 3. D 4. C 5. C

9.
1. C 2. A 3. B 4. D 5. A

0.
1. C 2. C 3. A 4. B 5. C

1.
1. A 2. D 3. A 4. D 5. A

2.
1.A 2.A 3.A 4.C 5.D

3.
1. A 2. B 3. B 4. B 5. B

4.
1. A 2. D 3. B 4. A 5. C

5.
1. A 2. A 3. D 4. C 5. C

6.
1. D 2. B 3. B 4. B 5. D

7.
1. A 2. D 3. B 4. A 5. C

8.
1. C 2. C 3. B 4. C 5. A

9.
1.B 2.A 3.D 4.B 5.C

0.
1. A 2. D 3. D 4. C 5. B

1.
1. B 2. D 3. A 4. C 5. A

2.
1. D 2. C 3. D 4. A 5. C

3.
1 C 2 A 3 D 4 D 5.B

34.
1. D 2. A 3. A 4. C 5. A

35.
1. B 2. D 3. A 4. C 5. B

36.
1. A 2. B 3. B 4. C 5. A

37.
1. B 2. D 3. D 4. D 5. B

38.
1. A 2. C 3. B 4. A 5. C

39.
1. C 2. D 3. C 4. B 5. D

40.
1. B 2.C 3.D 4 D 5. B

41.
1. A 2. C 3. B 4. B 5. C

42.
1. D 2. B 3. B 4. C 5. D

43.
1. D 2. A 3. D 4. C 5. B

44.
1. C 2. C 3. A 4. A 5. D

45.
1.C 2.A 3.C 4.D 5.D

46.
1. B 2. D 3. D 4. D 5. B

47.
1. B 2. D 3. A 4. C 5. D

48.
1. B 2. D 3. A 4. C 5. B

49.
1. D 2. C 3. B 4. C 5. B

50.
1. C 2. B 3. D 4. B 5. C

51.
1. B 2. C 3. B 4. C 5. A

52.
1. A 2. C 3. A 4. D 5. B

53.
1. C 2. D 3. D 4. A 5. C

54.
1. C 2. C 3. D 4. C 5. B

55.
1.D 2.B 3.D 4.A 5.C

56.
1. D 2. C 3. C 4. D 5. B

57.
1.D 2.B 3.C 4.A 5.C

58.
1. D 2. C 3. B 4. A 5. B

59.

1.B 2.A 3.C 4. A 5.B

60.

1. B 2. D 3. A 4. D 5. B

61.

1. C 2. A 3. B 4. C 5. B

62.

1. D 2. B 3. A 4. B 5. A

63.

1. D 2. C 3. B 4. A 5. A

64.

1. C 2. A 3. A 4. B 5. B

65.

1.C 2.B 3.C 4.D 5.C

66.

1.B 2.C 3.A 4.A 5.C

67.

1. C 2. A 3. D 4. B 5. C

68.

1.A 2.D 3.B 4.B 5.C

69.

1.C 2.C 3.A 4.D 5.D

70.

1. A 2. D 3. D 4. B 5. B

71.

1. A 2. D 3. B 4. C 5. C

72.

1.C 2.B 3.D 4.D 5.B

73.

1. C 2. B 3. D 4. C 5. A

74.

1. C 2. A 3. D 4. B 5. C

75.

1.C 2.A 3.D 4.C 5.C

76.

1.C 2. C 3. D 4. A 5. B

77.

1.A 2.C 3.A 4.A 5.D

78.

1.D 2.A 3.D 4.C 5.B

79.

1. B 2. B 3. D 4. C 5. A

80.

1. C 2. B 3. B 4. A 5. C

81.

1. D 2. A 3. B 4. C 5. A

82.

1.B 2.B 3.D 4.C 5.B

83.

1. A 2. C 3. B 4. A 5. D

84.

1.B 2.D 3.B 4.A 5.A

85.

1.B 2.C 3.C 4.A 5.C

86.

1.B 2.B 3.C 4.B 5.D

87.

1.B 2.C 3.A 4.D 5.B

88.

1. D 2. B 3. C 4. D 5. C

89.

1. A 2. A 3. C 4. D 5. B

90.

1. D 2.B 3.C 4.B 5.C

91.

1. B 2. D 3. B 4. D 5. A

92.

1. D 2. A 3. C 4. C 5. C

93.

1. C 2. A 3. B 4. D 5. D

94.

1. C 2. B 3. C 4. B 5. A

95.

1. C 2. B 3. A 4. B 5. C

96.

1. B 2. D 3. D 4. B 5. B

97.

1.A 2.C 3.A 4.B 5.A

98.

1. B 2. A 3. D 4. B 5. B

99.

1. A 2. D 3. B 4. A 5. C

100.

1. B 2. D 3. A 4. C 5. D

101.

1. D 2. C 3. B 4. C 5. B

102.

1. D 2. D 3. A 4. D 5. B

103.

1. A 2. D 3. C 4. B 5. C

104.

1.D 2.A 3.C 4.A 5.D

105.

1. A 2. C 3. D 4. C 5. C

106.

1. A 2. C 3. D 4. B 5. A

107.

1.B 2. B 3. B 4. C 5.D

108.

1. A 2. B 3. D 4. C 5. B

09.

1.B 2.C 3.D 4.C 5.D

10.

1. D 2. C 3. D 4. A 5. B

11.

1. C 2. A 3. B 4.D 5. A

12.

1. D 2. C 3. A 4. C 5.B

13.

1. C 2. B 3. D 4. B 5.A

14.

1. D 2. D 3. C 4. B 5. A

15.

1.C 2.A 3.B 4.A 5. B

16.

1. B 2. A 3. A 4. C 5. D

17.

1.B 2.C 3.C 4.C 5. B

18.

1. D 2. B 3. C 4. C 5. A

119.

1. C 2. B 3. A 4. D 5. C

120.

1.D 2.C 3.A 4.A 5. D

121.

1.B 2.C 3.C 4. D 5.B

122.

1. A 2. D 3. A 4. C 5. D

123.

1. B 2. A 3. C 4. D 5. A

124.

1. C 2. B 3. A 4. D 5. C

125.

1.A 2.D 3.C 4.B 5.A

126.

1. B 2. C 3. B 4. C 5. B

127.

1. B 2. D 3. B 4. A 5. B

128.

1. B 2. C 3. A 4. D 5. C

29.

1.B 2.C 3.D 4.C 5.C 6.A 7.B

30.

1. B 2. B 3. C 4. D 5. D 6. A

31.

1. D 2. C 3. A 4. B 5. D 6. D

32.

1. C 2. A 3. C 4. D 5. A 6. C 7. B

33.

1. D 2. B 3. A 4. C 5. C 6. B 7. D 8. A

34.

1. D 2. B 3. C 4. D 5. A 6. B 7. A

35.

1. B 2. D 3. C 4. B 5. A 6. A 7. C

36.

1. C 2. D 3. A 4. D 5. B 6. C 7. B 8. D

37.

1. C 2. A 3. D 4. C 5. B 6. D 7. A 8. C

38.

1. B 2. D 3. A 4. C 5. D 6. B 7. C

39.

1. D 2. A 3. B 4. D 5. D 6. C 7. B

40.

1. D 2. B 3. C 4. A 5. B 6. D 7. C

41.

1. C 2. C 3. A 4. B 5. D 6. C 7. B

42.

1. C 2. A 3. D 4. A 5. C 6. B 7. B

43.

1. D 2. C 3. A 4. C 5. B 6. D 7. D 8. B